

52

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.



A CATALOGUE

OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM,

THE PROPERTY OF A SOCIETY, ENTITLED

K

“THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ASSOCIATION FOR
EXPLORING CENTRAL AFRICA.”

Which will be Sold by Auction, by Messrs.

J. C. & S. STEVENS,

AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL,

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1838,

AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS,

At Twelve for One o'Clock,

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the above Society.

May be viewed on Monday and Tuesday prior to the Sale, and Catalogues (1s. each, to admit a Party,) to be had at the Hall, and of Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS, 38, King Street, Covent Garden.

Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand.

ex. BMNH. London

- 21 Neophron Percnopterus, *young*
- 22 ——— Carunculatus, *male*
- 23 ——— ditto, *female*
- 24 Aquila Rapax, *female*
- 25 ——— ditto, *female*
- 26 ——— ditto, *young*
- 27 Circus Ranivorus, *male*
- 28 ——— ditto, *female*
- 29 ——— ditto, *female young*
- 30 Buteo Jackal, *male*
- 31 — ditto, *male*
- 32 — ditto, *female*
- 33 — ditto, *male*
- 34 — ditto, *male*
- 35 — ditto, *male*
- 36 — ditto, *female*
- 37 — ditto, *young*
- 38 Butaetes Lessonii
- 39 Circus Swainsonii, *male*
- 40 Elanus Melanopterus and *young*
- 41 Falco Chiquera, *Levaill, male*
- 42 — ditto, *female*
- 43 — Biarmicus, *female*
- 44 — ditto, *young*
- 45 Astur Musicus, *female*
- 46 — ditto, *young*
- 47 Circus Melanoleucus
- 48 Falco Semitorquatus, *male*
- 49 — ditto, *female*
- 50 Circus Maurus, *female*
- 51 Falco Rupicoloides, *male*
- 52 — ditto, *female*
- 53 — Rupicolus, *female*
- 54 Accipiter Niger, *female*

- 55 Otus Maculosus, *young*
- 56 — ditto, *female young*
- 57 — Leucotis, *female*
- 58 Noctua Perlata, *male*
- 59 — ditto, *female*
- 60 — ditto, *young*
- 61 Strix Flammea
- 62 — Capensis
- 63 Accipiter Minulus, *male*
- 64 — ditto, *female*
- 65 — ditto, *young male*
- 66 — Gabar, *male*
- 67 — ditto, *male*
- 68 — ditto, *female*
- 69 — ditto, *female*
- 70 — ditto, *young*
- 71 Milvus Parasiticus
- 72 Scops Capensis
- 73 Otus Capensis
- 74 Noctua Woodfordii
- 75 Accipiter Tachiro
- 76 — ditto
- 76* Falco Peregrinus
- 77 — ditto
- 78 — ditto
- 79 Buteo Jackal
- 80 — Tachardus, *male*
- 81 — ditto, *female*
- 82 — ditto, *ditto*
- 83 — ditto, *young female*
- 84 Otis Kori, *female*
- 85 — Coleii, *male*
- 86 — ditto, *female*
- 87 — Cærulescens, *male*

- 88 Otis Cœrulescens, *female*
- 89 ————Ruficrista, *male*
- 90 ————Afroides, *male*
- 91 ————ditto, *female*
- 92 ————Vigorsii, *male*
- 93 Numida Mitrata, *male*
- 94 ————ditto, *female*
- 95 Buceros Nasutus, *male*
- 96 ———— ditto, *female*
- 97 ———— ditto, *young*
- 98 ———— Erythrorhyncus, *male*
- 99 ———— ditto, *female*
- 100 ————ditto, *young*
- 101 Chizaerhis Concolor, *male*
- 102 ———— ditto, *female and young*
- 103 Struthio Camelus, *male*
- 104 ———— ditto, *young, rare*
- 105 Chizaerhis Variegatus
- 106 Musophaga Violaacea
- 107 Ortygis Lepurana, *male*
- 108 ———— ditto, *female*
- 109 Pterocles Tachyptes, *male*
- 110 ———— ditto, *female and young*
- 111 Columba Guinea, *female*
- 112 ———— Arquatix, *young*
- 113 Centropus Senegalensis, *male*
- 114 Perdrix Coqui, *male*
- 115 Pterocles Bicinctus, *male*
- 116 ———— ditto, *female*
- 117 Merops Bullockoides, *male*
- 118 ———— ditto, *female*
- 119 Pterocles Variegatus, *male*
- 120 ———— ditto, *female*

- 121 Pterocles Gutturaris, *male*
- 122 ————ditto, *female*
- 123 Perdrix Sephaena, *male*
- 124 ———— ditto, *female*
- 125 Francolinus Lechoho, *male*
- 126 ————ditto, *female and young*
- 127 ————Swainsonii, *male*
- 128 ————ditto, *female and young*
- 129 Cursorius Chalcopterus, *male*
- 130 ————ditto, *female*
- 131 ————Bicinctus, *male*
- 132 ————ditto, *female*
- 133 ————Rufus, *male*
- 134 ————ditto, *female*
- 135 ————Temminckii, *male*
- 136 ————ditto, *female*
- 137 Lanius Melanoleucus, *Jardine, male*
- 138 ————ditto, *male*
- 139 ————ditto, *female and young female*
- 140 Telophonus Zeylonicus, *young*
- 141 Melaconotus Atrococcineus, *male*
- 142 ———— ditto, *female and young*
- 143 Lanius Collaroides, *male and young*
- 144 ———— Collaris, *male and young*
- 145 Melaconotus Bulbul, *male*
- 146 ———— ditto, *female*
- 147 Eurocephalus Anguitimens, *male*
- 148 ———— ditto, *female*
- 149 ———— ditto, *young female*
- 150 Lamprotornis Nabouroup
- 151 ———— Bicolor, *male*
- 152 ———— ditto, *female*
- 153 ———— Nitens, *male and young*
- 154 ———— (Megalopterus) Australis, *male*

- 155 Lamprotornis Megalopterus, *female and young*
 156 ———— Morio, *male*
 157 ———— ditto, *female*
 158 Cuculus Serratus, *male*
 159 ———— ditto, *female and young*
 160 ———— Glandarius, *female*
 161 ———— Solitarus, *female*
 162 ———— ditto, *young*
 163 ———— Clamosus, *male*
 164 Acridotheres Carunculatus, *male*
 165 ———— ditto, *young male*
 166 Coracias Angolensis, *male*
 167 ———— ditto, *female*
 168 ———— ditto, *young male*
 169 ———— ditto, *young female*
 170 ———— Nuchalis, *male and young female*
 171 Merula Olivacea, *male*
 172 ———— Obscura, *male*
 173 ———— Libonyana, *male*
 174 ———— ditto, *female*
 175 ———— Litsitsirupa, *male*
 176 ———— ditto, *female and young*
 177 Crateropus Bicolor, *male*
 178 ———— ditto, *female*
 179 ———— ditto, *male*
 180 ———— ditto, *male and young female*
 181 ———— Jardinii, *male*
 182 ———— ditto, *female*
 183 Oriolus Radiatus, *male*
 184 ———— ditto, *female*
 185 Petrocincla Capensis
 186 Irrisor Capensis, *male*
 187 ———— ditto, *female*
 188 ———— ditto, *young male*

