

AFRICAN ZOOLOGY:

By DR. SMITH.

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Catoblepas Taurina. (The Kokoon.) Adult male nearly four feet six inches high at the shoulder; much lower at the croup, and five feet from the breast to the rump; head, neck, and shoulder, excessively thick and strong; head shorter and broader in proportion; eyes very high in the head; horns less broad at base, marked with irregular rugosities at the roots, more distant at base; black, bent down sideways behind the ears, and then suddenly turned upwards, but not to the front; forehead high between their bases; head one foot ten inches long; ears ten inches; tail three feet three inches, covered with long black hair; neck with a long flowing dark mane, reaching beyond the withers; a cartilaginous protuberance covering the chaffron, and furnished with long black hair; large circular glandulous naked spot, distilling a viscous humour beneath each eye; chin covered with dark bristly beard, descending down the dewlap to the breast; general colour dark ashy-grey.

Cocong, Lichtenstein's *Travels.* A. *Taurina*, Burchell. Kokoon, Somerville and Daniell.

Inhabits South Africa.

Catoblepas Gorgon. (The Brindled Gnoo.) Adult male? larger than the Gnoo; horns placed close together, white, round, standing up, bent outwards, and the points turned towards each other, and black; forehead and chaffron covered with irregular depressions; nose and mouth flat and square; ears short; long flowing mane on neck, extending beyond the withers; no beard on the under jaw; long black hairs on the throat and dewlap; tail black, but shorter than in the former; general colour dirty-dun and sepia-grey, variegated with obscure streaks or brindles; four or five cross streaks on the upper arm.

Inhabits the Interior of South Africa.

Bastard Wilde Beest of the Cape Colonists.

Genus Bos.

Skull very strong, dense about the frontals, which are convex, nearly flat or concave; horns invariably occupying the crest, projecting at first laterally; osseous nucleus throughout porous, even cellular; muzzle invariably broad, naked, moist, black; ears in general middle-sized; body long; legs solid; stature large.

Sub-genus BUBALUS.—*Animals low in proportion to their bulk; limbs very solid; head large; forehead narrow, very strong, convex; chaffron straight; muzzle square; horns lying flat or bending laterally with a certain direction to the rear; eyes large; ears mostly funnel-shaped; no hunch; a small dewlap; female, udder with four mammæ; tail long, slender.*

Bubalus Caffer. (The Cape Buffalo.) Adult male about five feet six inches at the shoulder, nine feet from nose to root of tail; horns spreading horizontally on the head, in contact at base, eight or ten inches broad, very ponderous, dark coloured, and above five feet from tip to tip, the internal nucleus very cellular, the points turned up; the incisor teeth loose; ears wide, rather hanging; under-jaw bearded; back straight; hide black, almost naked, and the end of tail furnished with a few distichous bristles; in the young much black longish hair, particularly about the ridge of the back.

Inhabits South Africa.

B. Caffer, Sparrm. et Auctor. Cape Ox, Penn. Qu'araho of the Hottentots. Zamouse? in Bornou.

Bubalus Pegasus? (The Pagasse.) A young male, the horns lying across the summit of the head, the tips turned up; colour darkish, with obscure transverse ridges; head very short, thick, abrupt at the nose; forehead wide; eyes large and full; the neck with a dense mane; ears long, flaccid, pendulous; tail to below the houghs covered with long woolly black hair, general colour deep brown; feet white.

Inhabits Congo, Angola, Central Africa.

Pacasse, Gallini and Carli. Empaguessa, Merolla. Empacasse, Lopez, Marmol. Pegasus, Pliny. Wadan? Captain Lyon's Travels. B. Pegasus, H. Smith, MS.

ORDER CETACEA.

Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal appendage, cartilaginous, and horizontal; two anterior extremities formed like fins, having the bones which form them flattened and very short; head joined to the body by a very short thick neck; two pectoral or abdominal mammæ; ears with very small external openings; brain large; pelvis and bones of the posterior extremities represented by two rudimentary bones lost in the flesh.

FAM. SIRENIA.

Molars with flat coronal; sometimes tusks in the upper jaw; two pectoral mammæ; mustaches; nostrils, properly so called, placed at the end of the muzzle; nasal apertures on the upper part of the head; body very massive. Food, vegetable.

