

*The Museum of Comparative Zoology
Harvard College, Cambridge Mass.
from the Council of the College.*
CATALOGUE OF THE SPECIMENS

ILLUSTRATING THE
OSTEOLOGY AND DENTITION
OF
VERTEBRATED ANIMALS,
RECENT AND EXTINCT,
CONTAINED IN
THE MUSEUM
OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

PART II.

Class MAMMALIA, other than MAN.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, LL.D., F.R.S.,
CONSERVATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

ASSISTED BY

JOHN GEORGE GARSON, M.D.,
ASSISTANT IN THE MUSEUM.

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Jm MDCCLXXXIV.

2116. Skull and bones of the extremities of young.

The milk-teeth and first and second molars are in place. The four small canine teeth came out during maceration, and, as they could not be replaced with certainty, are preserved separately.

Taken from a spoilt skin, the markings on the legs of which showed that it certainly belonged to this species.

Purchased, 1869.

2117. Mandible. O. C. 3215.

Presented by Mr. Cross.

2118. Casts of the grinding-surfaces of three upper and four lower left molar teeth.

From a specimen in the British Museum.

Presented by George Busk, Esq., 1882.

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

Genus **RHINOCEROS.**

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, i. p. 104 (1766).

Dentition :—i. $\frac{2}{2}$, c. $\frac{0}{0}$, p. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3}$, = $\frac{9}{9}$: total 36.

The large lateral tooth in the front of the mandible, here reckoned an incisor, is considered by some anatomists to be a canine. The incisors vary much, and may be rudimentary or entirely wanting. The anterior premolar (*p. 1*), though often early deciduous, is more constant than in the *Equidæ*.

Rhinoceros minutus.

Rhinoceros minutus, Cuvier, Ossemens Fossiles, 2^e édit. ii. p. 93 (1822).

R. pleuroceros, Duvernoy, Archives du Muséum d'Hist. Nat. vii. p. 42 (1854).

Hab. Europe. Upper Miocene.

It is only by using the generic word *Rhinoceros* in its widest

Rhinoceros minutus.

sense that this species (which has a pair of laterally placed conical eminences on the nasal bones, apparently for the support of horns) can be included in it. It may belong to the genus *Diceratherium* of Marsh.

2119. Cast of left side of cranium, and of portion of the ramus of the mandible.

The original, discovered in 1850 at Gannat (Allier), France, is described and figured by Duvernoy (*Archives du Muséum*, vii. pls. i. & iii.).

Presented by the Paris Museum of Natural History.

2120. Cast of a considerable portion of both rami of the lower jaw of another individual.

From the same locality.

Presented by the Paris Museum of Natural History.

The existing species of *Rhinoceros* are naturally grouped into three sections, which some zoologists consider genera*.

A. RHINOCEROS proper.

Rhinoceros unicornis.

Rhinoceros unicornis, Linnæus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12, i. p. 104 (1766).

R. indicus, Cuvier, *Ménag. du Muséum d'Hist. Nat.* (1801).

THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

Hab. Nepal, Bhotan, and Assam.

* For the characters of these sections, with notes upon the specimens in the Collection, see "On some Cranial and Dental Characters of the Existing Species of Rhinoceroses," by W. H. Flower, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1876, p. 443.

2121. Articulated skeleton.

The posterior upper molars are not fully in place; and the epiphysis of the upper end of the femur is not quite united. The hind feet and the patellæ are wanting, and have been modelled from another specimen.

Vertebræ: C. 7, D. 19, L. 3, S. 6, C. 21 (not complete).

Purchased.

2122. Incomplete skeleton without skull. O. C. 2945-2956.

Formerly erroneously ascribed to *R. bicornis*.

Hunterian.

2123. Skull. O. C. 2969.

The left upper posterior molar has been removed and horizontally bisected and polished (O. C. 3077).

Hunterian.

The three following specimens are from the Nepal Terai, and were presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to India in 1876 by Sir Jung Bahadoor.

