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In India.

GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY,

CONDUCTED

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BOTANY,

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The Dhuti (Mas Dhuter) is unknown, I think, to English or other systematic writers, I called it, some years back, *Rufipedoides*, from its resemblance to *Rufipes*, which, however, is chiefly in the colours and size: for in structure it most resembles *Subbuteo*, its peculiar or own specific marks being a short subfurcate tail, and wings very long, exceeding the tail in the quiescent attitude. Its bill is rather larger than that of *Subbuteo* or of *Rufipes*, and its feet exceed the size even of those of the former, though otherwise quite like them. In size it is smaller than either of those birds, length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch (Mas); bill to gape $\frac{23}{16}$: to brow, $\frac{11}{16}$: tail $4\frac{1}{2}$. wing $8\frac{13}{16}$ to 9, tarsæ $1\frac{3}{4}$. C. toe and nail $1\frac{3}{4}$. Hind less 1. Above, including the whole cheeks, dark slaty blue, below clear ochreous red: alars and caudals internally with 9 to 10 rufescent bars and dark tips, shafts of plumes dark: cere, orbital, skin and legs reddish yellow, bill plumbeous, nails black and unequal, inner and hind largest.

May, 1843.

Classified Catalogue of Mammals of Nepal, (corrected to end of 1841, first printed in 1832.)*

O. *Homo Sapiens*.—Mass of population belongs to Kalmuc subdivision of the Great Mongolian stirps, with some admixture of Indian stock. In the *Tarai* and low valleys of the hills, are some traces of aborigines of Southern race, like the Bheels, Coles, &c. These latter are denominated Thárú, Denwár, Durre, Manjhe, and Brahmoo. Besides all these, there are some scattered half savage tribes in the Hills, living nearly in a state of nature. They are called Kusonda-chepánga-Hayoo and Soomvár, and have languages and physiognomy peculiar to themselves. They seem to be the fragments of an aboriginal race of southern origin displaced by the present Transnivean population. That population consists of the following tribes speaking divers and now strongly marked dialects, the Khas, the Magar, the Newar, the Limbu, the Lapcha, the Kirantee, the Cachari, or Cis-Himalayan Bhotia.

* Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, with corrections and additions up to the end of 1843 by Mr. Hodgson.—J. M.

The languages and forms of these tribes demonstrate their essentially Northern stock or race; but some of them, and most so the Khas, have been much mixed with the Brahmanical or modern Indian family. The Newars also have received a copious infusion from the South. The two historical events which brought the southern into the Sub-Himalayas, are, 1st the persecution of the Buddhists by the Brahmans; 2d of the latter, by the Mahomedans. The Khas are now the dominant and military tribe; the other soldier tribes are the Muggar and Gurung.

N. B.—As to location, the following initial letters signify as follows:—H. is habitat, and G. after it is general, that is, both *Tarai* and all three regions of the hills. L. is lower hilly region. C. is central hilly region, and N. is northern hilly region. T. is *Tarai* and saul forest, or the plains at the base of the mountains. For a general sketch of features and character of the above four regions, see Catalogue as first printed *opud* Journal, Asiatic Society.

QUADRUMANA.

SIMIADÆ.

1. *Semnopithecus necnon Cercopithecus*.—Gen. ch. nobis. Facial angle 45 to 50: face flat: nose short with long narrow lateral nares: limbs long: thumbs small, remote: no cheek pouches: 5th tubercle on last molar present or absent: callosities large: canines variable, large: only in grown males: stomach sacculated and banded as well as intestines: tail very long, commonly tufted, and exceeding the length of the animal. Agile, grave, gregarious, not docile.

1. Sp. new, schistaceus nob. (*Nipalensis* of former catalogue, see remark at end.) Darker and more uniform in hue than *Entellus*, and stouter built like *Maurus*. I think there may prove to be two species.