Genus MANATUS. *Linnæus.*

Incisors $\frac{1}{2}$, *canines* $\frac{1}{2}$, *molars* $\frac{1}{2}$,—38. *The incisors exist only in the fetus, and the adults have but 32 teeth, four of the molars falling out in early age; molars with two transverse cushions on their crown; head not distinct from the body; eyes very small; tongue oval; vestiges of nails on the margin of the pectoral fins; six cervical vertebræ; sixteen pairs of thick ribs; mustaches composed of a bundle of very strong hairs directed downwards, and forming on each side a kind of corneous tusk.*

Manatus Senegalensis, Desm. (Senegal Lamantin.) General colour ashy-lilac; head bony, short in proportion to its breadth; breadth of nasal foramina three-fourths of their length; inferior margin of lower jaw curved; smaller than the American Lamantin. About eight feet long.

Inhabits the mouth of the Senegal.

Trichecus Australis, Shaw. Lamantin du Senegal, Adanson, *Voyage*.

Genus HALICORE. *Cuvier.*

Incisors $\frac{1}{2}$, *canines* $\frac{1}{2}$, *molars* $\frac{1}{2}$,—14. *In early age, incisors $\frac{1}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{2}$, molars $\frac{1}{2}$,—32. Two of the upper incisors cylindrical and straight, forming tusks; molars cylindrical, and only three on each side in the adults; body pisciform, terminated by a horizontal fin with two lobes; head not distinct from the body; muzzle truncated and moveable, with thick spiny hairs on the edges of the lips; tongue soft; fins short, without distinct-fingers or nails; seven cervical vertebræ; eighteen pairs of ribs.*

Halicore Indicus, Desm. Head rounded towards the top, oblique from the forehead to the muzzle, which last is vertical and terminates abruptly. This part of the face is formed by the upper lip, which hangs from each side of the mouth forming these two mobile and fleshy pendants which cover a part of the lower jaw laterally. These are set with small corneous spines about an inch long; between these is a slope in front of the upper jaw which receives the extremity of the lower, above which the points of the tusks are perceptible on each side. The interior of these lips is furnished with corneous warts. The nostrils form two parabolic clefts approximating at the upper extremity of the muzzle; the opening of the ear is very small, and there is no external conch; the eyes are simple and small; the fins show no vestiges of nails, but have warty callosities underneath at their external edge; the tail is horizontally sloped or cut like the arch of a circle; the body is wider at the middle than the extremities, and the part towards the tail is

more slender than the opposite end ; the skin is smooth and has some scattered hairs. Seven or eight feet long.

Inhabits the Indian Seas and the Mozambique Channel.

Dugong, Buff. Indian Walrus, Penn. Trichecus Dugong, Gmel. Rosmarus Indicus, Camper, Raffles, Home, F. Cuvier.

FAM. DELPHINIDÆ.

Teeth pointed or obtuse, all of one kind, upon the borders of the jaws ; two anal mammæ ; spiracles on the top of the head, with their external opening simple ; tail flattened horizontally and bifurcated. Food, animal.

Sub-genus DELPHINORHYNCHUS, Blainville.—*Snout prolonged, with a long and slender beak ; jaws almost linear, with numerous teeth on their margins.*

Delphinorhynchus Capensis. Body long and rather slender ; head somewhat conical and terminated before, by a long distinct somewhat flattened snout ; hinder part of body near tail strongly carinated both above and below. Colour above a deep shining black, sides a dull dusky white, each obliquely cut by a narrow well-defined blackish streak, which commences immediately behind the eye and terminates or rather loses itself on the belly about two feet in front of the tail ; under-parts white. Between the angle of the mouth and base of pectoral fin a dusky streak, and between that and the black band already mentioned the colour is a dusky white. Teeth slender, conical, and slightly curved inwards, about sixty-six in the upper jaw and about ninety in the lower ; eyes situated a little higher than the angles of the mouth and about an inch and a half behind them ; opening of the spiracles directly over the eyes ; dorsal fin slightly falcated, and a little bent backward ; pectoral fins narrow and falcated ; caudal fin somewhat semilunar with a deep notch behind at the termination of the back-bone. Length from tip of nose to extremity of tail six feet ; length from tip of snout to anterior edge of dorsal fin two feet ten inches ; height of dorsal fin six inches and a half ; width of hinder edge of caudal fin fifteen inches and a half.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope,—generally solitary.