2124. Skull of an old animal with nasal horn much worn.

There are three small incisor teeth in the front of the mandible, between the large pointed lateral teeth.

Presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1878.

2125. Skull with nasal horn.

All the permanent teeth are in place. A malformed supplementary incisor is present in the right præmaxilla, in front of the ordinary large incisor. The central lower left incisor has a bilobed crown.

Presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1875.

Rhinoceros unicornis.

2126. Skull of younger animal, with nasal horn.

The third milk-molars are retained ; and the posterior true molars are not yet in place.

Presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1878.

2127. Skeleton of young female. O. C. 2975-3074.

The milk-teeth are in place, with the first true molars.

Vertebræ : C. 7, D. 19, L. 3, S. 4, C. 22.

From an animal which died in captivity in this country.

Purchased.

2128. Skull, wanting the præmaxillæ, of a still younger animal.

The milk-teeth alone are in place.

From the Bhotan Terai.

Presented by A. H. Garrod, Esq., 1875.

Rhinoceros sondaicus.

Rhinoceros sondaicus, Cuvier, in Desmarest's Mammalogie, p. 399 (1822).

R. javanicus, Fréd. Cuvier, Mammifères, 1824.

THE SONDAIC RHINOCEROS.

Hab. Bengal Sunderbunds, Burma, Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

2129. Skull. O. C. 2971.

Purchased.

2130. Cranium. O. C. 2934.

This specimen is described and figured by Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1867, p. 1015) under the name and as the type of *Rhinoceros floweri*. In the former catalogue it is ascribed to *R. sumatrensis*.

Presented by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, 1820.

2131. Skull of nearly adult.

The last molars are not yet in place. Most of the teeth have been lost.

Presented by T. A. Shaw, Esq., 1856.

2132. Skull.

The last molars are not fully in place. The præmaxillæ have been lost.

From an animal killed in the Bengal Sunderbunds in 1859.

Presented by Arthur Grote, Esq., 1882.

2133. Skull of young, wanting the præmaxillæ and most of the teeth. O. C. 2970.

The permanent premolars are still in their formative sockets.

Hunterian.

2134. Skull of a younger animal.

The milk-teeth are in place, with the first true molars not fully developed. In the fore part of the mandible, three milk-teeth have been in place on each side—the large lateral milk-incisor (or canine), the usual small central incisor (as shown by the socket), and another between or rather behind these two.

Presented by J. H. Green, Esq., 1843.

2135. Skull, wanting the præmaxillæ, of a very young animal. O. C. 2973.

The anterior premolars (*p. 1*), which have no predecessors, have not yet emerged from their formative alveoli, though the milk-molars which precede the second and third premolars are fully developed and slightly worn.

Presented by J. H. Green, Esq., 1843.

2136. The separated bones of the skull of a still younger animal. O. C. 2974.

The milk-molars corresponding to the second and third pre-

Rhinoceros sondaicus.

molars have begun to protrude from their formative sockets; but their summits are unworn. The germ of the smaller molar (*p.* 1) anterior to these may be seen in its socket; and in front of this is a minute, simple, conical, obtuse tooth, placed like a canine close to the premaxillary suture. (See Owen's 'Odontography,' *p.* 592, and *pl.* 138. *fig.* 13.)

From a young female, killed by the side of its mother on the Malay coast, opposite Penang, in 1816.

Presented by J. H. Green, Esq., 1843.

2137. Mandible of an old animal, with the teeth much worn.

The two small central incisors found in all the other specimens of this and the last species are absent, and have left no trace in the alveolar border.

Presented by T. A. Shaw, Esq., 1856.

2138. Mandible. O. C. 2972.

Purchased.

2139. A pair of upper second molars.

Obtained by the donor in Sumatra, and described by Mr. Busk in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1869, *p.* 415.

Presented by A. R. Wallace, Esq., 1869.

2140. The germs, or unworn crowns, of the right and left upper middle molars.

They are in a simifossilized state.