- 189 Irrisor Capensis, *young female*
 190 Rhinopomastus Cyanomelas, *male*
 191 ———— ditto, *female and young female*
 192 Upupa Capensis, *male*
 193 ———— ditto, *female*
 194 Petrocincla Perspicax, *male*
 195 Merops Apiaster
 196 ———— Minulus, *male*
 197 ———— ditto, *female*
 198 Bessonornis Humeralis, *male*
 199 ———— ditto, *female*
 200 ———— Pectoralis, *male*
 201 Chalcites Klaasi
 202 ———— Auratus, *male*
 203 ———— ditto, *young female*
 204 Porphyrio Smaragnotus, *male*
 205 ———— ditto, *female*
 206 Procellaria Capensis, *male*
 207 Ibis Falcinellus
 208 Grus Carunculatus, *female*
 209 Phœnicopterus Ruber, *male*
 210 Scopus Umbretta
 211 Ciconia Nigra, *female*
 212 Ardea Goliath, *male*
 213 ———— Major, *male*
 214 ———— ditto, *and young*
 215 Procellaria Gigantea
 216 ———— ditto
 217 ———— ditto
 218 ———— ditto
 219 ———— ditto
 220 Pelecanus Onocrotalus, *young*
 221 Balearica Pavonina, *male*

- 222 Diomedea Fuliginosa, rare
 223 Plectrops Gambensis
 224 ——— ditto, *young*
 225 Ardea Purpurea, *male*
 226 ——— *femal*
 227 Pelecanus Rufescens, *young*
 228 Anas Flavirostris, *female*
 229 — ditto, *male*
 230 Fulica Cristata, *male*
 231 Procellaria Glacialoides, *male*
 232 ——— ditto
 233 ——— ditto
 234 Vanellus Armatus, *male*
 235 ——— ditto, *male*
 236 ——— ditto, *female and young*
 237 Cancrophagus Gutturalis, *male*
 238 Carbo Africanoides, *female*
 239 Diomedea Exulans, *male*
 240 ——— ditto, *young*

End of the First Day's Sale.

Second Day's Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 7th Day of JUNE, 1838,

AT TWELVE FOR ONE O'CLOCK.

- LOT
- 241 Alcedo Cristata, *male*
 242 ——— ditto, *male*
 243 ——— ditto, *young*
 244 Lanius Italicus, *male*
 245 ——— ditto
 246 ——— Collurio, *male with young and young*
 247 Nilaeus Capensis
 248 ——— ditto
 249 ——— ditto
 250 ——— ditto
 251 Andropadus Vociferus
 252 Euplectes Oryx
 253 ——— ditto
 254 ——— Australis
 255 ——— ditto
 256 Crithagra Sulphurata
 257 Plocepasser Maholi, *male*
 258 ——— ditto, *female and young*
 259 Prionops Talacoma, *male*
 260 ——— ditto, *female*
 261 Pogonias Sulcirostris, *male*
 262 ——— Personatus
 263 ——— ditto
 264 ——— ditto
 265 ——— Niger
 266 ——— ditto

330 Galago Maholi, *male, rare*

331

332

333

334

335

336

BIRDS, continued.337 Lamprotornis Leucogaster, *male*

338 Perdrix Afra

339 ——— Levallantoides, *male*340 Motacilla Levallantii, *male*341 ——— ditto, *female*342 Platystera Typica, *male*343 ——— ditto, *female*344 Chætops Burchelli, *male*

345 Cossypha Vocifera

346 Columba Cambayensis, *male*347 Thamnobia Rufiventer, *male, rare*348 ——— ditto, *male and female*349 Aegithalus-Capensis, *male and female, rare*350 Crithagra Butyracea, *male and ditto*351 ——— Alario, *male*352 ——— Selbyii, *male, rare*

353 ——— ditto

354 Pyrgita Motitensis, *male*355 ——— ditto, *female and young*356 ——— Simplex Rupp., *male and female*357 Estrelida Lipiniana, *male, rare*358 ——— ditto, *female*359 ——— Granatina, *male*360 ——— ditto, *female and young male*361 Estrelida Squamifrons, *male, rare*362 ——— ditto, *female*363 Spermestes Polyzonus, *male and female, rare*364 Vidua Serena, 3 specimens, *males*365 — Regia, *male, female and young*366 Ploceus Tahatali, *male and female*367 Euplectes Taha, *male, in summer and winter plumage*368 Pytilia Elegans, *male*369 ——— ditto, *female*370 Pyrrhulauda Australis, *male and young female*371 ——— Leucotis, *male, female and young*372 Philetairus Lepidus, *male*373 ——— ditto, *female and young*374 Amadina Erythrocephala, *male*375 ——— ditto, *female and young*376 Emberiza Flaviventris, *male*377 ——— ditto, *male*378 ——— ditto, *female and young*379 Parus Ater, *male*380 — Griseus, *male, rare*381 — ditto, *female*

382 Alauda Africanoides

383 ——— Africana

384 Certhilauda Garrula, *male*385 Macronyx Capensis, *male*

386 ——— ditto

387 Bubalornis Niger, *male*388 ——— ditto, *young male*389 Telophonus Australis, *male, rare*390 ——— ditto, *female*391 Telophonus Longirostris, *male and female*392 Melaconotus Similis, *male, rare*393 Erythropteria Pectoralis, *male, rare*

767

- 394 Erythropygia Pectoralis, *female*
 395 ——— Paena, *male*
 396 ——— ditto, *female, and young*
 397 Saxicola Rubicola, *male and female*
 398 ——— Familiaris, *male*
 399 ——— ditto, *female and young*
 400 ——— Formicivora, *male*
 401 Chrysoptilus Abingoni, *male*
 402 ——— Bennetii, *male*
 403 ——— ditto, *female*
 404 Picus Biarmicus, *male*
 405 ——— ditto, *female*
 406 Yunx Pectoralis
 407 Buphaga Erythrorhyncha
 408 Indicator Albirostris, *male*
 409 ——— ditto, *male and female*
 410 ——— Major
 411 Micropogon Quopopa, *male, rare*
 412 ——— ditto, *female, rare*
 413 Bucco Nanoides, *male, rare*
 414 Cinnyris Mariquensis, *male*
 415 ——— Chalybea, *male*
 416 ——— Namaquensis, *male*
 417 ——— Aurifrons, *male*
 418 ——— Talatala, *male*
 419 Caprimulgus Pectoralis, *male*
 420 Colius Leuconotus
 421 ——— Striatus
 422 Oedicnemus Crepitans
 423 Podiceps Minor, *male*
 424 ——— ditto, *female*
 425 Diomedea Chlororhynchos
 426 ——— Melanophrys
 427 ——— ditto