Delphinus Capensis, Gray. *Spicilegia Zoologica*, part i. p. 2.

Sub-genus DELPHINUS, Blainville.—*Head globular or sub-conical, terminated by a beak distinct from the profile of the face, broad at its base, smaller and rounded at its extremity.*

Delphinus Delphis, Linnæus. Head terminated in front by a long flat snout; the upper and under jaws of equal length, each with about forty-seven pointed teeth, and when the mouth is closed those of the one jaw are included between those of the other; the opening of the spiracles situated nearly above the eyes. The skin is very smooth and shining, the colour in some individuals is a livid brown, in others it is black, on the back, and pearly grey clouded with black on the sides and belly or the belly is entirely white. Tail divided into two large lobes, slightly notched in the middle, and its breadth from one point to the other is generally equal to about two ninths of the entire length of the animal, which averages between seven and nine feet. Period of gestation ten months, and the female seldom produces more than one at a birth.

Inhabits most seas—and amongst others those on the West Coast of Africa.

Delphinus Heavisidii. Gray. Head subconical, and terminated in front by a short tapering, somewhat cylindrical, snout; body thick in proportion to its length, black, variegated beneath with white; the marking of the latter colour consist of a narrow transverse band in front of, and a somewhat triangular spot behind, each of the pectoral fins, and of a longitudinal line on the belly which divides beneath the dorsal fin into three forks, the central one of which is continued in a direct line, and the lateral ones extended obliquely up the sides. Dorsal fin triangular, and about five inches in height; tail semilunar behind and notched in the middle. Length from nose to hinder edge of tail five feet; length from point of snout to anterior edge of dorsal fin two feet three inches; breadth of dorsal fin eight inches and a quarter; length from hinder edge of dorsal fin to tail fin one foot six inches; width of hinder edge of caudal fin fourteen inches.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope,—gregarious, *Delphinus tridens*, Smith, *MS*.

Delphinus obscurus, Gray. Colour of back a clear shining black, sides of head and body clouded black and white; belly white; on each side an indistinct dusky stripe, commencing below the dorsal fin, descending obliquely and ending in the posterior and under part of the body; anterior portion of lower jaw and under surface in front of tail dusky black, and a similarly coloured ring surrounds each eye; snout short, rounded, and not very distinct from the anterior portion of the head; teeth slightly enrvd, the convexities outwards, in the upper jaw about forty on each side, and in the lower about thirty-six; pectoral fins long, pointed, and falciform.

form; dorsal fin rather nearer the tail than the head, large, high, pointed and falcated. Length about six feet.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope.

Delphinus Homeii, Smith. *Zoological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 441. Tonine of the Cape Colonists.

Sub-genus GRAMPUS, Gray.—Head globular or sub-conical, terminated by a snout not distinguishable from the profile of the face; teeth conical and slightly curved inwards.

Grampus Gladiator, Lacepede. Head convex above, slightly tapering to the anterior extremity, which has no distinct snout: upper jaw rather longest; teeth eleven on each side of both jaws, strong, conical, and slightly curved inwards; eyes placed a little above and behind angles of mouth; opening of spiracles over the eyes; body very thick about the dorsal fin, from whence it gradually tapering towards the caudal fin; lower parts as far as anus white, the hinder portion of the white three-forked, the centre fork shortest, the lateral ones longest and extend, one on each side, obliquely upwards and backwards; behind and rather above the level of the eye a longitudinal waved white stripe, pointed at both extremities; all the other parts of the animal deep shining black. Dorsal fin situated much nearer the head than the tail, about three feet ten inches high, very strong, triangular, straight, and tapering nearly to a point; pectoral fins short and broad; caudal fin two-lobed with a slight notch behind opposite vertebral column, inner and hinder edges of each lobe convex, outer edges towards points concave. Length from nose to hinder edge of tail nineteen feet.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope.

Killer of the Whale Fishers.

Sub-genus PHOCÆNA, Cuvier.—No beak, snout short and gibbous.