Sent from Sarawak, Borneo, by Rajah Brooke, to Sir Charles Lyell, and described and figured by Mr. Busk in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1869, *p.* 409.

Presented by George Busk, Esq., 1882.

B. CERATORHINUS.

Gray, Proc Zool. Soc. 1867, p. 1006.

Rhinoceros sumatrensis.

Rhinoceros sumatrensis, Cuvier, Règne Animal, i. p. 240 (1817).

R. sumatranus, Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 268 (1820-22).

THE SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS.

Hab. Burma, Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo.

2141. Articulated skeleton. O. C. 2933.

From a perfectly adult and probably female animal.

Vertebræ: C. 7, D. 19, L. 3, S. 4, C. 22.

This skeleton is badly figured in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1821, pl. xxii.

From Sumatra.

Presented by Sir T. Stamford Raffles.

2142. Incomplete skeleton of male. (Cranium, O. C. 2935; pelvis, 2940.)

The premolars have been acquired; but the posterior true molars are not yet in place.

The mandible, atlas, one rib, and the left radius are wanting.

Vertebræ: D. 19, L. 3, S. 4, C. 22.

From Sumatra.

Presented by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, 1821.

2143. Skeleton. (Skull, O. C. 2937, 2938, and 2939.)

From an animal of smaller size, probably a female.

It is somewhat younger than the last, as the posterior milk-

Rhinoceros sumatrensis.

molars are retained in both jaws. The alveoli of the small lateral upper incisors are present in both præmaxillæ.

Vertebræ: C. 7, D. 20, L. 3, S. 4, C., incomplete.

From Sumatra.

Presented by Sir T. Stamford Raffles.

2144. Skull of young. O. C. 2936.

All the milk-molars are retained. The præmaxillæ are wanting; and the anterior part of the conjoined nasals has been cut off.

This specimen was sent to England from Sumatra by Mr. William Bell, and is stated, in the first edition of the Catalogue, to be the one figured in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1793, vol. lxxxiii. pls. iii. and iv.; but it differs so materially from the drawing, that, with every allowance for inaccuracy on the artist's part, it is impossible to believe that it could have been the subject intended.

Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S.

2145. Skull of young.

The posterior upper milk-molars are retained; and the last true molars have not yet been acquired. The præmaxillæ are wanting.

From North Borneo.

Presented by W. B. Tegetmeier, Esq., 1882.

2146. Skull.

The posterior molars are not yet in place.

From an animal killed near Comillah in Tipperah.

This specimen is described in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1878, p. 634, where the differences which it presents from the ordinary form of *R. sumatrensis* are pointed out, with the suggestion that it may belong to the species described by Selater under the name of *lasiotis*, the skull of which is at present unknown.

Presented by W. D. Stewart, Esq., 1878.

C. ATELODUS.

Pomel, Ann. Scient. Lit. et Indust. de l'Auvergne, xxvi.
p. 114 (1853).

Rhinoceros bicornis.

Rhinoceros bicornis, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, i. p. 104 (1766).
R. africanus, Cuvier, Règne Animal, i. p. 240 (1817).
R. keitloa, A. Smith, Cat. South African Museum, p. 7 (1837).

THE TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS.

Hab. South and East Africa.

2147. Skull. O. C. 2941.

The posterior molars are not yet in place; but all the milk-molars have been shed, except the hindermost of the right side of the mandible.

Purchased.

2148. Mutilated upper part of cranium, comprising the greater part of the supraoccipital, parietal, frontal, and nasal bones.

2149. Cranium, with the dried skin and horns. O. C. 2942.

The milk-molars only are in place, with the first premolar (*p. 1*), which has no predecessor and is soon shed. The summit of the first true molar is just appearing.

Hunterian.

2150. The bones of the left fore foot and the right hind foot. O. C. 2957 and 2958.

Probably from the same individual as the last.

Hunterian.

Rhinoceros bicornis.