- 428 Diomedea Melanophrys
 429 Streptilas Interpres
 430 Butaurus Stellaris
 431 Sula Alba, *young*
 432 Plectropterus Melanotus, *female*
 433 Fuligula Capensis, *male*
 434 Querquedula Capensis
 435 ——— Erythrorhyncha
 436 Procellaria Aequinoctialis
 437 ——— ditto
 438 ——— ditto
 439 Recurvirostra Avocetta
 440 Heliornis Senegalensis
 441 Rynchœa Capensis
 442 Scolopox Gallinago
 443 Hematopus ostralegus
 444 Squatarola Grisea
 445 Rallus Cœruloscens
 446 Crex Niger
 447 Anthus Rufulus
 448 Estrelida Astrild
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453 A geological collection, consisting of about 186 specimens of rocks, collected between Graaff Reynett and the Tropic of Capricorn

End of the Second Day's Sale.

Third Day's Sale,

On FRIDAY, the 8th Day of JUNE, 1836.

AT TWELVE FOR ONE O'CLOCK.

REPTILES, &c.

- LOT
- 454 Varanus Albogularis
- 455 ——— ditto
- 456 ——— Niloticus
- 456* Sternotherus Sinuatus
- 457 Python Natalensis
- 458 Jar of reptiles
- 459 Ditto
- 460 Ditto
- 461 Ditto
- 462 Ditto
- 463 Ditto
- 464 Testudo areolata
- 465 ——— Pardalis
- 466 ——— Geometrica
- 467

Models of the Natives of South Africa, and Specimens of their Arts and Manufactures.

- 468 FIGURE OF A KAFIR MAN, OF THE AMAKOSA TRIBE, IN HIS NATIVE COSTUME
- 469 FIGURE OF A KAFIR WOMAN, OF DITTO, IN DITTO
- 470 FIGURE OF A KAFIR OF THE BECHUANA TRIBE, IN DITTO

- 471 FIGURE OF A KAFIR OF THE BASHOOTOO TRIBE, IN HIS NATIVE COSTUME
- 472 FIGURE OF A KAFIR WOMAN, GRINDING CORN, OF DITTO, IN DITTO
- 473 FIGURE OF A KAFIR OF THE AMAZOOLOO TRIBE, IN HIS WAR DRESS
- 474 FIGURE OF A BUSHMAN, IN HIS NATIVE COSTUME
- 475 DITTO OF A BUSHWOMAN, IN DITTO
- 476 *Kaross, or mantle of the Bechuana Tribes*
- 477 ——— ditto ———
- 478 ——— ditto ———
- 479 ——— ditto ———
- 480 ——— ditto ———
- 481 ——— ditto ———
- 482 ——— ditto ———
- 483 ——— ditto ———
- 484 ——— ditto ———
- 485 ——— ditto ———
- 486 ——— ditto ———
- 487 ——— ditto ———
- 488 ——— ditto ———
- 489 ——— ditto ———
- 490 ——— ditto ———
- 491 ——— ditto ———
- 492 ——— ditto ———
- 493 ——— ditto ———
- 494 ——— ditto ———
- 495 ——— ditto ———
- 496 ——— ditto ———
- 497 ——— ditto ———
- 498 *Kaross, or mantle, as worn by the Bechuanas in summer, Bechuana hat made of rushes, and fur cap*
- 499 ——— ditto ———
- 500 ——— ditto ———

MAMMALIA.

Genus GALAGO. Geoff.

Galago Moholi. Above mouse grey, towards tail tinted with rusty yellow; legs rusty yellow; beneath white. the breast tinted with rusty yellow; tail grey brown, bushy towards the tip; ears as long as the head; centre of face white; eyes a deep topaz colour, surrounded by a circle of brown hair. Length of body 7 inches, of tail 9 inches. Inhabits the Banks of the Marikwa and Limpopo.

Had the upper jaw in this species not been furnished with four cutting teeth, I should have been disposed to have considered it as identical with *Galago Senegalensis* of Geoffroy.

Genus ICHNEUMON. Lacep.

Ichneumon Rattamuchi. Above chesnut, deepest on the head, neck, and tail; the hair of the back ringed with dull yellow; that of the first half of tail with brown and yellow; tip of tail deep black; under parts of body dull rufous or pale chesnut. Length of body 12 inches, of tail 11½ inches. Found between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Griffiths' translation of the Animal Kingdom does not enable me to identify this species either with *Ichneumon ruber* or *Ichneumon major*, of Geoffroy St. Hillaire. It may, however be one of the two.

Ichneumon Cauui. Hair on the upper part of head pale chesnut, ringed with white, on the back ringed white; chesnut, and black, on the sides brown and white; under parts tawny or rusty yellow; tail black at the point, elsewhere the hair is ringed brown and dull white with an intermixture of chesnut on the upper and under surface. Length of body 10 inches, of tail 9½ inches. Inhabits the neighbourhood of Kurrichaine.

Genus MACROSCELIDES. Smith.

Macroscelides Intusi. Above and on sides pale rufous yellow, the upper parts slightly pencilled with black; beneath pure white; a distinct circle of white hair round each eye; ears large; tail long, thickly covered with short rigid hair, brownish above, dirty yellow-white beneath and on sides, towards tip the hairs are long and ringed with black. Length of body 5½ inches. Inhabits the Flats beyond Kurrichane.

Macroscelides brachyrynchus. Above rufous brown, pencilled with black; sides rufous yellow; beneath white; round the eyes a narrow rusty white circle; ears short and rounded; tail moderate, above brown, below dull white. Length of body 4½ inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Genus SOREX. Lin.

Sorex concolor. Colour an obscure umber brown; the under parts of a lighter tint. Length of body 3½ inches. Inhabits the country about Latakoo.

Genus MUS. Lin.

Mus Marikwensis. Prevailing colour of upper parts and sides rusty yellow; the back freely pencilled with black; the top of head, neck, and sides of body, sparingly pencilled with the same colour; beneath rusty white; tail moderate, black above, whitish beneath, the hair rather scanty. Length 4 inches. Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine; also found in the kraals of the Natives.

Mus Coucha. Above irregularly clouded, black and tawny, the latter the prevailing tint, particularly on head, back of neck and sides; beneath grey white; tail moderate, brown above, white beneath, and thinly covered with rigid hair. Length of body 5½ inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Mus Lehocla. Above brown-black, intermixed with rufous, the latter the prevailing colour round the eyes and on the sides of the head, neck, and body; beneath white, with a rufous tint; tail long, brown, and very sparingly supplied with short hair. Length of body 4½ inches. Inhabits the country about Latakoo.