Phocæna globiceps, Cuvier. Head rounded above and terminated in front by a very short pointed and scarcely distinct snout; figure slender in proportion to its length; colour entirely black, rather lightest beneath; dorsal fin low, slanting backward, falcated behind, and placed nearer the tail than the head; hinder part of body strongly and sharply carinated above, slightly below; tail fin slightly crescent-shaped and faintly notched opposite termination of vertebral column; pectoral fins long, narrow, and pointed; eyes situated immediately above the angles of the mouth. Length from tip of snout to hinder edge of caudal fin five feet and a half; from tip of snout to anterior edge of dorsal fin twenty-three inches; from posterior

edge of dorsal fin to hinder edge of tail fin thirty-three inches. Height of dorsal fin four inches and a quarter; length of pectoral fins ten inches and a half; distance from point to point of caudal fin thirteen inches; length from tip of snout to angle of mouth seven inches and three quarters.

Inhabits the seas on the South-east coast of Africa.

Obs. I am unable to state the number of the teeth as the specimen I possess is young.

Phocæna Edwardii, Smith. Head large and clumsy, rounded on the upper surface and terminated in front by a short pointed snout; teeth twelve in each jaw; eyes situated a little above the angles of the mouth; dorsal fin long, pointed, slightly curved backwards, and situated nearly midway between head and tail; pectoral fins narrow and pointed, caudal fin deeply and widely notched opposite termination of vertebral column. Colour of back, sides, throat, and under parts of body towards tail, black; breast and belly white. Length from tip of snout to hinder edge of tail fin twelve feet two inches; circumference immediately in front of dorsal fin six feet nine inches; tail fin measured from point to point two feet eight inches.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope.

For the description and a drawing of this species I am indebted to Mr. E. Verreaux, who some time ago had a good opportunity of examining a specimen which had been cast on the shore near Slang-Kop.

FAM. PHYSETERIDÆ.

Upper jaw wide and elevated, without teeth, or only with rudimentary ones; lower jaw elongated, narrow, and corresponding to a furrow of the upper one, teeth on each side; spiracles opening externally by a single orifice, which is situated at or near the upper end of the muzzle; dorsal fins in some; simple eminences in others. Large cavities with cartilagenous walls in the upper region of the head communicating with diverse parts of the body by particular canals filled with an oil which chrystallizes when cool.

GENUS CATODON. *Lacepede.*

Orifice of spiracles at the very end of the upper part of the muzzle; a hunch instead of a dorsal fin.

Catodon macrocephalus, *Lacepede.* (Spermaceti Whale.) Head truncated in front, and of a somewhat cubical form, from twenty to thirty teeth in the lower jaw, which are strong conical, slightly curved inwards, and white like ivory; eyes blackish, surrounded by strong black hair, and are situated in an eminence behind and above the angles of the mouth; auditory

opening with difficulty distinguishable; nape marked by a slight depression which is traceable on each side as far as the pectoral fins; belly large and round; tail notched behind; and measures from point to point about fifteen feet; on the back towards last third of body there is a longitudinal callosity in the form of a fin, which is abrupt or truncated behind. Skin very soft, colour commonly blackish with greenish reflections intermixed with shades of grey, sometimes the colour is slaty blue spotted with white, and the belly is always white. The general length of the animal is from sixty to seventy feet, and the circumference at the thickest part about fifty feet.

Inhabits most seas,—occurs in the Mozambique Channel and near the South-east Coast of Africa.

FAM. BALAENIDÆ.

Teeth none; upper jaw furnished on each side with whale-bones or transverse slender corneous laminae, which are attenuated and fringed at the inner edges; orifices of the spiracles separate, and situated towards the middle of the upper portion of head.

Genus BALÆNA. *Linnaeus.*

No dorsal fin; back regular, or with a hunch.

Balena mysticetus, Linnaeus. Figure cylindrical from the neck to within ten feet of the tail, beyond which it is somewhat quadrangular, the greatest ridge being upward, or on the back, and running backward nearly across the middle of the tail. Head somewhat of a triangular shape; the under part, the arched outline of which is given by the jaw-bones, is flat, and measures 16 to 20 feet in length, and 10 to 12 in breadth; the lips extending 15 to 20 feet in length and 5 or 6 in height, and forming the cavity of the mouth, are attached to the under jaw, and arise from the jaw-bones at an angle of about 80 degrees, having the appearance, when viewed in front, of the letter U. The upper jaw, including the crown bone, or skull, is bent down at the extremity, and is overlapped by the lips in a squamous manner at the sides. In the place of teeth there are two extensive rows of fins, or whalebone, suspended from the sides of the crown bone, they are covered immediately by the lips, and inclose the tongue between their lower extremities. Each series consist of about 300 laminae, the longest are near the middle from whence they gradually diminish again to nothing at each extremity: 10 or 11 feet is the average length, and the greatest breadth, which is at the gum, is 10 or 12 inches. The laminae comprising the series are ranged side by side, two-