2151. The disarticulated bones of the skull of a very young animal. O. C. 2943 and 2944.

The crowns of the penultimate and ultimate milk-molars are beginning to protrude from their formative alveoli. The dried gum which covered the anterior end of the mandible has been removed to expose the four rudimentary incisors, two on each side of the symphysis, the outer ones being the largest. These are figured in Owen's 'Odontography,' pl. 138. fig. 14.

Purchased.

2152. Skull of a still younger animal.

Obtained by Mr. Esler in the Bogos district, Abyssinia. It was killed by the side of its mother, whose horns presented the characters commonly assigned to those of the variety called *R. keitloa* by Andrew Smith.

Purchased, 1873.

2153. A much-worn lower molar tooth. O. C. 2961.

Hunterian.

Rhinoceros simus.

Burchell, Bull. Soc. Philomat. 1817, p. 96.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS.

Hab. South Africa.

2154. Skull with the two horns.

From an aged animal shot in South Africa by the late R. Gordon Cumming, Esq.

The anterior horn measures 34 inches (86 cm.) in a straight hue, the posterior 10½ inches (27 cm.).

Gordon-Cumming Collection. Purchased, 1866.

2155. The calcified but unworn crown of a left upper molar attributed to this species. O. C. 2959.

In the freedom of the extremities of the combing-plates, which cut off no accessory valleys, it more resembles *R. bicornis*.

Presented by W. J. Burchell, Esq.

2156. A much-worn tooth, said to be the posterior upper milk-molar. O. C. 2960.

Presented by W. J. Burchell, Esq.

The determination of the species to which the following specimens of the nasal horns of Rhinoceroses belong is somewhat uncertain, having been made, in most cases, without any information regarding the animal from which they were obtained. They are therefore placed together in this place, instead of under the respective species to which they are assigned. The inclusion of these epidermal appendages in the osteological series is only justified by convenience in the arrangement of the Museum.

2157. Anterior and posterior horns. *R. simus*. O. C. 2968.

The length of the front horn is 39 inches (99 cm.), its basal circumference being 26 inches (66 cm.).

Presented by W. J. Burchell, Esq.

2158. Anterior and posterior horns. *R. simus*. O. C. 2965.

Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

2159. Anterior horn. *R. simus*.

2160. Anterior horn. *R. simus*. O. C. 3090.

Hunterian.

Rhinoceros simus.

2161. Anterior horn. *R. simus*. O. C. 3091. *Hunterian.*

2162. Anterior horn. *R. simus*. O. C. 3089. *Hunterian.*

2163. Anterior and posterior horns. *R. bicornis*. O. C. 2963.

From Abyssinia. The posterior horn presents the compressed form assigned to the variety called *R. keitloa*.

Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

2164. Anterior and posterior horns. *R. bicornis*. O. C. 2967. *Purchased.*

2165. Anterior and posterior horns of young. *R. bicornis*. O. C. 2962. *Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.*

2166. Anterior and posterior horns. *R. bicornis*. O. C. 2964. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S.*

2167. The left half of a vertically bisected posterior horn and part of the integument of the nose. *R. bicornis*. O. C. 3078. *Hunterian.*

2168. The horn of a young male Indian Rhinoceros (*R. unicornis*) accidentally torn from the head of the living animal in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, 10th August, 1870.

A new horn speedily grew in its place (see 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1871, p. 8).

Presented by the Society, 1871.

2169. Horn. *R. unicornis*. O. C. 3088. *Hunterian.*
2170. Horn. *R. unicornis*. O. C. 3084. *Hunterian.*
2171. Horn. O. C. 3082. *Hunterian.*
2172. Horn. O. C. 3083. *Hunterian.*
2173. Horn. O. C. 3081. *Hunterian.*
2174. Anterior horn. *R. sumatrensis*. O. C. 3086.
Purchased.
2175. Anterior horn. *R. sumatrensis*. O. C. 3087.
It has been transversely bisected and one of the cut surfaces
polished. *Hunterian.*
2176. Anterior horn. *R. sumatrensis*. O. C. 3085. *Hunterian.*
2177. Posterior horn. *R. sumatrensis*. O. C. 3079. *Hunterian.*
2178. Posterior horn. *R. sumatrensis?* O. C. 3080. *Hunterian.*
2179. A small and straight horn.