The hair of this species is coarse and rigid, as in the Rats.

Genus GERBILLUS. Desm.

Gerbillus Paeba. Above and on sides clear rufous yellow; upper parts clouded by an intermixture of black hair; below pure white; upper lips white; whiskers black towards roots, whitish at tips; tail rufous brown, above varied with brown hairs. Length of body 3¾ inches. Inhabits the country beyond Latakoo.

Gerbillus Brantsii. Above light rufous brown; sides of head and body pale rufous yellow; beneath dull white; ears short, rounded at tips, and thinly covered on both surfaces with short rufous hair; tail reddish white, above with an intermixture of blackish hairs; extremity of nose black-brown. Length of body 6½ inches. Inhabits the tops of hills towards sources of Caledon River.

Genus SCIURUS. Lin.

Sciurus Cepapi. Above rufous yellow; the hair of the head; back, sides, and tail, freely annulated with black; beneath white, tinted with ochre yellow; sides of vent pale rufous; Length of body 7 inches. Inhabits the banks of the Marikwa &c.

Genus RHINOCEROS. Lin.

Rhinoceros Keillou. Colour a rusty greenish yellow, clouded with pale olive brown; horns of equal length, the anterior one curved and rounded, the posterior straight and laterally compressed. Size of the *Rhinoceros Africanus*. Inhabits the country north and south of Kurrichaine.

BIRDS.

Genus FALCO. Bechst.

Falco similitorquata. Above ashy blue; rump, and a narrow half collar in front of interscapulars, white; beneath silky white, quills and tail brown, with transverse bands of white spots; tip of tail feathers white. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Female.—Back a rich clear reddish brown. Inhabits the country near old Latakoo.

Genus MELACONOTUS. Sw.

Melaconotus similis. Neck and head bluish grey; back a bright yellowish green; beneath yellow, the breast tinted with orange; greater wing coverts tipped with yellow; quills brown, outer vanes yellowish green; tail olive green, tips and edges of inner vanes of feathers yellow. Length 7 inches. Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine.

Melaconotus australis. Top of head brown; eyebrows white; edged above and below with black; neck and back grey brown; chin whitish; throat, breast, and belly, pale rusty buff; wing coverts bright chesnut, outer vanes of most of the quills the same; inner vanes blackish, edged towards bases with buff; tail black, all the feathers tipped with white, and the outer vane of the outermost one of each side the same colour till near quill. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country North of Kurrichaine.

This, and the last described species, will certainly not belong to the same group, and are now only classed together till an opportunity occurs of comparing them with the various forms of the *Thamnophilinae*, &c. a step I have adopted with some satisfaction, from finding representatives of both united, by Swainson, in the Genus.* The first species has its representative (though on a larger scale) in the *Melaconotus Blanchotii*, and the last, in *Lanius erythropterus*. The general character of the plumage, and the habits of these four birds, are however very different. The two first are nearly alike, both seek their food upon trees in exposed situations, and do not readily leave one for another, nor endeavour to conceal themselves. The two last, on the other hand, generally resort to dense thickets, and keep almost constantly advancing nearly in straight lines, unless obstructed.

* Griffith's Translation of the Animal Kingdom, vol. 8, page 678.

Genus PRIONOPS. Vieill.

Prionops Talacoma. Front white, tinted with grey, top of head dusky washed with grey, behind ears a transverse black bar; eyes surrounded by a naked yellow membrane; back shining blackish green; beneath, and a collar round neck, pure white; quills black, the primaries towards middle white on inner vanes; and a broad band of the same colour extends along the wings; the two outermost tail feathers of each side white, the two middle ones entirely black, the intermediate ones black towards quills, white towards tips. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Genus MERULA. Ray.

Merula Libonyana. Above grey with a faint tint of green; chin rusty white with a band of brown stripes from each side of lower mandible; breast pale ochrey-grey, sides of belly and insides of shoulders an ochre colour; centre of belly, vent and under tail coverts pure white; wings and tail brown; inner vanes of primaries ochre coloured towards quills; the tips of the three outermost tail feathers white. Length 9 inches. Inhabits the country about and beyond Kurrichane.

Merula obscura. Above a dull grey-brown; chin and beginning of throat dull white, marked faintly with narrow brown stripes, rest of throat, breast, and flanks, grey-brown; centre of belly and vent an ochre colour; under tail coverts greenish brown, tipped with dull white, and some of them striped in the course of shafts with the same colour; wings and tail brown. Length 10 inches. Inhabits the country towards the sources of the Orange River.

Merula Litsitsirupa. Above grey, tinted with brown; sides of head and neck white, with an oval black ring behind each eye, and a line of black stripes from each side of lower mandible; beneath white, the breast and belly variegated with closely set oblong dark brown spots; quills and tail brown, the inner vanes of former, except near tips, buff. Length, 8 inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Genus CRATOPUS. Jard.

Cratopus Jardineii. Above greyish brown; the feathers of the head, and of the back and sides of neck, dark brown in the course of the shafts and at the tips white; beneath brownish grey the middle of each feather of chin, throat, breast, and centre of belly, clear white towards the point; wings and tail brown. Length 9 inches. Inhabits the banks of Rivers beyond Kurrichaine.

Sub-family SAXACOLINÆ. ?

Sub-genus DESSONORNIS. ?

Bill moderate, slightly curved towards the point, upper mandible notched; nostrils basal, above membranaceous; rictus slightly bristled; wings moderate, rounded, fourth, fifth, and sixth quills longest and nearly equal; tarsi moderate, acrotarsia indistinctly divided; claws moderately curved.

Dessonornis humeralis. Front and crown of head black, with a greyish tint; neck and interscapulars dull bluish grey; back and rump rufous; eyebrows white; sides of head and neck deep black; flanks, vent, and under tail coverts rufous yellow; throat, centre of breast, and belly, pure white; wings black; crossed by an oblique white stripe, two centre tail feathers black, the rest black towards tips, bright rufous towards quills. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the banks of the Marikwa, &c.

Sub-family SAXACOLINÆ.

Genus ERYTHROPYGIA.

Bill moderate, slender, curved, and compressed towards the point, upper mandible slightly notched; nostrils basal, above membranaceous; rictus slightly bristled; wings short, round, fourth and fifth quills longest; tail rounded; tarsi moderate, acrotarsia divided; claws moderately curved.

Erythropygia pectoralis. Top of head grey-brown; back dull brown; rump and tail coverts rufous; eyebrows, chin, and throat, white, the latter edged on each side with a black stripe; breast, belly, and vent, white, the former freely variegated by longitudinal dark brown stripes; flanks pale rufous; wing coverts brown and so tipped with white as to form two oblique bars across each wing; quills dark brown, outer vanes more or less distinctly edged with white; tail rounded, two centre feathers black towards quills, edged with dull rufous, lateral ones blackish, tipped with white. Length 6 inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and Kurrichaine.