H. T. and L. more rarely. C. and N. even.

- 2-3. *Macacus? Pitheç*, Nob.—Gen. ch. nob. Facial angle 50: muzzle not elongated. Callosities and cheek pouches large. Buttocks often nude. Structure compacter, but generally like that of *Semnopithecus*; limbs shorter, thumbs larger, orbits more salient, head rounder, canines similarly variable, nares shorter, rounder and more terminal. Stomach simple. Cœcum and rectum sacculated. Tail equal to half the length of the animal. Agile, lively, gregarious, familiar, and docile.

2. Sp. new. *Oinops et Pelops*, nob.

H. of the first, T. L. and C.—of the second, N.

VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

RHINOLPHINÆ.

4. 8. *Rhinolphus*.—5 Sp. new. Armiger, et Tragatus, et Subbadius, et Macroctis, et Perniger. Nob. H. C. so far as known.

PTEROPINÆ.

9. 10. *Pteropus*.—2 Sp. new. Lencocephalus et Privorus, Nob. The first is alleged to be identical with Medius Auct. H T. passengers in hills.

VESPERTILIONINÆ.

- 11.15. *Vespertilio*.—5 Sp. new. Formosa, Fuliginosa, Pallidiventris, Muricola, et Labiata Nob. H. C. so far as known.

FERCÆ VEL CARNIVORA.

FELIDÆ, genus—FELIS, subgenera.

16. 22. *Felis*.—7. Sp. Tigris, Pardus, Leopardus, Auct; et Macroceloides, Pardo-chrous,* Viverriceps et Murmensis, Nob. (Viverriceps is identical with Viverrinus Auct.) Of 1, 2, 3. H. G. ; of 4, 5, 7. C. ; of 6. T. but Leopards are nearly confined to the hills.
23. *Lynchus*.—1. Sp. new. Erythrotus, Nob. apparently identical with F. Chau Auct. H. G.

CANIDÆ, genus—CANIS, subgenera.

24. *Canis*.—1. Sp. domestic, two varieties of the Mastiff and two of the Terrier of Tibet; the Pariar of the plains, and cross-breeds with the first; of 4 first H. N. ; of rest, G.
25. 26. *Vulpes*.—2. Sp. Indicus, Nob, et Montanus, Pearson. Indicus is apparently identical with Bengalensis, Necnon Kookri, H. of first T ; of second, C. and N.
27. *Sacalinus*, Smith, *Oxygoüs*, Nob.—Jackall, 1. Sp. Indicus, Nob. var. of Aureus? H. G. rare in hills. Common in the great populous valley of Nepal proper, seldom seen elsewhere.
28. *Cōön* Nob.—General structure and dentition of Canis, but molars $\frac{6}{3} \frac{6}{3}$ only, the 2d tubercular being deficient. Odour and aspect of the last. Head blunter. Tail and ears large. Teats 12 to 14. Venatory, gregarious, does not burrow.

* These are Macroctis and Nipalensis of prior Catalogue ; but both species appear to be new, and have been so pronounced by excellent authority. The brilliant Pardine hues of the latter are an invariable and distinctive attribute; as also in our Prionodon Pardicolor, its analogue and representative.

1. Sp. *Cuon Primævus* Nob. type.—*Canis Primævus* of Bengal. Asiatic Society's Transactions, (subsequently named the type. *Chrysæus* by Smith.) H. L. C. and N.

MUSTELIDÆ.

VIVERRINÆ.