Rhinoceros antiquitatis.

Rhinoceros antiquitatis, Blumenbach, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*.

R. tichorhinus, G. Fischer, Zoogr. Syst. 1813; Cuvier, Osa. Fossiles, 2nd edit. ii. p. 93 (1822).

THE TICHORHINE or WOOLLY RHINOCEROS.

Hab. Europe and North Asia. Pleistocene Period.

2180. Cast of cranium. O. C. F. 847.

The original was discovered in the drift formation in Siberia, and is figured in Cuvier's 'Ossemens Fossiles,' 2nd ed. (1822), pl. 12.

Presented by the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland.

2181. Portion of the left ramus of the lower jaw containing the last premolar and the three true molar teeth, the third not having yet risen into place.

Dredged from the sea-bottom off Brighton.

Presented by R. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., 1872.

2182. Twelve teeth obtained by the donor in the cave called "Wookey Hole," Mendip Hills, Somerset.

- a. Unworn crown of right upper second milk-molar.
- b. Unworn crown of right upper third milk-molar.
- c. Slightly worn crown of left upper third milk-molar.
- d. Broken unworn crown of right upper fourth milk-molar.
- e. Worn right upper fourth premolar.
- f. Worn left first premolar.
- g. Worn right upper second molar.
- h. Right lower second milk-molar.
- i. Right lower third milk-molar.
- k. Right lower third premolar.
- l. Much-worn right first molar.
- m. Right second molar.

Presented by W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq.

* As the early editions of this work are not to be found in the libraries to which I have had access, I have not been able to ascertain the date of the first occurrence of this name. It is found in the French translation of the sixth German edition (1809) vol. i. p. 408.

2183. Four teeth from Kent's Hole, Torquay.

- a. Right upper fourth milk-molar. O. C. F. 855.
- b. Left upper first molar. O. C. F. 857.
- c. Unworn crown of right third molar. O. C. F. 856.
- d. Right lower second molar. O. C. F. 868.

Presented by Gerard Smith, Esq.

2184. Right upper second and third molars. O. C. F. 858 and 859.

From the drift, five miles west of Worcester.

Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart.

2185. Two upper molar teeth. O. C. F. 860 and 861.

From the drift of Gloucestershire.

Presented by Mr. Fisher.

2186. A left upper second molar. O. C. F. 862.

From the unstratified drift of Brunn, near Enzersdorf, in Lower Austria.

Hunterian.

2187. A portion of the crown of a right upper posterior molar. O. C. F. 863.

Locality unrecorded.

Hunterian.

2188. A right lower molar. O. C. F. 865.

From the cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire.

Presented by John Gibson, Esq.

2189. A right lower molar. O. C. F. 867.

Locality unrecorded.

Hunterian.

Rhinoceros antiquitatis.**2190. Right humerus.**

From an alluvial deposit in Lincolnshire.

Presented by John Wood, Esq., 1870.

2191. Distal extremity of the left femur. O. C. F. 876.

From the drift in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

Purchased.

**2192. Four fragments of bones, gnawed by Bears or Hyænas.
O. C. F. 872 to 875.**

From Kent's Hole, Torquay.

Presented by Gerard Smith, Esq.

Rhinoceros leptorhinus.

Rhinoceros leptorhinus, Cuvier, *Ossemens Fossiles*, 2^e édit. ii. p. 93 (1822).

R. megarhinus, De Christol, *Ann. des Sc. Nat.* 2^e sér. iv. p. 76 (1835).

Hab. Europe. Pleistocene Period.

The following teeth and bones (to No. 2199 inclusive), apparently of the same individual, were discovered by the donor in a cavernous fissure in the limestone-quarries at Oreston, near Plymouth, in 1816 (see the former edition of this Catalogue, and Sir E. Home in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1817). They are the subject of a paper by Mr. Busk, "On the Species of *Rhinoceros* whose Remains were found in a Fissure-cavern at Oreston in 1816," published in the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' xxvi. p. 457 (1870), in which memoir reasons are given for their specific determination.

