

Among the additions special attention may be called to:—

1. A Silky Marmoset (*Hapale chrysoleucos*) from Brazil, deposited on Aug. 30th.
2. A pair of West-African Marsh-Bucks (*Limnotragus gratus*) from the Congo, purchased on Aug. 31st.
3. A Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) from Santos, purchased on Aug. 19th.
4. A Black-and-White Cobra (*Naia melanoleuca*) from West Africa, deposited on Aug. 31st.

The number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of September was 313. Of these 106 were acquired by presentation, 26 by purchase, 124 were received on deposit, 15 by exchange, and 42 were bred in the Gardens. The number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 245.

Among the additions special attention may be called to:—

1. A male Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*) from Sumatra, presented by Mr. H. N. Ridley on Sept. 7th.
2. Five Talapoin Guenons (*Cercopithecus talapoin*) from Ubanghi, Upper Congo, deposited on Sept. 19th & 21st.
3. A Jaguarondi (*Felis jaguarondi*) from S. America, purchased on Sept. 11th.
4. A Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) from Singapore, presented by Mr. H. N. Ridley on Sept. 7th.
5. A White-tailed Sea-Eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*) from the Arctic, presented by the Duke of Orleans, F.Z.S., on Sept. 30th.
6. A Knob-nosed Lizard (*Lyriocephalus scutatus*) from Ceylon, presented by Mr. E. Ernest Green, F.E.S., on Sept. 26th.

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October were 232 in number. Of these 74 were acquired by presentation and 79 by purchase, 3 were born in the Gardens, 53 were received on deposit and 23 in exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 216.

Among the additions special attention may be called to:—

1. A White Oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*) from Arabia, presented by Col. R. J. Scallon, C.B., D.S.O., on Oct. 30th.
2. A Cave-Rat (*Thryonomys swinderianus*), a Bouvier's Owl (*Scotopelia bouvieri*) (new to the Collection), and a Beautiful Wood-Hawk (*Dryotrionchis spectabilis*), from Lagos, presented by Dr. W. F. Macfarlane, F.Z.S., on Oct. 13th.
3. Three Antillean Boas (*Boa diviniiloqua*) from St. Lucia, West Indies, presented by the Hon. E. G. Bennett, K.C., on Oct. 28th.

Col. W. H. Broun exhibited a mounted head and skin of a White Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) and two mounted heads

of Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*), and made the following remarks:—

“The White Waterbuck was shot in July 1904 on the right bank of the Guaso Nyiro river, about 20 miles west of the Lorian Swamp, British East Africa, lat. 1° N., alt. above sea 1000 feet. A white doe was alone with the buck. The ordinary Waterbuck seen there were all examples of *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*. The eyes of this buck were of the normal colour, not pink.

“Of the two Rhinoceroses, one was a female and carried two normal and two rudimentary horns. She was shot in August 1904, in dense covert, west of the Jambeni Mountains north-east of Mount Kenia, at an elevation of 4150 feet above the sea. It was not seen till after death what an interesting animal she was. One of the rudimentary horns was between the ears and the other about 4 inches further back.

“The other individual was a male, and was shot in September 1904 north of Aberdare range, British East Africa; height above sea 9600 feet. The anterior horn showed abnormal growth due either to an old injury or excessive wearing away of the outer surface from the tip downwards.”

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, F.Z.S., exhibited specimens of a very rare and interesting Marsupial, hitherto unique, in the Paris Museum, viz. *Dactylopsila palpator* Milne-Edw., which differed from *D. trivirgata* in possessing an extremely thin, prolonged, second finger.

Mr. Rothschild also exhibited two tusks which had been obtained by Baron Maurice de Rothschild during his recent expedition to Abyssinia. They were so unlike the normal tusks of any known animal, that Mr. Rothschild was of opinion that they might belong to some new form.

Mr. A. S. Hirst, F.Z.S., exhibited microscopic preparations of a new Hæmosporidian from the blood of an African Stork (*Leptoptilus crumeniferus*). He pointed out that this parasite belonged to the genus *Halteridium*, but differed from *H. danilewskyi* in its greater size (stade moyen 7–10 μ), and also in its method of sporulation, in which the merozoites were more numerous, smaller, and arranged in a ball-like rounded mass. The name *Halteridium crumenium* was proposed for the new species.

Dr. Walter Kidd, F.Z.S., read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, “On the Papillary Ridges in Mammals, chiefly Primates.” The arrangements of the ridges on the hand and foot of 24 species were shown and described, and their functions discussed. Arguments were brought forward to show that their primary function was to increase the delicacy of the sense of touch.