

present anything resembling *zoological regions*, or *centres of creation* characterized by one or more special types—regions and centres the existence of which has been demonstrated for most of the other classes of the animal kingdom.

5. The tendency to the diffusion of the genera and subgenera is counterbalanced by the tendency to restriction, which is no less distinct, in the species.

6. The number of species common to two continents, to two hemispheres, to the eastern and western seas bounding a continent, &c., if not absolutely *nil*, is always exceedingly restricted. The species of the same genus sometimes change at very small distances. The author has not found a single species to be common to the French Atlantic coasts and to the shores of the Mediterranean.

7. Marine currents may explain the rare exceptions to the law of the local restriction of species. Thus M. de Quatrefages found at Saint Jean-de-Luz the large West Indian *Eunice Rousseaui*, confounded by Cuvier with the *E. gigantea* of the Indian Ocean. This species had evidently been conveyed from the West-Indian seas by the Gulf-stream.

8. From the cosmopolitism of the types and the local restriction of the species, it is evident that the *corresponding geographical terms* must be sought only among the latter. These are indeed almost always found, even in the case of those species which are most remarkable for some peculiarity of organization &c.

9. The class of Annelida, as regards the perfection of the organism, does not present the differences in correspondence with the latitude which have been indicated in other groups, and especially in the Crustacea, by Milne-Edwards. Equality of organization is one of the most general laws of this group.

10. The nature of the coast has the most marked influence upon the development of the Annelidan fauna. Judging from known facts, granitic and schistose coasts are in general remarkably rich in species and individuals, whilst calcareous coasts are as remarkably poor in both respects.—*Comptes Rendus*, July 25, 1864, p. 170.

*On a new Species of Turacus.* By G. R. Gray.

A new species of the interesting genus *Turacus* has just been brought by the Rev. C. Livingstone from the Manganja Highlands of East Africa, where it was obtained at an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet above the sea.

It approaches the *Turacus albocristatus* in its general appearance, but the crest differs in form, being as it were bicrested; viz. the plumes from the crown are long and narrow, thus forming a crest pointed posteriorly, while those on the occiput are very short and closely set upon it. All the plumes of both parts are tipped with white. The rest of the plumage is very similar to that of *T. albocristatus*; but the feathers of the back and wings are margined with shining golden green instead of bluish green, as is seen on the latter-mentioned species.

I propose the name of *Turacus Livingstonii*, as a slight acknowledgment of that gentleman's merit in adding so interesting a species to our knowledge of this showy genus.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 9, 1864.





Gray, George Robert. 1864. "On a new species of Turacus." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 240–240.

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