Presented by Joseph Whidbey, Esq.

2193. Mutilated crown of right upper molar. O. C. F. 877.

Figured by Busk, *loc. cit.* p. 416.

2194. Mutilated crown of the corresponding left upper molar.
O. C. F. 878.

Figured by Busk, *loc. cit.* p. 460.

2195. Left upper second milk-molar. O. C. F. 879.

2196. A right lower molar. O. C. F. 880.

Figured by Busk, *loc. cit.* p. 463.

2197. Worn crown of left lower fourth milk-molar. O. C. F.
881.

Figured by Busk, *loc. cit.* p. 463.

2198. Anterior portion, apparently of the left lower third pre-
molar. O. C. F. 882.

2199. Various bones and fragments of bones. O. C. F. 883 to
915.

The epiphyses of the bodies of the vertebræ and of the long bones are detached, showing that the animal had not arrived at maturity.

2200. Portions of the argillaceous sand which filled the cavern in which the foregoing fossils were discovered. O. C. F. 917.

2201. Part of the head of the right humerus of an older Rhinoceros than that which furnished the foregoing remains, the proximal epiphysis being ankylosed. O. C. F. 916.

From one of the Oreston limestone caverns.

Presented by Joseph Whidbey, Esq.

Of uncertain Species.

2202. Fragment of maxilla with an upper molar tooth. O. C. F. 853.

From the tertiary formations of the Subhimalayan district, India.

Presented by the Rev. E. Everest.

2203. Fragment of mandible, with two worn lower molars. O. C. F. 854.

From the same locality.

Presented by the Rev. E. Everest.

2204. A lower molar.

From the Sewalik hills, India.

Received in exchange from the Indian Museum, 1881.

The following genera are placed provisionally in this family.

Genus **CADURCOTHERIUM.**

Gervais, *Compt. Rend. de l'Acad. des Sciences*, lxxvii. p. 106 (1873).

Cadurcotherium capluyi.

Gervais, *loc. cit.*

Hab. Europe. Miocene Period.

2205. Casts of teeth.

- a. Upper posterior molar, very little worn.
- b. Upper posterior molar, much worn.
- c. Germ of a lower molar.
- d. A worn lower molar.

The originals are from the phosphoric deposits of Quercy (Lot), France, and are described and figured by Gervais in the 'Journal de Zoologie,' ii. p. 362, pl. xiv. (1873).

Presented by the Museum of Natural History, Paris, 1874

Genus **ELASMOTHERIUM.**

G. Fischer, *Mém. de la Soc. des Naturalistes de Moscou*, ii.
p. 255 (1809).

Elasmotherium fischeri.

Desmarest, *Mammalogie*, Suppl. p. 546 (1822).

2206. Cast of left ramus of mandible. O. C. F. 923.

The original, on which the genus was founded, discovered in the frozen drift of Siberia, is in the Museum of Moscow.

It is figured by Cuvier (*Oss. Fossil.* 2nd edit. ii. p. 98, 1822).

Presented by Sir Roderick I. Murchison.

2207. Cast of a lower molar tooth.

Presented by the Museum of Natural History, Paris, 1869.

Genus **MACRAUCHENIA.**

Owen, *Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Beagle,'* part i.
p. 35 (1840).

Dentition :—i. $\frac{2}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, p. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3}$, = $\frac{10}{10}$: total 44.

Macrauchenia patagonica.

Owen, *loc. cit.*

The following are the original specimens (all probably of one individual) upon which the genus and species were founded. They were discovered by the donor in an irregular bed of sandy soil, overlying a horizontal accumulation of gravel, on the south side of Port St. Julian, Patagonia, and are described and figured in the '*Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle.*'

Presented by Charles Darwin, Esq.

2208. Two middle cervical vertebræ. O. C. F. 924 and 925.

PART II.

2 F