thirds of an inch apart. The interior edges are covered with a fringe of hair, and the exterior edge of every blade, excepting a few at each extremity of the series, is curved and flattened down, so as to present a smooth surface to the lips. The colour of the whalebone is brownish black or bluish black; in some it is striped longitudinally with white. The eyes about a foot obliquely above and behind the angles of the mouth, small in proportion to the size of the animal. A slight beard, consisting of a few short scattered white hairs, on the anterior extremity of both jaws. Spiracles or blow holes, about 16 feet behind the anterior extremity of the jaw, each 6 or 8 inches long. Pectoral fins placed between two-thirds and two-fifths of the length of the animal from the snout, and about 2 feet behind the angle of the mouth: they are from 7 to 9 feet in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth; the part by which they are attached to the body is somewhat elliptical, and about 2 feet in diameter; the side which strikes the water is nearly flat; tail flat and circular, indented in the middle, the two lobes somewhat pointed and turned a little backward, its length 5 or 6 feet, its width 18 to 24 or 26 feet. The colour is velvety black, grey, (composed of dots of blackish brown on a white ground,) and white with a tinge of yellow; the back, most of the upper jaw, and part of the lower jaw, together with the fins and tail, are black; the tongue, the fore-part of the under-jaw, and lips, sometimes a little of the upper-jaw at the extremity, and a portion of the belly, white; the eyelids, the junction of the tail with the body, a portion in the axilla of the fins, &c. are grey: some have been seen all over piebald.* The older animals contain the most grey and white; under-size whales are altogether of a bluish black, and suckers of a pale bluish or bluish-grey colour. The skin of the body is slightly furrowed, on the tail it is smooth. It is supposed to attain its full growth about the age of twenty-five years, and the period of gestation is calculated to be between nine and ten months. The total length of the animal may be stated as averaging from 50 to 65 feet, and its greatest circumference from 30 to 40 feet; weight of a whale of 60 feet, about 70 tons.

Inhabits principally the Northern and Southern Seas.

Obs. From comparisons of the Skeleton procured at the Cape (by De Lalande) with others from the Arctic Regions, it has been considered by some Naturalists that the true Whale of the South Seas is a different species from that of the North Seas. Having no doubt as to the propriety of the conclusion, I have furnished a detailed account of that of the latter from Scoresby's excellent work, in order to enable persons possessing opportunities of observing those of the South Seas, to compare

* Scoresby's Account of the Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 452.

their characters with those of the Northern Seas. I think the proportion the head bears to the body will be found to be very different, and even the form of the body itself. If thirteen feet be the size of the calf in the Northern Seas at the period of birth, as stated by Mr. Scoresbey, it will be found to be much inferior to what is observed in the South Seas, for I have myself seen more than one extracted from the uterus which had attained the length of nineteen feet.

Genus BALÆNOPTERA. *Lacepede.*

Head flattened horizontally; lower jaw longer than the upper; skin of the throat and breast with strong rugæ or folds; whale-bones short; a short thick fin towards hinder part of back, more or less resembling a hunch: form more slender than in the true whales.

Balænoptera rorqual, Lacepede. Colour above black, beneath white; body behind the nape very thick; head short in proportion to the body; lower jaw rounded, longer and much broader than the upper, its anterior part often slightly scalloped; whalebones black, and seldom exceed three feet in length; they are stiffer, harder, and more horny than those of the common whale, and their inner edges and points have a fringe of bristly fibres; eyes situated above and very close to the angles of the mouth; the orifices of the spiracles close to the eyes, and placed in an elevated pyramid; pectoral fins lanceolate and at a considerable distance behind the angles of the mouth but on nearly the same level; the dorsal fin which is slightly notched commences opposite the anus and extends nearly to the tail, which is divided into two lobes, each of which is notched behind; under part of head and belly with longitudinal rugæ. Length between seventy and ninety feet.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope?—common in the North Seas.

Balæna musculus, Gmel. Lin. *Balæne rorqual*, Bennet.