Erythropygia Paena. Top of head grey-brown; back pale rufous brown; rump and tail coverts bright rufous; eyebrows white; chin and throat dull white, rest of under parts rusty white; quills brown, outer vanes edged towards bases with pale rufous; tail rounded, two centre feathers dark chesnut towards base, black towards tips, the lateral ones black towards quills, white towards tips. Length 6 inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Genus ALAUDA. Auca.

Alauda chuana. Colour above yellow rufous, with the middle of the feathers dark brown, and some of the

interscapulars whitish towards tips; chin white; rest of under parts a pale cream colour, the lower portion of throat and anterior portion of breast with brown streaks; eyebrows white; quills brown edged with reddish white; tail slightly forked, dark brown, the two centre feathers edged and tipped with yellow rufous, the lateral ones tipped with white, and the outer vanes edged with pale tawny, except the outermost on each side which is white. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country beyond Latakoo.

This will form the type of a Sub-genus in the group with naked nostrils.

Genus MIRAFRA. Horsf.

Mirafra africana. Front and crown black-brown, feathers faintly edged with dull white; nape chesnut, the centres of feathers dark brown; eyebrows white; upper part of body pale rufous, with the centres of feathers black-brown; chin white; throat, breast, and belly, pale rufous yellow, the former mottled with brown stripes; outer and inner vanes of quills towards bases chesnut, elsewhere dark brown; tail dark brown, the outer vanes of the two outermost feathers white. Length 7 inches. Inhabits the eastern province of the colony and the country as far as Latakoo.

Mirafra africanoides. Head above, interscapulars, and back, rufous with dark brown streaks; eyebrows white; nape, and back and sides of neck, light rufous yellow with brown stripes; beneath rusty white, the chin and middle of belly nearly pure white, the anterior part of breast with a few brown stripes; quills chesnut towards bases, brown towards tips; tail dark brown, the outermost feather of each side edged with white, the two middle ones with pale rufous. Length 6 inches. Inhabits the eastern province of the colony and the country towards Latakoo.

Mirafra Sabota. Top of head dark brown, feathers margined with tawny yellow; eyebrows white; upper parts of body pale rufous, the middle of each feather dark brown; beneath rusty white, the lower part of throat tinted with pale rufous and spotted with brown; tail slightly forked, feathers dark brown margined with pale rufous, the outermost of each side with white. Length 5 inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Genus CERTHILAUDA. Sid.

Certhilauda semitorquata. Top of head and upper parts of body, rufous; feathers in the course of shafts dark brown; half collar on back of neck, immediately in front of interscapulars, obscure grey, streaked with brown; chin and throat white; breast and belly tawny white, the anterior part of former,

and a portion of throat, marked with indistinct brown lines; tail brown, the outer vanes of lateral feathers and both the vanes of the middle ones edged with pale rufous yellow. Length 8 inches. Inhabits the eastern province of the colony and the country immediately about the Orange River.

GENUS EMBERIZA. *Lin.*

Emberiza Tahapisi. Head and throat black, the former with seven longitudinal white stripes; one from base of mandible to centre of nape, and three on each side; body above light brown, dashed with dark brown; beneath light cinnamon brown; tail dark brown, the outermost feather of each side tipped and edged with pale rufous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country towards the sources of Vaal River.

Emberiza Impetuani. Above light brown, the centres of feathers black-brown; chin and throat rusty white; breast, belly, vent, and under tail coverts, pale rufous; quills brown, outer vanes of primaries narrowly edged with pale rufous, the secondaries broadly, with chestnut; tail slightly forked, feathers dark brown, edged and tipped with rufous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between the Nu Gariap and Tropic.

Some years ago I found specimens of this species inhabiting the arid districts of Little Namaqualand. It will belong to one of the aberrant *Subgenera*.

Sub-genus ZONOTRICHIA. *Sw.*

Zonotrichia africana. Above black-brown, feathers broadly margined with rufous; chin white; throat and breast pale rufous, marked with stripes of dark brown; middle of belly white; quills dark brown, outer edges towards base dark chestnut, inner edges pale rufous; tail rounded, the two outermost feathers of each side white, the second with a brown stripe in the course of the shaft near the point, the intermediate ones dark brown, the two middle ones edged with light rufous. Length 5 inches. Lives amongst the grass, both to the north and south of Kurrichaine.

GENUS MEGALOTIS.* *Sw.*

Megalotis verticalis. Head, neck, and under parts, black-brown; ears, top of head, nuchal collar, and a spot in front of each wing, white; interscapulars and back grey-brown, the feathers towards quills brown; tail slightly forked, the outermost feather of each side brown towards the base of the inner vane, elsewhere white. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country on both sides of the Orange River.

* It is possible Mr. Swainson may have altered the title of this Genus, it having been previously employed by Illiger to designate a Sub-genus in the Mammalia.

Megalotis australis. Head above black-brown; interscapulars and back ferruginous dashed with dark brown; beneath black; quills and tail black-brown, the two centre feathers of the latter edged and tipped with light rufous. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country along the Orange River, but extends farther south than the last described.

It is possible that both this and the last species may have been named and described, though I have not been successful in detecting them. Another species, (belonging to this interesting Genus), the *Fringilla otoleucus*, of Temminck, known to inhabit Senegal, was discovered immediately beyond Kurrichaine, but only a very few specimens could be procured.

GENUS LINARIA. *Auct.*

Linaria gularis. Top of head dark brown, feathers edged with white; eyebrows white; neck and upper parts grey-brown, clouded with darker tints; chin pure white; breast pale grey-brown; belly tawny white, darkest on the sides; quills and tail brown, the feathers edged with greenish white. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the colony and country as far as Latakoo—rare.

Linaria atrogularis. Above grey-brown, the centres of feathers dark brown; rump sulphur yellow; chin and throat black; breast, belly, and vent, rusty white; wings brown, the tips of the quills and the inner edges of inner vanes towards bases white, the outer edges golden green; tail slightly forked, dark brown, with the tips and more or less of the inner vanes of feathers white. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country about and beyond Kurrichaine.

GENUS ESTRElda, *Sw.*

Estrela Lipiniana. Top of head, neck, and interscapulars, tinted with crimson; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, crimson; hinder part of breast and belly dull crimson; sides of head, chin, under tail coverts, and tail, black; quills ashy brown; wing coverts and scapulars grey, closely banded with brown. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country to the north and east of Kurrichaine.

Estrela squamifrons. Top of head, wing coverts, and tail, black, each feather margined with white; neck and back rusty grey; before eye a black spot; chin black, continued behind into two divergent stripes; under parts dull white. Length 4 inches. Inhabits South Africa.

