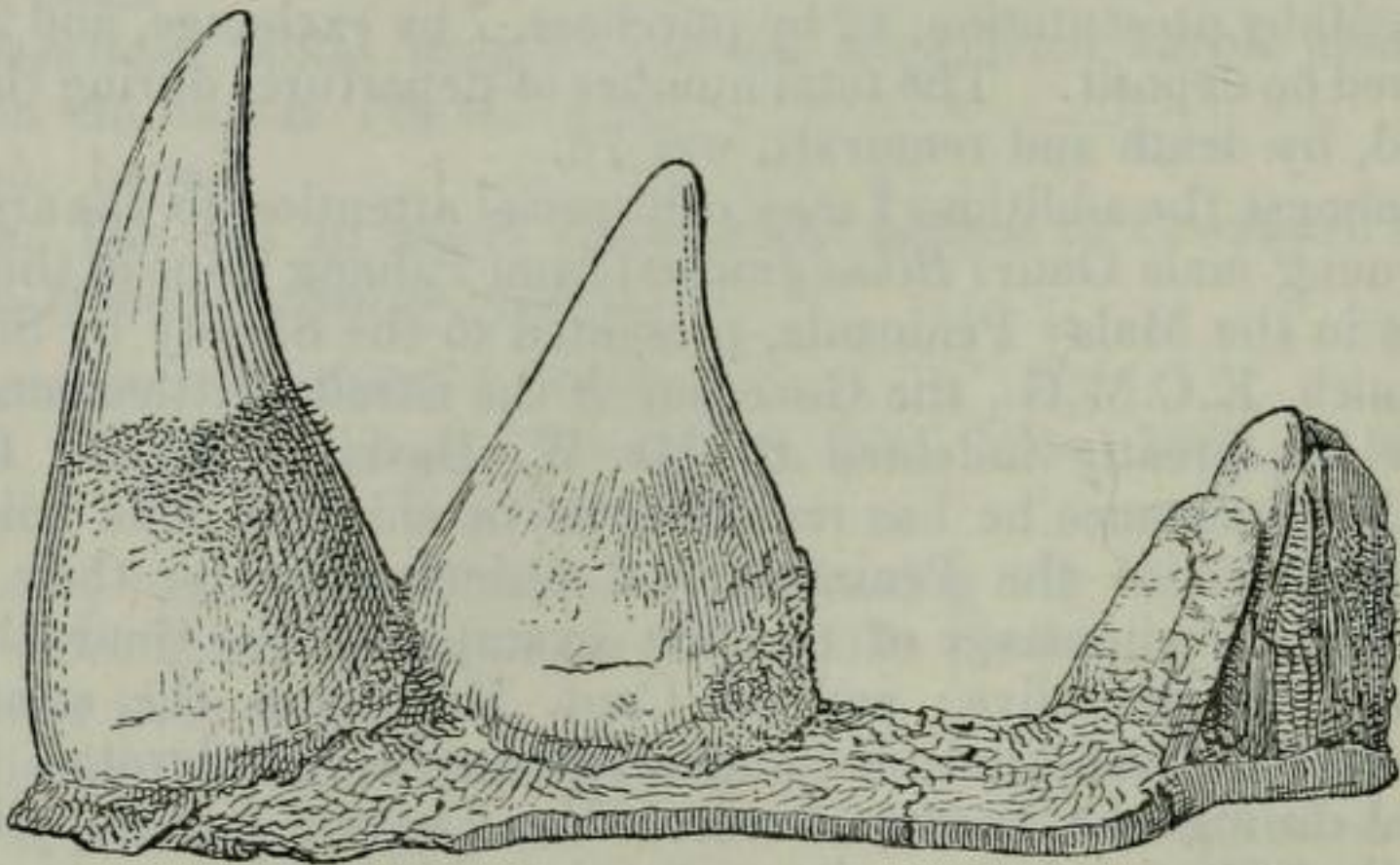


(*Gavæus gaurus*). The other is the 'Sapio' of the Malays. It is black; but has the belly, the inner sides of both fore and hind legs, and stockings chestnut; the grey patch on the forehead is rusty, and the insides of the ears are strongly tinged with chestnut. I have seen an old bull, standing over 18 hands, with massive horns, coloured thus; and the other day Dr. E. A. Travers shot, in Jelevu, a young bull almost exactly the size of the Sladang now sent, and it was coloured exactly like the large bull. The quite young of this form are said to be entirely chestnut, and the cows to have the chestnut of the stockings, belly, and inner sides of the legs darker and richer coloured than in the bulls. There is, I think, no doubt upon the subject; the Malays, who are not likely to make a mistake in such a matter, recognize two species."