29. 30. *Herpestes*.—2 Sp. new. *Nigula* Auct. *Griseus*, Auct. ? et *Auropi unctatus* Nob. The latter is alleged to be identical with *Edwardsi*. Auct. H. T. and C. respectively.
Viverra Auct.* Size large, robust habit, never climbs, thumb not remote, nails obtuse.
31. 2. 2. Sp. new. *Melanurus* et *Civettoides*, Nob. H. G.
Viverricula, Nob.—Size small, scansorial, habit vermiform, nails more or less raptorial, and thumb remote, pouch as in *Viverra*.
33. 4. 2.—Sp. *Indica* et *Rasse* Auct. H. T.
35. *Prionodon*.—1. Sp. new. *Pardicolor* Nobis, H. C. and N.
36. 38. *Paradoxurus*.—3 Sp. new. *Hirsutus*, *Nepalensis*, et *Laniger*, H. T. C. N. respectively.
 N. B.—First possibly identical with *Bondar*, but has no dark lines on the body.
39. *Ailurus*.—1 Sp. *Fulgens* Auct. the *Wah*, H. N.

MUSTELINÆ.

40. 4. *Mustela*.—5 Sp. *M. Erminea* Auct. and four new, viz. *Canigula* et *Sub. Hemachalanus* et *Calotis* et *Auriventer* vel *Cathia*, Nob. H. C.
45. *Martes*.—1. Sp. *Flavigula* Auct. H. C.
46. 47. *Aonyx*.—2. Sp. *Horsfieldii* et *Indigitata* mihi, H. C. and N.
48. 51. *Lutra*.—4 Sp. *Nair* Auct. and 3 new. *Tarayensis*, *Monticola*, et *Aurobrunnea*, Nob. H. of first is T.; of 2 next, L. and C.
52. *Helictis*.—1. Sp. new. *Nipalensis*, Nob. (alleged to be identical with *Helictis moschantus* of Gray, and also with *Gulo Orientalis* of Horsfield.) H. L.
53. *Mesobema (olim Urva)* Nob.—Teeth as in *Herpestes*, but blunter; structure and aspect precisely mediate between *Herpestes* and *Helictis*. On either side the anus, a large, hollow, smooth-lined gland secreting an aqueous foetid humour, which the animal ejects posteally with force. No subsidiary glands, nor any unctuous fragrant secretion. Teats 6, remote and ventral;

* These are differential characters merely, and are ours. See *Viverricula*.

orbits incomplete. Parietes of the skull tumid, with small cristæ. Snout elongated and mobile. Subplantigrade.

1. Sp. *M. Cancrivora*, Nob. type: the *Gulo Urva* of Asiatic Journal, Nob. H. L. and C. This type is allied to *Crossarchus* and represents *Nasua* of America. It is nearer to *Hilictis* than to *Herpestes*, all points considered, and belongs rather to the *Arctogalidæ* than to the *Cynogalidæ* of H. Smith.

URSINE.

54. *Ursitaxus*, Nob.—Molaræ $\frac{4}{4}$. $\frac{4}{4}$ of ursine flatness almost on the crown, but the last above transverse, and less than the carnassial tooth. Aspect and size of *Taxus*. No ears; coarse scant hair; anal glands as in *Mydaus*. Genital organ bony, and annulated spirally. Typically plantigrade and fossorial. Carnivorous. Teats 4 in a transverse parallelogram.

1. Sp. *Inauritus* Nob. type. H. L.

N. B.—This form I still think is erroneously sought to be identified with *Ratelus Mellivorus*, alias *Mellivora Ratelus* of Africa.

55-6. *Ursus*.—2. Sp. *Tebetanus* et *Isabellinus* Auct. H. of first is C. second N.

57. *Prochilus*.—1. Sp. *Labiatus* Auct. H. T.

SORECIDÆ.

58. 60. *Erinaceus*.—3. Sp. *Spatangus*, *Collaris*, et *Grayii* Auct. H. C.

61-4. *Sorex*.—4 Sp. *Indicus* Auct. et *Pygmæus* et *Soccatus* et *Nemorivagus* Nob. H. G.

65. *Talpa*.—1. Sp. new. *Micrurus* Nob.* H. C. and N.

UNGULATA.

PACHYDERMES.

66. *Elephas*.—1. Sp. *Indicus* Auct. two varieties. *Isodactylus* et *Heterodactylus* Nob. H. T.

