

Geoffroy (*loc. cit.*) and De Blainville (*Ostéographie*, tome ii., Genus *Canis*, p. 34, pl. 3 *bis*), it is not necessary to add much on the subject to these notes, except to make a correction as to the number of the vertebræ and ribs. The skeleton in the Paris Museum, which was the subject of the observations of the above-named authors, is stated to have seven cervical, fourteen dorsal, six lumbar, two sacral, and twenty-one or twenty-two caudal vertebræ. The present animal has fifteen well-developed pairs of ribs, of which eight directly join the sternum. As the skeleton in the Leyden Museum has the same number, it may be presumed that fifteen dorsal and five lumbar vertebræ is the rule. This affords another point of approximation to the Hyænas, which have generally fifteen (sometimes sixteen) pairs of ribs. The number of caudal vertebræ in the present skeleton is twenty-four. The scapula of this individual differs from that of the younger skeleton figured by De Blainville in having the upper half of the anterior border rather deeply excavated, as in the Ichneumons. Although De Blainville thought the contrary, it appears to me that the *tout ensemble* of the skeleton far more resembles that of a Hyæna than that of a Dog. The length and strength of the cervical region, and the large size of the anterior as compared with the posterior limbs (pointed out by Isidore Geoffroy), are thoroughly Hyænoid.

In conclusion, although I am still inclined to place *Proteles* in a family by itself, allied to both *Hyænidæ* and *Viverridæ*, the examination of this specimen shows that its affinities with the former family are closer than the examination of the skull alone led me to suppose.

Preparations of the brain, tongue, larynx, lungs, heart, stomach, cæcum, liver, spleen, kidneys, organs of generation, and anal glands, as well as the skeleton, are preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is from these that the drawings which illustrate this communication have been made.

2. On the Guemul, or Roebuck of Southern Peru.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

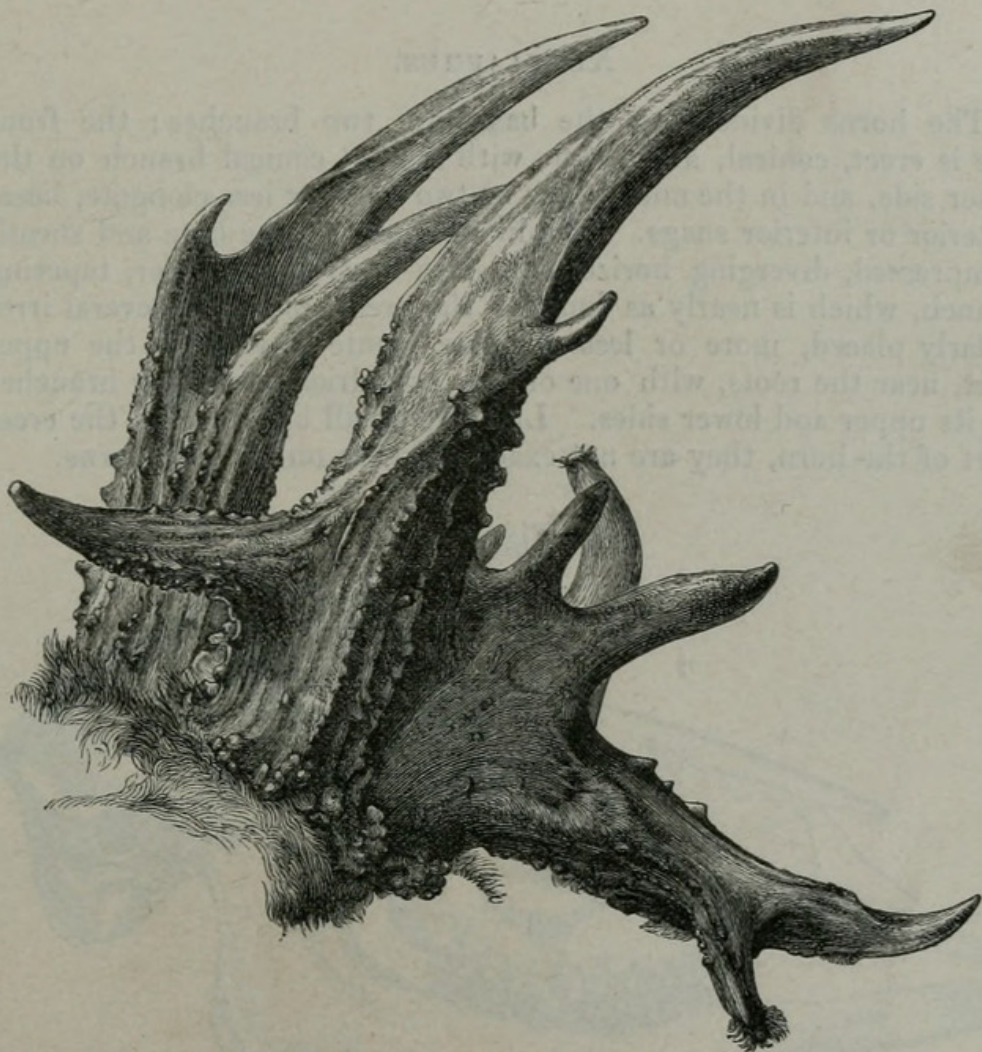
Travellers in Chili have mentioned a two-hoofed animal, called *Guemul*, or *Huamul*. It has been so indistinctly indicated, that Molina regarded it as a Horse, Hamilton Smith as a Llama, and the compilers (such as Leuckart and Lesson) considered that it might be a peculiar genus, for which they have proposed the compound names of *Hippocamelus* and *Cervequus*. M. Gay (1835) regarded it as a new genus, but did not give a name to it.