I feel considerable hesitation in assuming this bird to be yet undescribed, it being not very uncommon in the more remote parts of the colony. I am not, however, able to identify it with any species mentioned in the translation of the Animal Kingdom—it certainly cannot be *Fringilla frontalis*, of Vieillot. The character of its bill, in particular, removes it from the typical species of the genus, and this, in conjunction with other peculiarities, may point out for it

Genus PYRGITA, Cuv.

Pyrgita Motilensis. Top of head and back of neck grey; eyebrows, sides of neck, and back, chesnut; the interscapulars dashed with dark black-brown; eyeband, chin, and throat, black; cheeks white; breast and belly rusty white. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country about Old Latakoo.

Pyrgita diffusa. Head and neck dull rusty grey; interscapulars brown, washed with grey; wing coverts, back, and rump, dark chesnut brown, some of the coverts tipped with white, which form one or two oblique bands on wings; chin, throat, breast, and flanks, pale grey brown; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, rusty white; quills and tail dark brown. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Genus CRITHAGRA. Sw.

Crithagra Selbyi. Upper parts brown-grey, dashed longitudinally with a dark brown; rump greenish yellow; eyebrows, chin, throat, middle of belly vent, and under tail coverts, white; breast and sides of belly brown-grey; quills and tail brown. Length 6 inches. Inhabits the colony and country as far as Kurrichaine

This, which is a distinct species, has been figured by Sir Wm. Jardine and Mr. Selby as the young of *Crithagra sulphurata*.

Genus EUPLECTES. Sw.

Euplectes taha. The upper part of the head, the interscapulars, back, rump, upper tail coverts, and vent, bright yellow; sides of the head, neck, breast, and belly, velvet black; wings and tail brown; under tail coverts dirty white. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country north and east of Kurrichaine.

Genus PLOCEUS. Cuv.

Ploceus Tahatali. Above golden green, the feathers of top of head, back of neck, and interscapulars, dark brown in the course of the shafts; beneath bright yellow, here and there of an orange tint; quills brown, outer vanes till near tips edged with golden green; tail olive brown, feathers edged with greenish yellow; greater wing coverts and scapulars brown, margined with yellow or dull white. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Ploceus dubius. Above dark brown, the feathers broadly margined with pale rusty brown; eyebrows yellow-white; chin, throat, middle of belly, vent, and under tail coverts, dull white; breast and sides of belly rusty white, variegated with longitudinal brown lines; quills and tail dark brown, edged

with rusty white. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches: Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine.

This may belong to the Genus *Euplectes*. On examining the first specimen obtained I was disposed to regard it as the *Euplectes Taha*, in its winter plumage, which impression was subsequently removed on comparing the two birds and hearing the statements of the natives regarding their nests. The *Euplectes Taha* builds amongst reeds, the *Ploceus dubius* upon trees.

Sub-genus PLOCEPASSER.*

Bill conical, pointed; culmen arched and entering between feathers of forehead; edges of upper mandible slightly wared; nostrils basal, rounded, and open; rictus slightly bristled; wings rather long, third and fourth quills equal; tail slightly rounded; tarsi moderate, outer and inner toes of equal length; claws slightly curved and rather blunt.

Plocepasser Mahali. Upper part of head, and a longitudinal stripe on each side of neck, black-brown; eyebrows white; sides of head brown; sides of neck, interscapulars, and back, light brown; rump, upper and under tail coverts, chin, and throat, pure white; breast and belly dull white, faintly clouded with brown; wing coverts and scapulars dark brown, the former tipped with white so as to form two oblique lines of that colour on the wings; tail black-brown tipped with white. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Genus LOXIA. Auct.

Loxia Lathamii. Above brown, the interscapulars and wing coverts edged and tipped with pale rufous or rusty white; chin, middle of belly, vent, and under tail coverts, white; breast and sides of belly rusty white, the latter and sides of breast faintly clouded with brown. Length 4 inches. Inhabits the country near to and beyond Kurrichaine.

I have not ventured to assign this species to a Sub-genus, as the different forms cannot here be ascertained.

Sub-family AGELAINÆ. Sw.

Genus BUBALORNIS.

Bill elongated, pointed, slightly compressed towards the point; culmen arched and entering between the feathers of forehead; nostrils basal subcylindrical and open; rictus slightly bristled; wings rounded, third fourth and fifth quills equal; tail moderate, rounded; tarsi and acrotarsia divided, the divisions of latter in part obsolete; outer and inner toes equal; claws short, slightly curved, and blunt.

* The *Ploceus superciliosus*, of Ruppel, may perhaps belong to this group.

Bubalornis niger. Shining black; flanks and sides of breast slightly variegated with white; inner vanes of quills white towards their bases, and the outer vanes of several broadly edged with the same colour; bill red. Length 8 inches. Inhabits the country about Kurrichaine, and is generally found accompanying herds of Buffaloes.

Sub-family LAMPROTORNINÆ.

Sub-genus MEGALOPTERUS.

Bill moderate, nearly straight; culmen gently curved towards the point and entering slightly between the feathers of forehead, upper mandible slightly notched; nostrils basal, above membranaceous; rictus slightly bristled; wings large, fourth or fifth quill longest, the second, third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth, obliquely truncated at the points, each with a projecting corner at the inner angle; tail moderately or very much graduated; tarsi long, acrotarsia divided; claws moderately curved.

Megalopterus australis. Plumage a bright splendid green; ears violet purple, with a half collar of the same colour on the back of the neck immediately in front of interscapulars; belly green-blue with a steel gloss; tail graduated, the outermost feather of each side three inches shorter than the two centre ones. Length 13 inches. Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine.

As specimens of this bird have been sent to Europe, it is possible that it may have been described, though I cannot recognise it in any of the publications within reach. It doubtless belongs to the same group as the *Turdus aeneus*, of Senegal. When flying, the wings appear out of proportion to the body, and give the appearance of a size to the bird which in reality it does not possess. In the movement of the wings there is also a marked difference between it and the smaller species of the genus.

Fam. CORVIDÆ. Sw.

Genus EUROCEPHALUS.

Bill short, slightly arched, broad at base, compressed towards point, the upper mandible slightly notched; nostrils basal and partly covered by the incumbent feathers; rictus slightly bristled; wings moderate pointed, third quill longest; tail slightly rounded; tarsi short and like the acrotarsia divided; outer toe longer than the inner one; claws slightly curved.

Eurocephalus anguitimens. Front crown and middle of neck above white; ears black; sides of neck behind ears dull brown; interscapulars, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, pale ash brown; wing coverts, quills, and tail, dark brown; throat, breast, and anterior part of belly, white; posterior part of

549

belly, vent, and under tail coverts, rusty wood brown; Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

When an opportunity occurs of comparing this bird with the various forms of the *Corvidæ*, its true place may be found in another family, and the resemblances, particularly as regards its habits, may be those of analogy and not affinity.

Genus CINNYRIS. Cuv.