67. *Rhinoceros*.—1 Sp. *Indicus* Auct. H. T.

ANAPLOTHERES.

68. *Sus*.—1 Sp. *S. Schopfra* Auct. the wild Boar, two varieties, *Aipomus*, et *Isonotus* Nob. H. G.

* Specific character uniform velvet black, with silvery grey, gloss iridescent when moist; nude snout feet, and tail, fleshy pink; the last very minute; structure otherwise typical.

Snout to rump $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Head $1\frac{1}{2}$. Tail $\frac{3}{16}$. Palma and nails $\frac{1}{2}$. Planta and nails $\frac{12}{16}$.

EDENTATES.

69. *Manis*.—1 Sp. new. *Auritus* Nob. (alleged to be identical with the common Indian type, or *Pentadactylus*.) H. G.

RUMINANTES.

BOVINÆ.

Genus *Bos*, Subgenera?

70. *Bos*.—Cranium moderate, proportional, or without excess in the cerebral or facial region; frontals shorter than the face, flat, and not broader than long. Occipital plane of the skull quadrangular, never arched along the culminal line, nor indented by the temporal fossæ, smaller much than the frontal plane and forming an acute angle therewith. Horns attached to the highest line of the forehead, rounded, moderate, curved up or down or forward; 13 pairs of ribs; no true dorsal ridge, but sometimes a fleshy hump; dewlap and muzzle large and square. 1 Sp. and type, *Bos* Domest: Nipalese varieties of. H. G.
N. B.—These Bovine characters are all ours. See *Journal Asiatic Soc.*
71. *Bibos Nobis*.—Cranium large, massive, exhibiting preponderance of the frontal and cerebral portion over the facial; frontals as long as the face, concave, broader than long, and surmounted by a large salient crest ascending above the highest bases of the horns. Occipital plane of the skull spheroidal, very large, larger than the frontal plane, deeply indented in its centre by the temporal fossæ, and forming an acute angle with the frontal plane. Horns attached below the highest line of the frontals, massive but short, ovoid or subtrigonal, and curving ascendantly; thirteen pairs of ribs; a true dorsal ridge co-extensive with the ribs and terminating abruptly; dewlap and muzzle small; period of gestation longer than in *Bos*. 1 Sp. and type. *Bibos Cavifrons*: probably the *Bos Gaurus* of authors. H. T.
N. B.—*Gavæus*, an aberrant species leading to *Bos*? Possibly the 5th type of *Bos* Genus.
72. *Bison*.—Cranium moderate, depressed, inclining to Bubaline forms in the excess of the facial portion over the frontal, and in the rounding off of the frontals into the occiput; frontals decidedly broader than long, more or less convex, and forming an obtuse

angle with the semi-circular or trigonal occipital plane, which is strongly ridged by the parietes at its summit, is smaller than the frontal plane, and moderately indented. Horns attached rather in advance of the parietal apex of the cranium, small, rounded, curving ascendantly, or out of the horizontal; 14 or 15 pairs of ribs; a true dorsal ridge, but confined to the withers, and terminating posteally in a gradual slope; dewlap none; muzzle small. Types B. Americanus et Pœphagus.

1. Sp. Pœphagus, in Nepal. H. N. and also Tibet.

73. *Bubalus*.—Cranium large, elongate, compressed or narrow, disproportional, exhibiting great excess (a 3rd) in the facial over the frontal or cerebral portion; frontals short, narrow, convex, usually forming an obtuse angle with the occipital plane, which is large and circular in proportion to the obtuseness of that angle, and to the consequent rounding off of the culminal line of separation; parietals merged, not ridged as in the last, nor culmenal. Horns attached to the ends of the highest line of the scull, always exceeding in length that of the cranium, and usually greatly so, depressed, strictly trigonal, and neither ascending nor descending, but directed horizontally backwards; thirteen pairs of ribs; no true dorsal ridge nor fleshy haunch; muzzle large and square; dewlap medial.