In 1846 MM. Gay and Gervais, when preparing a work on the Mammalia of Chili, described a young specimen in the Paris Museum without horns under the name of *Cervus chilensis*.

In 1849 the Earl of Derby received from his brother-in-law, from Chili, an imperfect skin of a female, which he sent to the British Museum. The fur was of a different colour from that of the speci-

men described by MM. Gay and Gervais; and finding the animal to agree in size, colour, and kind of fur with the Roebuck of Europe, I described and figured it in the 'Proceedings' of this Society for that year under the name of *Capreolus leucotis**; and in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for the next year, and in my 'Catalogue of the Two-hoofed Quadrupeds in the British Museum,' p. 227, I regarded it as a species of *Furcifer*, under the name of *F. huamel*. In this work there are references to all these synonyms and to where they are mentioned.

Fig. 1.

Horns of *Xenelaphus huamel*, ♂.

Mr. Whitely, junior, has just sent from Tinta, in South Peru, to the British Museum a perfect male, female, and fawn of this species, and some skulls of the female, which prove that I was right in regarding the *Cervus chilensis* of Gay and my *Capreolus leucotis* as different stages of the same species. Those now received agree with Gay's description of the young animal in the Paris Museum, and are in the yellow state of the fur; but the female exhibits in the

* See P. Z. S. 1849, p. 64, Mamm. t. ix.

middle of the back some of the dark fur of the animal sent by the Earl of Derby, which I described.

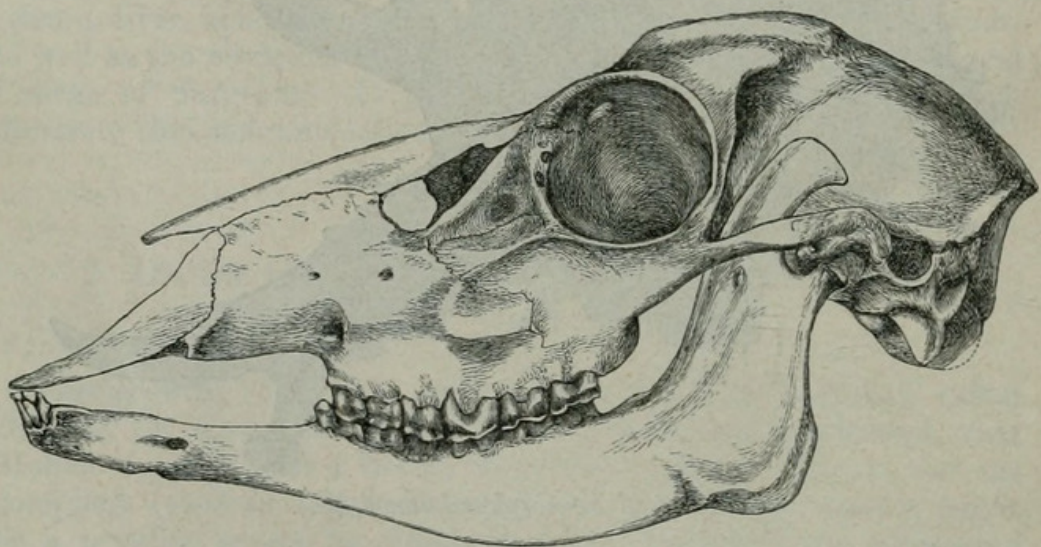
As stated in my paper, this animal chiefly differs from the Roebuck of Europe in being without any glandular tufts on the outer side of the metatarsus; but we now discover that the horns are very peculiar, and unlike those of the Roebuck, or of the Tarush or Roebuck of Bolivia (*Furcifer antisiensis*), which is the type of the genus *Furcifer*.

The male now obtained had a well-developed but rather unsymmetrical pair of horns, which are so unlike the horns of any other Deer, that I propose to form for them a genus, which may be termed

XENELAPHUS.

The horns divide from the base into two branches; the front one is erect, conical, and acute, with a short conical branch on the outer side, and in the middle one or two more or less elongate, basal anterior or interior snags. The hinder part of the base and sheath compressed, diverging horizontally into a strong, angular, tapering branch, which is nearly as long as the erect one, with several irregularly placed, more or less elongate, acute processes; the upper part, near the roots, with one or two cylindrical diverging branches on its upper and lower sides. Like the small branches on the erect part of the horn, they are not exactly similar on the two horns.

Fig. 2.



Skull of *Xenelaphus huamel*, ♀.

The metatarsus is without any glandular tuft on the outside. On the inner side of the hock is a large rounded tuft of such hairs. The fur consists of thick, elastic, tubular quills. The skull has a well-marked, deep, triangular pit in the front of the orbit. The female is without horns. This animal may be called *Xenelaphus huamel*.

It has been suggested that, as I have only seen one specimen of





Gray, John Edward. 1869. "On the Guemul, or Roebuck of Southern Peru."
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<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1869.tb07357.x>.

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