Obs. From the descriptions I have received of the *Fin Fish* which often appears in the Bays of both the Western and Eastern Coasts of Africa, I feel disposed to regard it as the Rorqual. It may, however, prove to be a different species when those who can note its characters shall have an opportunity of examining a dead specimen. It is here rarely attacked by the *Fishers*, being considered dangerous, and of little value, from its yielding but a small proportion of oil. About twelve years ago one was killed in Table Bay which measured ninety-five feet.

Balænoptera Capensis, Smith. Head depressed, slightly convex above with a small projection on each side of spiracles; the apex of upper-jaw acutely rounded; lower-jaw much longer

and broader than upper-jaw, and with three or four sub-globular elevations on each side near tip; back slightly arched, with a carinated and slightly elevated hunch towards the tail, highest about its middle, from whence it slants off to each extremity; hinder part of body carinated both above and below; throat and breast strongly marked with elevated, longitudinal rugæ, with deep corresponding furrows between them; eyes a little above the angle of the mouth, and the openings of spiracles rather in front of them; laminae of whalebone 300 on each side, of a bluish colour, and margined on their inner edges by stiff horny bristles. Back and sides black; belly dull white with some irregular black spots. Pectoral fins narrow, and both their anterior and posterior edges irregularly notched, upper surfaces black, under surfaces pure white; hinder edge of tail fin nearly square with a slight notch at its middle opposite the back bone, on each side of which it is slightly convex, towards points a little concave. Length from tip of lower-jaw to hinder margin of tail fin thirty-four feet and a half; from tip of lower-jaw to angle of mouth seven feet and a half; from point of upper-jaw to angle of mouth six feet; from angle of mouth to base of pectoral fins three feet. Length of pectoral fins nine feet, width of the same near base two feet, near point one foot; width of tail from tip to tip nine feet; length of whalebone near angles of mouth one foot.

Inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope.

Hump-back of the Whale Fishers.

Obs. The only specimen of this species which I have had an opportunity of examining, had lost the skin of the hinder portion of the back before I saw it, so that I am unable to describe the hunch from my own observation. Those who have been in the habit of seeing and killing this species all agree as to the character of the hunch, and from what I have myself observed at a distance through a telescope, I should feel inclined to regard their description as correct. They unite in asserting that there is nothing of the appearance of a regular fin, and all that I could ever distinguish from watching the animal when in motion and partly above the surface of the water, was a sort of semilunar elevation towards the tail and somewhat above the line of the back.

ADDENDA.

FAM. SAMIADÆ.

Genus CERCOPETHICUS.

Cercopithecus pogonias, Bennett. The hairs of the upper surface are black, ringed with whitish, producing a grizzled appearance, which occupies the back part of the head, the fore part of the back, the sides, the outer surface of the anterior limbs, and the posterior hands. In the middle of the back commences a broad black patch, which extends to the tail, and is continued along its upper surface for about two-thirds of the length of that organ, the remaining portion being black both above and below. On the forehead the hairs are yellowish ringed with black; a few black hairs occupy the middle line; and on each side passing from above the eye to the ear is a broad patch of black. The whiskers expand very broadly on each side of the face; the hairs composing them are yellowish white, occasionally but very sparingly ringed with dusky black. The ear has internally a long tuft of hairs of the same colour with those of the whiskers. The outer side of the hinder limbs, the hands excepted, is yellowish grizzled with black, their colour being intermediate in intensity between the lightest portion of the sides and the whiskers. The under surface of the body, the insides of the limbs, and the under surface of the proximal two-thirds of the tail, are reddish yellow. Length of body and head seventeen inches; length of tail twenty-four inches.

Inhabits Fernando Po.

FAM. VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

Pteropus phaiops, Temm. Body large; nose long; ears short and pointed, fur long and abundant, slightly curled, membranes black, a black blotch upon the nose; fore parts of body pale yellow, breast light reddish, back black-maroon.

Inhabits Madagascar.

Obs. This is probably *Pteropus Edwardii* described at page 20.

Vespertilio Goudotii, Smith. (Goudot's Bat.) Hair of moderate length, longer on the face, head, and upper parts of

body, than on the lower parts. Head rather small; point of nose bare and black; nostrils round, and opening laterally; upper lip on each side behind nostrils thickly covered with long hair; ears as long as the head, slightly rounded at points, and each with a large deep notch on its outer edge; on the outer surface towards base covered with chesnut hair, on the inner surface toward inner edges with a thin sprinkling of short tawny hair; tragus long and tapering to a point. The surface colour of the upper parts of head and body light maroon or dull chesnut; of the under parts dull tawny or pale brown; the bases of the hairs above dusky, of those beneath dull black; membranes brown with a purplish tint; tail of the same length as the interfemoral membrane. Length from nose to base of interfemoral membrane two inches and a half; length of interfemoral membrane one inch and three quarters; expanse of wings nine inches.