1. Sp. and type, *Bubalus Arna*, fœm. Arnee, two varieties. *Macrocerus*, et *Spirocerus*, Nob. H. T.

ANTELOPIDÆ VEL CAPRIDÆ.

- 74-5. *Antelopa*.—2 Sp. *Cervicapra* Auct. et *Bennettii* Auct? *Bharatensis*, Nob. Vulgo, the Chouka or Ravine Deer. It seems to be identical with *Africana* Auct. H. T.
76. *Pantholops* Nob.—Molars $\frac{55}{58}$ incisors erect, strong and rectilinearly ranged. Horns with clear sinus in cores, long, slender, erect, sublyrate, inserted between the orbits, compressed, nodose, and approximated at their bases. Large inguinal purses. No suborbital sinus. Nose ovine, bluff and hairy. Large intermaxillary pouches or subsidiary nostrils. Knees simple. Ears pointed, short. Tail short, full. Hoofs low, broad and padded with large interdigital pores. Size, habits, and general aspect of *Antelopa* et *Gazella*. Females hornless, with lesser inguinal purses, and two teats.

- 1—Sp. new, and type Antelope Hodgsonii of Abel; the Chiru of Tibet. H. N. transnivem.*
77. *Tetracerus*.—1 Sp. Chickara necnon Quadricornis Auct. Chousingha of Hindoos. H. T.
78. *Nemorhædus*.—1 Sp. Proclivus vel Thâr Nob. H. C. and N. Large interdigital and suborbital sinus.
79. *Kemas*.—1 Sp. Goral Hardw. Large interdig. but no suborb sinus.
- 80-1. *Capra, wild.*—1 Sp. C. Ibex, Himalayan variety; and tame; two varieties of the common Goat and two of the Shawl Goat; or 1, Sinal; 2, Doogoo; 3, Changra; 4, Chapoo. H of 1, is N.; of 2, 3, C.; of 4, 5, N. and Tibet.
82. *Hemitragus Nob.*—General structure, and odour, habits horns of Capra, but having a small moist muzzle and four teats in the females; no suborbital or interdigital pores. H. N.
- 1.—Sp. and type, Capra, Quadrimammis vel Jharal Nob. C. Jemlaica of H. Smith?
- N.B.—Mr. Ogilby has unwisely confounded this type with his Kemas, the characters of which group were, by the bye, first correctly stated by myself, as were those of Hemitragus. The Goral or type of Kemas has, (besides a larger muzzle than that of Jharal,) interdigital pores; the Jharal or type of Hemitragus has none, wherefore Mr. Ogilby was especially bound by his own principles not to confound the two.†
- 83-4. *Ovis, wild.*—2 Sp. new, Ammonoides Nob et Nahur Nob; and four tame varieties; viz. the Hûnia, Bárwal, Câgo, and Silingia. H. of 1, 2, is N.; of 3, N.; of 4, 5, 6, C.

CERVIDÆ.

Genus CERVUS—Subgenera.

85. *Cervus*.—1 Sp. Elaphus of the Saul forest possibly a distinct species, Affinis Nob. Mool or chief. Bara Singha of Hindoos. H. T.
86. *Pseudo-cervus Nob.*—Tail nearly obsolete. Horns branches at the base as in Cervus, above as in Rusa, and qua-drifurcate, size smaller. 1 Sp. Cervus Wallichii Auct. type. Gyana mriga.
- N. B.—Alleged to be identical with Affinis, but quite erroneously. H. N.
87. *Rucervus Nob.*—Aspect and size mediate between Elaphus and Hippelaphus. Muzzle remarkably pointed. Horns moderate, smooth,

* Belongs properly to the Zoology of Tibet, of which see separate catalogue lately published.