Cinnyris Mariquensis. Head, neck, and upper parts of body, green gold, with a splendid coppery gloss; breast crimson, edged in front by a narrow steel blue band; wings brown; belly and tail black. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country north of Kurrichaine.

Cinnyris talatala. Head, neck, and upper parts of body, green gold; chin inclined to purple; anterior part of breast deep violet blue, with a bright purple gloss; belly white; under each wing an oblong sulphur yellow spot; wings brown; tail black, the outer vanes of feathers edged with green gold. Length 4 inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and Kurrichaine.

Genus CHRYSOPTILUS. Sw.

Chrysoptilus Bennettii. Top of head, and a longitudinal band behind gape, crimson red; upper parts of body green-brown, barred irregularly with pale greenish yellow; cheeks, chin, and eyebrows, yellowish white; beneath pale golden yellow, breast and belly variegated with rounded black-brown spots; tail indistinctly barred brown and golden yellow, the tips of feathers black-brown. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country about and beyond Kurrichaine.

Chrysoptilus Abingoni. Top of head, and a longitudinal band behind gape, a dark slate colour, sprinkled with red; elongated feathers of hind head bright scarlet; body above olive brown and golden green, with one or more pale yellow diamond shaped spots on each feather; chin and throat white, with longitudinal black stripes; breast and belly straw yellow, with similar stripes; tail olive brown, with dull golden yellow bars, tips of feathers dull golden yellow. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Occurs in the same localities with the last.

Specimens of this species were obtained near Port Natal in 1832.

Sub-family BUCCONINÆ. Sw.

Sub-genus POLYSTICTE.

Bill compressed, pointed, the edges of upper mandible towards base dilated, culmen arched; nostrils basal, round, and open; rictus slightly bristled; wings short, rounded, the fourth and

fifth quills rather longest; tail moderate, rounded; tarsi and acrotarsia divided, two outermost toes nearly of equal length.

Polysticte Quopopa. Crested, crest, back of neck, interscapulars, wing coverts, and a broad crescent on anterior part of breast, black-blue, with a shining metallic gloss; the interscapulars and coverts broadly tipped with white, the crescent on breast variegated with pale rose coloured spots; front, crown, sides of head, chin, and anterior part of belly, sulphur yellow, variegated with blood red spots or stripes; back, hinder portion of belly, vent, and under tail coverts, greenish yellow; upper wing coverts crimson; quills brown, outer vanes barred with white; tail black-blue, both vanes partially barred with white and broadly tipped with the same colour. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits from Kurrichaine to the Tropic.

Family MUSOPHAGIDÆ. Sw.

Genus PHIMUS. Wagl.

Sub-genus COLIPHIMUS.

Bill short, compressed, margin of upper mandible obtusely angulated and notched near tip, culmen strongly arched from base; nostrils oblong, open; wings moderate, pointed, *fifth quill longest, fourth and sixth equal; tail long, spreading, slightly rounded.*

Coliphimus concolor. Forehead surmounted by a long and pointed crest of decomposed feathers of the same dull grey colour as the rest of the body; quills brown, glossed with coppery green; tail rounded, two centre feathers brown, lateral ones blackish green. Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country from Kurrichaine to the Tropic.

Genus PERDIX, Lin.

Perdix Swainsonii. Space round eyes, chin, and part of throat, bare and deep red; neck black-brown, feathers edged with white; interscapulars rusty grey, each with a brown stripe in the course of the shaft; back, rump, and upper tail coverts finely variegated, yellowish white and brown; beneath rusty grey, each feather with a brown stripe in the course of the shaft, and the belly with dashes of deep chesnut; tail light brown, with oblique, waved, dark brown lines. Length 14 inches. Inhabits the banks of Rivers beyond Kurrichaine.

Perdix Lechoho. Top of head rusty brown, neck mottled black-brown and white; back and tail pale rusty yellow, tinted with grey, and closely mottled with brown in waved irregular lines, many of the feathers towards their centres with a dark brown stripe; beneath irregularly spotted dark

brown and white, the latter the prevailing colour on the belly. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the banks of the Marikwa and Limpopo Rivers.

This species I also found on the banks of Rivers near Port Natal.

Perdix Levalliantoides. Top of head black-brown, feathers edged with pale rufous; back of neck chesnut with black and white spots; back a dark, bright, red-brown, variegated with grey, pale rufous and black, each feather with a rusty white stripe in the course of shaft, which stripe is generally edged on each side by black; over and under each eye a mottled black and white band, each of which extends towards the middle of the throat, where they unite and form a large patch of the same character; breast and belly varied dark chesnut brown and pale buff, the latter colour is bounded partially with black or black-brown; chin white. Length $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country towards sources of Orange River.

Perdix Sephaena. Top of head grey brown; neck chesnut, the feathers edged with white; back pale chesnut, behind inclining to brown, the feathers with a whitish stripe in the course of the shafts; chin, eyebrows, and a stripe under each eye white; throat and breast yellow-white, each feather with a large, somewhat triangular, bright logwood coloured spot towards the point; belly tawny yellow, finely mottled with white and brown irregular lines; under tail coverts buff; quills and tail dark brown. Length 12 inches. Inhabits the banks of the Marikwa and Limpopo Rivers.

Perdix Coqui. Top of head chesnut, back and sides of neck rufous yellow; a black stripe over and another below each eye the former ending on side of neck, the latter uniting in front of the neck with the one of the opposite side; chin rusty white; body above pale rufous, feathers barred or irregularly spotted with deep brown, and each with a whitish line in the course of the shaft; breast a pale cinnamon colour; belly with broad black and yellowish white bars. Length 9 inches. Inhabits dry flats beyond Kurrichaine.

The two first species of this Genus resemble in their plumage and manners the Francolins; the three last the true Partridges.

Genus ORTYGIS. Ill.

Ortygis Lepurana. Top of head brown, with a narrow whitish stripe from bill to nape; back variegated fulvous and brown-black, the variegations in the form of waved and arched lines, on the middle of each feather; the edges of feathers greyish; chin and throat dull white; centre of breast with a large pale cinnamon blotch; sides of breast pale buff, with

arrow shaped, blackish spots; belly white, flanks tinted with pale rufous yellow. Length 5 inches. Inhabits the country north of Kurrichaine.

Genus PTEROCLES. Temm.

Pterocles variegatus, Burch, (male). Front black; eyebrows, sides of head, and chin, light grey; general character of the plumage given by Burchell* in his description of the female. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Pterocles gutturalis. Top of head brown, tinted with honey yellow; nape and sides of neck of the latter colour; back, shaded rusty grey, lavender purple, and honey yellow, the feathers towards quills blackish; eyebrows white; space between eye and bill black; chin and part of throat straw yellow, behind the latter a half collar of black; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, deep reddish brown; wing coverts pale gall-stone yellow. Length $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country to the north and south of Kurrichaine.

Genus OTIS. Lin.