Inhabits Madagascar.

ORDER FERÆ,

Felis Fearonii. Smith. Form robust; legs short; hair short on the body and extremities, rather longer on the sides and under parts of the neck, and longest on the belly and upper part of the neck; on the latter, forming a sort of a mane, which is brindled or clouded with black. Ground colour tawny white or a pale cream-colour, darkest upon the back and outer surfaces of extremities: the feet in some specimens light fulvous. Chin, anterior part of throat, and sides of neck behind the ears, without variegation; all the other parts of neck, body, and extremities, rather closely marked with small somewhat roundish black spots, which are largest upon the back and outer sides of thighs; on the lower parts of limbs they are inclined to an oblong shape: on the inner sides of extremities and belly the spots are less numerous, on the latter they are of a paler tint and less distinctly defined. Top of head and cheeks slightly brindled with black; the forehead is divided by a narrow longitudinal blackish stripe and a deep black line occurs over each eye; ears short and rounded at tips, outer surfaces with a deep black, transverse blotch, which is widest behind. Tail towards base variegated with black spots, smallest and most numerous upon the upper surface, about the middle it is marked with narrow short transverse stripes, towards the point with three or more distinct black rings; nails covered each with a tuft of long black hair. Length from forehead to root of tail three feet two inches; length of tail sixteen inches.?

Inhabits Southern Africa,—North-east of Natal.

Obs. The description of this species is not to be regarded as perfect, it having been drawn up from an examination of portions of skins of dif-

ferent individuals. I have as yet met with no specimen in which the skin of the face was complete. Judging from the appearance of the skins I have seen, I should be inclined to regard this species as approaching in figure the *Felis Chaus* of Guildenstadt.

FAM. VIVERRIDÆ.

Genus VIVERRA.

Viverra maculata, Gray. (Square-spotted Genet.) Colour grey-brown, with a brown streak down the back, commencing narrow just between the bladebones and widening as it reaches the tail, slightly erectile like a crest, with three interrupted narrow streaks on the back of the neck, reaching over the shoulder and extending along the sides of the back in three series of spots, the spots of the two higher series square, those of the highest series the largest and nearer together, of the lower series roundish; the sides of the belly with scattered black-brown spots; shoulder and hind-legs with moderate roundish black spots; beneath pale whitish, with a few scattered small dark spots. Head grey-brown, with a dark rough place on each side the nose and a small one on the inner angle of the eyebrow, a long white spot before the eye, and six small blackish spots between the ears, in front of the face, placed in two groups of three each. Tail reaching to the ears, rather furry, triangular, broader beneath, with seven black bands, increasing in breadth towards the end. Feet black-brown.

Inhabits Northern Africa.

Viverra binotata, Temm. (Two-spotted Civet.) Colour grey, with scattered black spots of unequal size, and two white spots on the top of the shoulders; tail longer than the body, spotted and ringed with black.

Inhabits Ashantee.

Genus CRYPTOPROCTA, Bennett.

Plantigrade; toes webbed almost to their extremities, five on each foot, armed with claws more or less retractile, on the fore-feet sharp, and resembling those of cats; an anal pouch.

Cryptoprocta typicus. General appearance approaches that of *Paradoxurus*; but the fur is short, adpressed and of uniform colour, and the tail is slender, cylindrical, and equally hairy all round, rendering it probable that this organ is not subject to being curled in the manner usual to that genus. In the young individual belonging to the Zoological Society, "the dentary characters could not be ascertained, its teeth being only of the deciduous class. Its anatomical structure resembles, in the shortness of the intestines, the size and direction of the cæcum;

the disposition of the superficial vessels of the kidneys, and in some other respects, that of the typical Viverridæ, and approaches nearly to the structure of the Felidæ. Mr. Bennett stated his impression that the animal should be regarded as the type of a new genus, nearly allied to, but distinct from, *Paradoxurus*."

Inhabits Madagascar.

Cryptoprocta ferox, Bennett. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1833, p. 46.