† Horns round, ringed and black, and horns angular, keeled grey and nodose, are yet and certainly diagnostics of the Antelopes and of the Goats, and by these respective marks also are Goral and Jharal assigned to the one and the other group. The intense caprine odour of the Jharal is a most important mark unerringly diagnostic.

pale; one forward basal process on each beam; no median; summit branched as in *Elaphus*. Canines in males only.

N. B.—These subgeneric characters are ours, and are confessedly frailty based, but not less so than the admitted distinctions. The whole family requires reconstruction.

1—Sp. new, *Cervus Elaphoides* Nob. The Baraiya. H. T. (This is identical with the *C. Duvacellii* of Cuvier.)

- 88-90. *Rusa*.—Canines in both sexes. No interdigital pores. Heavily maned. Horns with one basal, and one superior, process thick-dark, and peraled. 3.—Sp. new, *Jaraya*, et *Nepalensis*, et *Hete*, *rocerus* Nob. Samber and Jerrow.

N. B. *Jaraya* probably identical with *Hippelaphus* et *Aristotelis Heterocerus*, alleged to be so with *Niger* of Buchanan: but *Niger* where printed, H. T. and L.

- 91-3. *Axis*.—3. Sp. 1st *Cervus Axis* Auct. or *Axis Major* Nob. 2nd *Axis Minor*, Lesser spotted Deer Nobis, and 3rd *Axis Procinus*. Smith H. T. The *Chittra*, *Laghuna* and *Para* respectively.

94. *Stylocercus*. 1 Sp. new, *Ratwah*, Nob. The *Kaker* and *Barking Deer* of Europeans. Probably identical with the insular type or *Cervus Muntjac*. H. T. L. and C. Interdigital pores in hind feet only.

MOSCHIDÆ.

- 95-7. *Moschus*.—No interdigital, suborbital and oringual pores, caudal and preputial oderiferous glands.—3. Sp. new, *Leucogaster*, *Chrysogaster*, et *Saturatus*, Nob.

N. B.—*Saturatus* is probably identical with the *Moschatus* of Linnaeus. H. N. and Tibet.

98. *Moschiola*.—1. Sp. new, *Mimenoides* Nob. *Vulgo Bijay*. H. T.

SOLIPEDÆ.

99. *Equus*.—1. Sp. Several small tame Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan varieties. H. N. and Tibet. See *Tibet Catalogue*.

RODENTIA. MURIDÆ.

100. 5. *Mus*, *Rats*.—6 Sp. *Rattus* Auct. ? *Rottoides* Nob. *Decumanus* Auct. ? *Decumanoides* Nob. *Nemorivagus*, et *Nitidus*, et *Hydrophilus*, et *Niviventer* Nob. H. C. and N. so far as known.
106. 9. *Musculus* Nob. *Mice*.—4 Sp. new, *Cervicolor*, *Dumecolus*, *Nipalensis*, et *Dubius* Nob. H. C. and N. so far as known.
110. 11. *Arvicola* ? *Neotoma* ?—2. Sp. new, *Pycctoris*, et *Myothrix* Nob. also probably the *Hydrophilus* introduced above. H. C. and N.

111. *Arctomys*.—1. Sp. new, Himalayanus Nob. H. N. and Tibet.
 13. *Rhizomys*.—2. Sp. new, Badius Nob. H. L. and C.

SCIURIDÆ.

114. 16. *Sciurus*.—3. Sp. new, Macruroides, Locria, et Locroides Nob. H. L. C. and N. indifferently.
 117. 20. *Sciuropterus*.—4. Sp. new, Magnificus, et Chrysotrix,* et Senex, et Alboniger. H. L. C. and N. rarely L.
 121. *Hystrix*.—1. Sp. new, Nipalensis Nob. Leucurus. Auct. ? H. G.
 122. 3. *Lepus*.—2. Sp. new, Aryabertensis, et Oiostolus Nob. H. of 1st, G.; or 2nd N. and Tibet. (Aryavertta, classic name for Hindoos, more proper than Madhyades, which is the locale of our Sp. as Deccan is of Nigricollis. *Macrotis* better suits another Sp.) Our first Sp. is like *Ruficauda*, and our second, *Tibetanus* of Vigne. N. B.—These are the *Indicus*, et *Quomodius* of former catalogue; but several local names are now dropt.