Prof. Flower exhibited the skin of the face of a male African Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*), shot by Sir John C. Willoughby, Bart., on the eastern side of the base of Kilimanjaro mountain. In addition to the two normal horns, it presented a third, of irregular form, placed in the median line on the lower part of the forehead.

Prof. Flower made the following remarks on this specimen:—

"The anterior horn is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, measured along its curved anterior surface, or 12 inches measured in a straight line from the side of the base to the apex, and is 20 inches in circumference at



Skin of face of *Rhinoceros bicornis* with third (abnormal) horn.

the base. The apex is considerably worn and polished. The base of the second horn is, as usual, in contact with the first, and it is 2 inches shorter, measuring 10 inches along the side from base to apex. It is more upright and compressed than the anterior horn. There is an interval of 4 inches between the hinder edge of the base of this and the front of the third horn. This supplementary horn is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference at the base, which has an irregular, unsymmetrical, somewhat triangular form. It is composed of the same fibrous structure as the normal horns, but of a coarser character, and showing a tendency to split up into columnar masses,

as well as to fray off at the sides. Its surface also shows many irregular transverse linear depressions. The apex is broad, obtuse, and fissured, and has been subjected to a certain amount of attrition. A fissure extending almost to the base separates a distinct columnar piece from the anterior and left corner of the principal mass. Although its general structure is obviously that of true horn, it appears to bear the same relation to those in front of it that a nail growing from a diseased or injured matrix does to a normal healthy nail.

“As the horn of the Rhinoceros is only a greatly modified portion of the animal’s skin, specialized for its particular function by the immense development of the papillæ of the derm and the exaggerated growth of the epidermic covering, it is not surprising that under some abnormal circumstances, perhaps some local irritation of the skin, a horn should be developed on some other part of the surface from that on which they are usually found. Such an occurrence, however, appears to be rare, and I cannot recall one on record—unless the well-known figure by Albrecht Dürer, copied in so many of the old books on Natural History, of an Indian Rhinoceros with a second horn placed between the shoulders, is founded upon fact. The present specimen is certainly interesting as illustrating the method by which such structures as the horn of the Rhinoceros may have been originally developed.

“A sketch of the animal is given in Sir John C. Willoughby’s lately published work on ‘East Africa and its Big Game: The Narrative of a Sporting Trip from Zanzibar to the Borders of the Masai.’”

The Secretary exhibited a skin of an albino variety of the Cape Mole-Rat (*Georychus capensis*), forwarded to the Society by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S., of Capetown, and read the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. Fisk on the subject:—

“I send a skin, prepared for mounting, of a White Mole-Rat, a male. It was given to me alive by Mr. Hiddingh, who so kindly gave me the one which I sent to you some time ago. This one lived for about a week after capture and fed freely, giving no signs of pain; but, after death, I found that it had been too much hurt by the trap to recover the injury. I put it into the hands of a taxidermist to be properly prepared, thinking that you might like to set it up and place it near the cage of the living animal, so that visitors might gain an idea of the peculiarities of the creature.”

Mr. A. Smith Woodward, F.Z.S., exhibited a fragment of the rostrum of an extinct Saw-fish, *Sclerorhynchus atavus*, kindly forwarded to him for examination by Prof. Albert Gaudry, and made the following remarks:—

“The specimen is shown, of the natural size, in the accompanying drawing (p. 450), and, like the type in the British Museum, was obtained from the Upper Cretaceous series of Mount Lebanon. It doubtless pertains to a smaller individual than the last-named fossil, and is interesting as showing the extreme slenderness of the rostrum