Otis ruficrista. Head above rusty grey-blue; eyebrows, space in front of eyes, and the occiput, rusty white, mottled with brown, the latter with a pale chesnut crest of fine silky feathers; interscapulars, scapulars, and the lesser wing coverts, variegated pale rufous and brown, each feather with one or more arrow-shaped, buff coloured spots; chin white, with a longitudinal black stripe; neck blue-grey, above freckled with white; ears, and a spot in front of each shoulder, white; quills dark black-brown, some of them partially crossed by buff coloured bands; tail rounded, centre feathers with zigzag black and white lines, lateral ones green-black towards quills, with waved white lines. Length 20 inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Otis Africoides. Crown brown, clouded with grey, and edged with white; ears, bar in front of interscapulars, shoulders, and a longitudinal band on each wing, white; neck and under parts shining black; interscapulars and scapulars variegated with rufous yellow and black transverse lines; wing feathers black, the inner vanes of the primaries and the outer vanes of some of the secondaries, white towards quills; tail rounded, the middle feathers finely barred black and rufous yellow, the lateral ones blue-grey, with waved black lines and a broad black bar towards points, all the feathers tipped with white. Length 19 inches. Inhabits the country between the Sneuwbergen and Kurrichaine.

Family ARDIADÆ.

Sub-genus CANCROPHAGUS *Briss.*

Cancrophagus gutturalis. Above a dark slate colour; throat white with a deep black-blue central line, widening as it descends; middle of breast rusty white dashed with black-blue; belly pale rufous, with broad longitudinal slate coloured stripes; wings and tail of the same colour as back, only rather darker. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Shot between the Black and Vaal Rivers—*rare*.

Genus CARBO. *Meyer.*

Carbo Africanoides. Head, back, and sides of neck, dull brown, clouded with black-green; interscapulars dark brown, margined with white; back, rump, and point of shoulders, black-green; wing coverts and scapulars hoary blue-grey, tipped with white, and crossed near extremities by a black bar, some of them also finely margined with black; throat, breast, and belly, dull white, the first clouded with brown; sides of breast, flanks, thighs, and under tail coverts, green-black; quills greenish brown; tail greenish black. Length 20 inches. Shot near New Latakoo.

This may perhaps prove to be the *Pelicanus Africanus*, at a certain age.

Note.—The names given by the Natives to the objects above described, I have adopted as the trivial ones, whenever they would readily admit of such application, under an idea that they are not so calculated to confuse and mislead as those formed with a view to indicate certain assumed peculiarities in the individual objects. In the proportion in which we are enabled to extend the number of species, in the same proportion do we find the appearances which at one stage of the science were considered peculiar to one species to be common to many, therefore until some form of nomenclature be invented, which is not calculated to confuse and mislead by suggesting some such character or appearance in an object, it would perhaps be better to avoid, as much as possible, any reference to such in the name. Every Naturalist must have found the difficulty of discovering suitable names for species, and yet no one has endeavoured to devise a system of nomenclature, which could be carried to any extent without difficulty, and be free from ambiguity.

Reptiles, Lizards, Tortoises, and Insects.

From what has already been stated, it will have been understood, that the classification and description of the objects belonging to the above divisions of the Animal Kingdom, cannot here be attempted with advantage; the remarks therefore which are offered, in regard to them, must deal in generalities. Generic forms, unknown in the colony, and even yet in the records of science, are contained in the collections, and the species belonging to genera already indicated, are, generally speaking, different from those which occur to the southward of the Orange River. Amongst the Snakes obtained, two of the most beautiful belong to the genera *Bucephalus* and *Chrysopelea*. The first measured nearly six feet in length, and is of an uniform, fine grass-green, colour,—it forms the sixth species of this *genus*, which, as far as I know, is peculiar to South Africa; the second is smaller in size, but also marked by lively colours, and is the second species of the *genus*, which I have found in this country. Soon after passing Kurrichaine, we came in communication with the haunts of the larger forms of this class, and procured specimens of a species of *Python*, which, I had formerly obtained near Port Natal. The poisonous snakes have been found to bear nearly the same proportion to innocuous ones, which they do in the colony.

Crocodiles, of moderate size, were found inhabiting the principal rivers beyond Kurrichaine, in considerable numbers, and are much dreaded by the natives, who, like their cattle, dogs, &c. often suffer from their voracity. One which we shot, had just swallowed a Rooye-bok, (*Antelope Melampus*) which had been caught in the act of drinking, and it was extracted entire, from its stomach. Besides Crocodiles, we found in the same rivers, a new species of Box Tortoise, belonging to the *genus Sternotherus*, and which has been provisionally designated, *Sternotherus Africanus*. The shell of this species sometimes measures two feet in length. But few specimens were procured, a circumstance, not arising out of the scarcity of individuals, but, from the difficulty of catching them, the deepest pools being their exclusive abodes.

As regards the collection of insects, it is, (and that from necessity,) but small, yet, nevertheless, it will furnish some interesting species. The interior does not appear to present that rich field for the Entomologist, which is done by the districts nearer the coast. It is true, a portion of the most favourable season, for the collecting of insects, passed when we were in situations, where but few trees or little underwood existed, and where, at certain seasons, the country is densely covered with grass.

Botany.

From there having been no person attached to the party for the specific purpose of collecting and drying plants, little of interest has been obtained in this department. That beauty, and variety, which characterise the productions of the vegetable kingdom, within the colony, were not observed at any great distance beyond the Orange River; and though numerous forms of the smaller and less showy plants, in all probability exist, in the different districts we visited, yet, the means and the time for detecting them, were wanting. Few trees were observed, and, the *Acacia Giraffae*, had but few rivals as far as regarded size. Shrubs, from a foot to six feet in height, prevail in abundance from the Vaal River to some distance north of Latakoo, and to a great distance north-west and west of it; also upon the granite and lime-stone formations, over which we principally travelled, beyond Kurrichaine. Indeed, in the latter district, they, associated with dwarf trees, formed almost a continuous coating to the surface of the country, which coating, became denser and denser, as the Tropic was approached. The few seeds, which were collected, have, by direction of the Committee, been planted in the Botanical Garden of Baron Von Ludwig; and the dried specimens of plants, have, by a like order, been reserved, to form a portion of the general collection, destined for Europe.

Mineralogy and Geology.

An extensive collection of Geological specimens has been formed, which will enable the Association to dispose of four series, and at the same time reserve one, the finest and most complete, for the Association. The specimens possessed are calculated to furnish a correct knowledge of the prevailing Geological groups which occur between Graaff-Reinet and the Tropic, and show what a great share the trap and granitic series possess in the structure of South Africa. No organic remains were detected, though extensive lime-stone formations, with a distinct stratification, and abounding in caverns, were examined in three different positions, the last in about Latitude 25°. The notes possessed in relation to those points will admit of ample illustration when the subject can be treated in detail.