

phical Society at York, the Council of which had placed it at Prof. Owen's disposal for the purpose of description.

Mr. Bartlett exhibited a curious variety of the Common Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) from the collection of Mr. J. Gatcombe. The specimen was stated to be one of three similar individuals lately obtained in a wild state in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The following papers were read:—

1. LIST OF MAMMALIA MET WITH IN ZAMBESIA, EAST TROPICAL AFRICA. BY JOHN KIRK, M.D., F.L.S.

In arranging the following enumeration of Mammals, with localities where observed, I have availed myself of the published work of Dr. Peters, and in general followed his classification.

The collection of mammals was very small, and seems to include only two undescribed species, of which one is a Bat, of the genus *Nycticejus*, very distinct from either of those figured by Dr. Peters, the other, more doubtful, being the Antelope mentioned by Dr. Peters under the name of *Antilope moschata*, but which seems to me to differ from that animal specifically.

I have no hesitation in recognizing *Tragelaphus spekii*, Sclater, as identical with the long-known "Nakong," of which full accounts have been given by various travellers, and specimens brought to England. Notwithstanding this, it had not been described scientifically until Dr. Sclater lately characterized it from specimens met with by Capt. Speke in the swampy regions where the Nile takes its rise. These resemble in physical features the country south, from which this Antelope was first obtained.

It is interesting to find the same animals appear as explorers advance from north and south, suggesting a tolerably level continuous marshy region embracing the sources of the main African rivers.

SIMIÆ.

1. CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHRARCHUS, Peters.

Quilimane; Luabo.

2. CERCOPITHECUS PYGERYTHRUS (F. Cuvier).

Sena; Tete; Batoka. Native name, "Pusi."

On the western shore of Lake Nyassa, on a rocky headland which ran out into the lake, we saw a number of Black Monkeys, quite distinct from any met with elsewhere. No specimens were obtained, as the boat was moving on quickly, and a heavy sea running at the time.

3. CYNOCEPHALUS BABOUIN (Desmarest).

Tete; Sena; Batoka; Rovuma. In some parts a sacred animal, and preserved by the people. Native name, "Nyani," Manganja; "Mabonque," Bororo.

guns have not penetrated, the Elephant is still found in large numbers: as many as 800 were seen by us at one time, nor did they move off as we approached: yet that day's experience was sufficient; they never again allowed us such a chance. The food of the Elephant consists of leaves and bark of trees, palm-fruits, both *Borassus* and *Hyphæne*, and all sweet fruits, as *Sideroxylon*, *Parinarium*, *Cordyle*, and *Sclerocarya*. On one occasion only have I known the Elephant eat grass.

Measurements of male Elephant killed on Lake Nyassa, 9th of September, 1861:—

	ft.	in.
Height at withers . . . . .	10	3
Circumference of fore foot . . . . .	5	1
From tip of trunk to crown of head . . . . .	9	0
From crown of head to insertion of tail . . . . .	12	0
Length of tail . . . . .	4	2
Horizontal diameter of ear . . . . .	3	0
Perpendicular diameter of ear . . . . .	5	9
Semicircumference of belly . . . . .	9	0
Semicircumference of chest . . . . .	7	10
Each tusk weighed about 30 lb.		

Measurements of young cow with foetus *in utero* (on the chest there still remained a good deal of hair), shot in Elephant Marsh, River Shiré:—

	ft.	in.
Height at withers . . . . .	6	9
Circumference of fore foot . . . . .	3	5
Perpendicular diameter of external ear . . . . .	4	4½
The tusks weighed 8 lbs each.		

#### 44. RHINOCEROS AFRICANUS.

In Sechuana named "Borile," or, more fully, "Chukuri e borile," "the sour Rhinoceros"; at Sena, "Phuete;" at Tete, "Shi-pembere." Seen on the Zambesi at Sena, in the Batoka country, and in the forest near the Kafue; on the Shiré, at Moramballa.

Its food consists of leaves and twigs of trees. It frequents forest and bush country, avoiding grass plains. Without questioning the justice of separating the Keitloa of Smith from the common Black Rhinoceros, I am not prepared to say which species it was we met with.

The White Rhinoceros is unknown on the Zambesi. The food of the Rhinoceros consists of twigs and leaves of trees.

#### 45. HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS.

In Sechuana named "Kubu"; at Tete and Sena, "Mvu"; at Quilimane and amongst the Achawa, "Tomondo." Common to all lakes and rivers. On the coast it goes to sea, and plays among the surf. On Nyassa a full-grown male measured 14 feet from snout to tip of tail, and stood 3 feet 6 inches at the withers. On the Zam-