

Gibbons (*Hylobates*) might be interesting, and also, if it could be managed, a Proboscis-Monkey (*Semnopithecus nasalis*). Adults of this, however, invariably die within a few hours after capture; and young ones, though tame enough, are too delicate, as, with every care, they rarely survive for a week. Young bears also seem delicate, and a change of diet from sugar and milk to boiled rice killed my last in a day. Tangalungas (a sort of Civet), Gymnuras, Argus Pheasants, Nicobar Pigeons, Brush-Turkeys (*Megapodius*), and Hawks are among the specimens brought in; and I have had several Pittas as well. Snakes, Tortoises, Crocodiles up to 16 or 17 feet in length, and Monitors may always be had; and Orang Utangs (young) would come if I offered a reward for them. The full-grown Orang it is, of course, impossible to catch. I could send any of these things free to Singapore if you had any one there to receive and forward them on account of the Society. I have a young Sooloo Deer, a very pretty spotted animal, given me by the Sultan of Sooloo; but I hardly feel inclined to part with it. The ordinary large Banian Red Deer also sometimes comes to me; the last time I was at sea we gave chase to one in the steamer, and caught it and hauled it on board alive!

“You may be interested to hear that I am sending home this mail a skull and skin of head of a two-horned Rhinoceros. The second horn is certainly not very big, but I did not know before that there was a two-horned species of Rhinoceros in Borneo.”

Prof. Flower exhibited the skull in question, which had been kindly lent to the Meeting for examination by Mr. Alfred Dent, and made the following remarks:—

“In some notes on the cranial and dental characters of *Rhinoceros* (P. Z. S. 1876, p. 450), I identified the skull of a young animal, obtained in Borneo by Mr. Lowe, of Labuan, and added in the previous year to the British-Museum collection, with *R. sumatrensis*.

“The present additional evidence of the existence of a Rhinoceros in Northern Borneo consists of a skull and the skin of the face, with both horns, of an aged individual. The molar teeth are worn down almost to their roots, yet the two lower incisors are retained. This is noted because these teeth are absent in the specimen from Malacca, which formerly lived in the Society’s Gardens, and in another in the Brussels Museum (*cf.* Garrod, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 92). The præmaxillæ are also united with the maxillæ, though the line of suture is distinctly visible. In size and all essential structural characters the skull agrees with that of the female from Sumatra in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, No. 2933, except that it is slightly smaller: and the teeth are also relatively smaller; but their extremely worn condition interferes with minute comparison. It differs greatly from the specimen from Tipperah, described in P. Z. S. 1878, p. 634, which was especially characterized by the breadth of the frontal region and the large size of the teeth. I should consider the present specimen to be quite a typical example of *Rhinoceros* sive *Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*. The only further point of interest to note is that the mesethmoid cartilage is ossified to a greater extent

than in any other specimen I have examined, so much so that portions of its irregular edge can be seen in a side view of the cranium projecting into the deep notch formed between the nasals and the maxillæ. This gives a semi-tichorhine appearance to the skull, but is probably only a consequence of age.

“The hair which remains upon the skin of the upper part of the face is perfectly black.

“The horns are extremely small, which indicates the probability of the animal having been of the female sex. They also appear to have undergone degeneration from age and wear, as it is extremely probable that in old or debilitated animals the formative process of the corneous material becomes impaired, and does not keep pace with the terminal decay and abrasion. The base of the anterior horn measures 4 inches from before backwards and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  transversely. Its upper surface has a rugged honeycombed appearance, except in the middle, from which a more solid process, of a subconical and slightly recurved form, projects, but which only attains an elevation of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches above the surface of the skin. The posterior horn is an extremely irregular, flattened, nearly circular nodule, averaging  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter and scarcely 1 inch in elevation.”

The following papers were read:—

1. On the Bush-Dog (*Icticyon venaticus*, Lund).

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[Received February 3, 1880.]

(Plate X.)

The death, on the 12th of December last, of the Bush-Dog from British Guiana, which was presented to the Society by Mr. Ernest Tinne on the 20th of August, 1879, has enabled me to place on record some notes on the anatomy of this somewhat aberrant member of the canine family, the viscera of which have not hitherto been examined.

The first notice we have of this animal is by Lund, who described it under the name of *Cynogale venatica*<sup>1</sup>. Afterwards a more full description with osteological details and figures of the animal and skull were given by the same author; and the generic name first imposed, having been already used by Gray for one of the Viverridæ, was changed to *Icticyon*<sup>2</sup>. An extinct species from the Brazilian caves, *Icticyon major*, was also doubtfully referred to the same genus.

In the ‘Annals and Magazine of Natural History,’ vol. xvii. p. 293 (1846), Dr. Gray, unaware of Lund’s memoir, described a specimen

<sup>1</sup> P. W. Lund, “Blik paa Brasiliens Dyreverden för sidste Jordomvæltning. 4<sup>de</sup> Afhandling,” Kong. Danske Videnskab. Selskabs, nat. og math. Afhandlinger, ix. Deel (Kjöbenhavn, 1842), p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 5<sup>te</sup> Afhandling, XI. Deel (1845), p. 62, Taf. xli. & xliii.