

M. J. Desjardins has also described a new species of the *Crustaceous* genus *Ranina*, Desm., to which he has given the name of *Ran. cristata*.

In Entomology M. W. Bojer has described a new species of the *Prionidous* genus *Dorysthenes*, Vig.; and M. J. Desjardins has given an account of three new species of *Libellula*, Linn., under the respective names of *Lib. limbata*, *Lib. semihyalina*, and *Lib. bimaculata*, all being indigenous to Mauritius.

The Secretary called the attention of the Society to several animals which had recently been added to the Menagerie. They included an *ursine Opossum*, *Dasyurus ursinus*, Geoff., an animal known to the colonists of Van Diemen's Land by the appellation of the *Native Devil*; a *Secretary Vulture*, *Gypogeranus serpentarius*, Ill., presented to the Society by Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole; and two *crowned Cranes*, presented by the same distinguished officer, on his return from the government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Referring more particularly to the latter, he brought under the notice of the Meeting specimens from the Society's Museum of *crowned Cranes* from Northern and from Southern Africa, with the view of illustrating the characters which distinguish as species the birds from these several localities. Their specific distinction, he stated, on the authority of Professor Lichtenstein, had been pointed out, nearly thirty years since, by the Professor's father, who gave to the Cape bird the name of *Grus Regulorum*: this distinction has, however, not been generally known among ornithologists, although to those connected with the Society it has for some time been familiar, from observation both of numerous skins and of living individuals. In the bird of North Africa, for which the specific name of *pavoninus* will be retained, the wattle is small, and there is much red occupying the lower two thirds of the naked cheeks: in that of South Africa the wattle is large, and the cheeks are white, except in a small space at their upper part; the neck also is of a much paler slate colour than that of the North African species. He added that the latter characters had been observed to be permanent in an individual presented to the Society, in April 1829, from the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry, and which is still living at the Gardens: they exist also in both the individuals presented by Sir Lowry Cole.

The two species may be thus distinguished:

Genus ANTHROPOÏDES, Vieill.

* *Occipite cristato, cristâ erectâ, effusâ, e plumis setaceis constante.*

ANTHROPOÏDES PAVONINUS, Vieill. *Anth. genis nudis, supernè albis infernè latè roseis; paleari minimo; gutturis plumis elongatis nigrescentibus.*

Ardea pavonina, Linn. et Auct.

Hab. in Africâ Septentrionali et Occidentali.

ANTHROPOÏDES REGULORUM. *Anth. genis nudis, albis supernè roseis; paleari magno; gutturis plumis elongatis pendulis cærulescenti-cinereis.*

Grus Regulatorum, Licht.

Hab. in Africâ Meridionali.

It is probable that this latter species has been figured by Petiver and by Kolbe; but their representations are by no means sufficiently defined to authorize a positive reference to them.

Mr. Gray took occasion to remark that the oval form of the nostrils in the *crowned Cranes*, added to other distinguishing characters which have frequently been pointed out, might be regarded as indicating a generic difference between them and the *Demoiselle* and *Stanley Cranes*, in which the nostrils have the lengthened form usual in the genus *Grus*, a genus from which they scarcely differ except in the comparative shortness of their bill. For the group including the *crowned Cranes* the name of *Balearica* might, he thought, be retained; and that of *Anthropoides* be appropriated to the one comprehending *Anth. Virgo*, Vieill., and *Anth. paradiseus*, Bechst.

A collection of *crania* and skins of *Mammalia* from Nepâl, presented to the Society by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Corr. Memb. Z. S., was exhibited. It contained skulls of the *Buansu*, *Canis primævus*, Hodgs., remarkable for the absence of a second tubercular molar tooth in the lower jaw, as described in a communication by the donor read at the Meeting on September 24th, (see page 111); of the *Thibetan Mastiff*, and of the *Pariah Dog*: of the *Indian Jackal* and of the *Indian Fox*, both of which are regarded by Mr. Hodgson as belonging to species hitherto undescribed, the molar teeth of the latter having in their acute tubercles much of an insectivorous character: and of the *Felis Nepalensis*, Vig. & Horsf.

Among the skins were those of a *Sciuropterus*, F. Cuv., as large as *Sci. nitidus*, Ej., and apparently new to science: of a *Sciurus*, Linn., also apparently new: and of a *Herpestes*, Ill., which Mr. Hodgson at present regards as a small variety of the common *Indian Ichneumon*, *Herpestes griseus*, Desm.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Gould exhibited a specimen of a *Toucan*, hitherto undescribed, and which he had recently acquired. It is nearly related to *Pteroglossus Aracari*, Ill., and to *Pter. regalis*, Licht.; and Mr. Gould pointed out the characters which distinguish it from those and other species. He proposed for it the name of

PTEROGLOSSUS CASTANOTIS. *Pter. suprâ olivaceo-viridis, subtus sulphureus; capite guttureque nigris; regione parotica femoribusque saturatè castaneis; uropygio, interscapulio, abdominisque fasciâ latâ coccineis; tectricibus caudæ inferioribus sordidè flavis; remigibus brunneis.*

Long. tot. $17\frac{1}{2}$ unc; rostri, a rictu ad apicem, 5; alæ, $6\frac{1}{4}$; caudæ, $7\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. in Brasiiliâ.

The beak is depressed, of a deep straw yellow, with a broad triangular mark of black along its *culmen* for two thirds of its length, and a nearly similar mark of black on each side; its edges are



Bennett, Edward Turner. 1833. "On several Animals recently added to the Society's Menagerie." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1, 118–119.

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