FAM. MANGUSTIDÆ.

GENUS *CROSSARCHUS*. F. Cuvier.

Incisors 3, *canines* $\frac{1}{1}$, *molars* $\frac{3}{3}$,—36. *Teeth* like those of the *Ichneumon*; head rounded; snout slightly prolonged, movable, terminated by a muzzle, on the margins of which the nostrils are situated. *Eyes* small, pupils round; ears small and round, with two prominent lamelliform lobes placed one above the other in their concavity. *Fur* composed of two kinds of hair; feet with five toes; an anal pouch; tail moderate; form rather robust.

Crossarchus typicus. (The Mangue.) Colour brown throughout, paler on the head, and slightly tinted with yellow, most distinct on the anterior parts, which arises from the hairs being deep brown at their base and tipped with yellow, and this latter portion of them is longer towards the neck and shoulders than on the hinder parts and thighs. The woolly hairs are numerous, and covered almost entirely by the silky ones, some of which are an inch and a half long; they are, however, very short on the head and limbs, and the tail appears to be furnished with them only on its upper and under surfaces; the hairs incline irregularly in various directions. Tail, when the animal is in motion, usually curved downwards. Length of the head three inches and a half: of the body, eight; of the tail, seven: medium height five inches.

Inhabits the Western Coast of Africa.

Crossarchus Dubius, F. Cuvier. *Hist. Nat. des Mammifères*.

Obs. The animal which forms the type of this genus is allied by certain of its characters both to *Ichneumon* and *Ryzæna*, and is to be considered as holding an oscillant position between them.

ORDER GLIRES.

GENUS *AULACODUS*. Van Swind.

Incisors 3, *canines* $\frac{3}{3}$, *molars* $\frac{1}{1}$,—20. *Canines* of upper jaw deeply furrowed; *molars* lamellated; no cheek pouches; anterior feet with four toes and the rudiments of a thumb, hinder ones

with four toes; nails curved, strong, rounded above, dilated and channelled beneath; tail moderate, hairy and attenuated.*

Aulacodus Swinderianus, Temm. Covering consisting entirely, except on the tail, of flattened somewhat spine-like bristles, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the tips only of which are flexible and hair-like: the dark space which occupies the greater portion of each of the bristles exhibits a changeable metallic lustre, varying in different positions from deep steel-blue to bright copper-red. The length of the body and head is seventeen inches, or measured along the convexity of the back twenty; of the tail nine inches. The ears nearly concealed by the bristly covering, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 1 broad.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.

Ground Pig or Ground Rat of the Natives. Probably the Wild Rat, bigger than a Cat, mentioned by Bosman.

Obs. Temmicks considers this genus as near to *Arctomys*.

FAM. CAPRIDÆ.

Capra nubica, F. Cuvier. (The Wild Goat of Egypt.) Horns two feet long, half black, compressed on their inner surfaces and rounded in front, with twelve or thirteen prominent nobs. Colour of hair fulvous-grey mixed with brown; lower parts of shoulders and flanks brown; legs brown before and white behind, pasterns white with spots of the same colour upon the heels and wrists, the brown forms a ring behind the toes of all the feet; dorsal line blackish, which is also the colour of the tail; beard black.

Inhabits Upper Egypt.

Geoffroy St. Helaire et F. Cuvier. *Hist. Nat. des Mamm. Livr.* 50.

* "The deep sulci on the anterior surface of the incisor teeth of the upper jaw are situated nearer to the inner than to the outer edge of the tooth, and divide its face into three ridges, the inner of which is half the breadth of the middle, and the middle less than half the breadth of the outer. The molar teeth of the upper jaw have two re-entering folds of enamel on the outer, and one on the inner side; the outer passing beyond the middle of the crown, the inner central and less deeply entering: all the teeth are nearly equal in size; the anterior three are nearly square; the posterior somewhat rounded: there is no notching on the outer edge, but a distinct notch exists where the enamel folds in on the inner side, especially of the three posterior teeth. In the lower jaw the first molar has three folds of enamel on the inner side passing beyond the middle of the crown, and one small fold slightly notched on the outer: the second and third have two inner folds and one outer, all notched at the edge: the posterior is nearly similar, but more rounded behind. This system of dentition bears a greater resemblance to that of *Erithizon*, F. Cuvier, than to that of any other genus of the *Rodentia*."