124. *Lagomys*.—1. Sp. Nipalensis Nob. H. N. and Tibet.

In all 124 species, of which probably 55 to 60 are new. Their descriptions, with four or five exceptions only, are to be found in the Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society, and in that of Mr. McClelland. The remaining four or five yet unpublished are forthcoming shortly. The catalogue is considerably enlarged since it was last published in Lin. Trans. a. d. 1838. Some uncertainty still hangs over the intimate structure of the murine animals, but all the rest have been carefully allocated in the modern genera after full examination of their conformation, while their special habitats have been determined upon accurate information.

I have lately seen a critique by Mr. Ogilby of my labours in this department, but I cannot say it is distinguished by much candour. It is well known, that when Mr. Ogilby wrote, several successive catalogues of mine, embodying the improving results of new information, and greater skill in the appreciation of it, existed; and had Mr. Ogilby consulted the whole of these, according to their dates, he might have spared a great part of his censorial remarks. Let Mr. Ogilby consult the very first catalogue, and he will find, that most of his identifications of my so-called new species, with others recorded by authors, had been priorly indicated by myself. Let Mr. Ogilby have patience, and he will still find that several of these species are really new. With regard to *Semnopithecus Entellus*, *Papio Rhesus*, *Cercopithecus Radia-tus*, *Manis Macrourus*, *Cervus Equinus*, not I, but the late Mr. Bennett,

* *Chrysotrix*. MS. General size characters and Colours of *magnificus*, but with a pale golden yellow stripe down the spine. *Senex* rather less; of much paler hues chestnut mixed with canescent; head pepper and salt hue since published. See *As. Journal*.

is answerable for the errors committed, where such there be, as I have letters of his to prove; and so too, for the misappropriation in reference to *Felis Viverrinus*. Of that species, my specimens had reached London before Mr. Heath's, and been seen by Mr. Bennett, who had suggested to me the Viverrine likeness, which I was contending was confined to the head; when to my surprise, for Mr. Bennett was in general singularly fair and courteous, suddenly appeared the description of a novelty ascribed to Mr. Heath. Mr. Gray (apud Hardwicke) had meanwhile justly given the discovery of the species to me, though he retained Mr. Bennett's name for it; but as that name conveyed a false analogy, I have chosen to adhere to my own. In short, Mr. Ogilby's critique is rather too much like a comment on the well-known text, "Wobethide the researcher, who presumes to judge of his own stores."

Extract from the Anniversary Address of the Linnean Society.

"*Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.*, the last survivor of the original members of the Linnean Society, and for nearly fifty years one of its Vice-Presidents, was born at Bath on the 2nd of February, 1761. His father, Edmund Lambert, Esq., of Boyton-House, near Heytesbury, Wilts, married Bridget, daughter of the last Viscount Mayo and his only surviving child, through whom Mr. Lambert inherited the family property and the name of Bourke. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, in the University of Oxford, and attaching himself early in life to botanical pursuits, joined the Linnean Society at its foundation, and became one of its warmest friends and promoters. In 1791 he also became a Fellow of the Royal Society.

On succeeding to his paternal estate, he was enabled to indulge his taste for botany more freely, and laboured with great ardour and success to increase his herbarium, which at length acquired the character of being one of the most valuable and important private collections in existence. Of this herbarium, and of the several collections from which it was chiefly formed, an account has been given by Mr. Don, who for many years acted as its curator, and who had also charge of Mr. Lambert's extensive botanical library. These collections were at all times most liberally opened by their possessor for the use of men of science, and one day in the week (Saturday) was constantly set apart for the