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SOLD AT THEIR HOUSE IN HANOVER SQUARE,

AND BY MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,

PATERNOSTER ROW.

They and the core which supports them are very light, compared to their size, and not half the weight of the smaller wide-spreading horns of the long-horned Cape Waggon Oxen. The horns are thin, pale coloured, and of a loose texture, being worn and fibrous on the surface in several parts.

In the lightness and very cellular structure of the core, the thinness of the horny coat, and the large size, they agree with the pair of horns in the British Museum brought from Central Africa by Captain Clapperton, R.N., and Major Denham, R.E., which are figured in Griffiths' 'Animal Kingdom,' vol. iv. t. 201. f. 4; but these horns are shorter and much larger in diameter, and are spread out on the sides of the head like those of the Common Domestic Oxen, and they are very much lighter for their size than those of the *Galla Oxen* or *Sanga*.

Sir Richard Vivian has kindly informed me that he has seen a breed of cattle in Italy, with the horns rather erect, somewhat resembling those of the *Sanga* in position.

7. Description of a New Genus and some New Species of Tortoises.

By John Edward Gray, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. etc.

Fam. 1. Emydidæ.

1. Manouria, n. g.

Animal unknown. Shell rather depressed; caudal plates double, separate; sternum solid, broad, produced and slightly nicked in front, notched behind, with only five pairs of broad shields; pectoral shields short, subtriangular, only occupying the angle between the outer edge of the humeral and abdominal shields; axillary shields small, inguinal larger; the areola of the discal shields central.

The depressed form and divided caudal plates induce me to place this genus in *Emydidæ*. In external appearance it much resembles the North American Land Tortoise, *Testudo gopher*, but it is at once known from that species, and all the other genera of *Testudinidæ*, *Emydidæ* and *Chelydidæ*, by the peculiar form of the pectoral shields, which at first sight might be mistaken for a very large-sized inguinal shield, if that plate were not also present.

In this respect it somewhat resembles the genus *Kinosternon*, but there the shield is only narrower at the inner end, and rather nearer to the centre of the sternum.

Various genera of *Testudinidæ* have the pectoral plate much smaller than the others; and perhaps the small size of the pectoral shield in this genus shows its affinity among the *Emydidæ* to that family.

If it were not for the irregular division of the caudal plates, and the form of the pectoral plate, it might be regarded as nearly allied to the very variable *Testudo Indica*.

1. Manouria fusca.

Pale brown, nearly uniform; discal shields concentrically grooved, with a central areola; the anterior and posterior lateral margins acute, slightly sinuated and rather bent up; the humeral and abdominal plates longer than broad, the abdominal very large; the gular produced, narrowed in front.

Hab. Singapore.

Unfortunately we only possess a single very imperfect specimen of this very interesting Tortoise, wanting several of the discal shields.

2. Emys laticeps.

Shell pale olive, yellowish beneath; sides rounded, hinder lateral margin rather expanded and recurved, hinder end rather compressed above; shields thin, transparent, inferior plates with a narrow black edge; head large, short, broad, covered with a smooth skin; neck with very narrow yellow lines.

Hab. West Africa, River Gambia (*M. Castang*).

This is the *only* Emys yet found in West Africa, and is easily known by its short broad head.

Fam. 2. Chelydidæ.

3. Hydromedusa subdepressa.

Shell oblong, depressed, dark brown, entire, rounded in front, rather angular behind; nuchal plate short, broader than the post-vertebral; post-vertebral square, as long as broad, with the front angles produced; sternum pale brown; gular plates short, unequal; head grey; lips and beneath white; neck with small conical warts.

Hab. Brazils.

There is in the British Museum collection a single adult specimen of this species, which has some of the plates of the back and sternum divided into a number of small roundish shields.

The specimen was sent from Brazil to Mr. Brandt of Hamburg, who transmitted it to the Museum. It may be only a variety of *H. flavilabris*, but the nuchal and post-vertebral shields are very differently shaped.

4. Hydraspis Spixii, Gray, Cat. Rept. B. M. 30.

Shell oblong, depressed; middle of the back flat; marginal shields very broad in front, narrow and bent up on the sides, broader and arched over the hind legs; the post-vertebral shield large, as wide as long; third and fourth narrow, longer than broad; the fourth and fifth with an acute keel on the hinder edge; sternum rather broad; head very large, crown and temples covered with small shields; ears prominent; neck smooth; lower part of the outer edge of the hind leg with four larger plates, the last compressed and largest.

Hab. Brazils, Para.

There is an adult stuffed specimen, and a skeleton of nearly the same size, of this species in the British Museum collection.

This species is very like *H. gibba*, but the back is more depressed,

the margin much wider, the head nearly double the size, compared with the size of the body, and the scales on the head are small, more numerous and more equal in size, and those on the edge of the hinder legs are larger and more equal in size.

Fam. 3. Trionycidæ.

Cyclanorbis Petersii.

Shell broad, rounded before and behind; sternal callosities five.

Hab. West Africa, River Gambia.

This genus was proposed by Dr. Peters, on his return from Mozambique, for a soft Tortoise which he discovered in that country, which has flaps to the sides of the sternum, covering the legs like the *Amydæ* of Asia, but differs from these in having no bones on the margin of the dorsal disk, which is soft and flexible as in the *Trionyces* with exposed legs.

This species from the Gambia appears to be distinct from the one noticed by Dr. Peters in Mozambique; I have therefore named it after that excellent naturalist, who has made such sacrifices for the extension of our knowledge of natural history, and of zoology in particular.

8. Descriptions of Fourteen New Species of Land Shells, from the Collection of Hugh Cuming, Esq. By Dr. L. Pfeiffer.

1. Helix bisulcata, Pfr. *H. testa late umbilicata, convexo-depressa, solidula, spiraliter et minutissime oblique striata, nitida, fulvo-castanea; spira breviter conoideo-convexa, apice obtusula; sutura impressa; anfr. 6½ convexiusculis, ultimo multo latiore, peripheria obsolete angulato, antice non descendente, basi plano, circa umbilicum subcompresso, utrinque medio impresso-sulcato; apertura parva, parum obliqua, subtriangulato-lunari; perist. subsimplice, marginibus vix conniventibus, dextro recto, declivi, basali leviter arcuato, subincrassato.*

Diam. maj. 29, min. 25, alt. 13 mil.

Hab. in Tasmania.

2. Helix Merziana, Pfr. *H. testa umbilicata, conoidea, tenuiuscula, superne subtiliter ruguloso-striata, fusca, strigis et maculis lutescentibus marmorata; spira convexo-conoidea, obtusula; sutura impressa, marginata; anfr. 5½ convexiusculis, ultimo acute carinato, antice non descendente, basi subplano, minute striato, flavido, juxta carinam compressam castaneo-unifasciato; umbilico latiusculo, extus subinfundibuliformi; apertura perobliqua, securiformi, intus iridescente; perist. subconnivente, margine dextro tenui, antrorsum curvato, subdepresso, columellari et basali per-arcuatis, subincrassatis.*

Diam. maj. 23, min. 20, alt. 9½ mill.

Hab. S. Cristoval ins. Salomonis.