

REPORT

OF THE

FORTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE



BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE;

HELD AT

BRIGHTON IN AUGUST 1872.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1873.

height, 160 feet, gives an area of wall and window saved by the circle of 21,760 superficial feet. There would also be a saving in the distances to be walked over. The whole museum would be lightning-proof and also fire-proof, as no wood would be used. The building to be faced with vermilion-coloured bricks with stone dressings, the walls being strong and well bonded. A three-story museum of  $3\frac{2}{3}$  acres costing £350,000, one of  $8\frac{1}{3}$  acres would cost proportionably £795,000. The expense of the twelve-story museum and its appendages, worked out in detail at the prices current in April 1872, would be £354,788, which includes £6471 for kamptulicon floor-cloths, seats, tables, and desks; but it includes nothing for the  $3\frac{2}{3}$  acres of land. This twelve-story museum could be built equally well on any other site where the square of 400 feet had two of its adjoining sides bounded by roads, if no other lofty buildings were erected too near it. [Messrs. Spon of Charing Cross have published the paper *in extenso*.]

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*On the Perforating Instruments of Pholas candida.* By JOHN ROBERTSON.

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*On a new Rhinoceros, with Remarks on the Recent Species of this Genus and their Distribution.* By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London.

On the 14th of February last the Zoological Society of London received in their Gardens a female two-horned Rhinoceros, which had been captured near Chittagong four years previously, and had been since kept in captivity at that station in India. This animal had been referred to *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* of Cuvier by the author and by other writers who had spoken of it, that being the only species of the Asiatic two-horned section of rhinoceroses hitherto recognized by naturalists.

The recent acquisition of a female of the veritable *R. sumatrensis* from Malacca had enabled the author to compare the two animals together, and had led him to the conclusion that the first-mentioned specimen belonged to a different species, which he proposed to call *Rhinoceros lasiotis*, or Hairy-eared Rhinoceros, its most obvious external peculiarity being the long hairs which fringe the ears.

The existing species of Rhinoceros certainly known were considered by the author to be six in number, viz. :—

a. *Asiatici* : dentes incisivi superiores duo.

a'. cornu nasali unico.

1. *R. unicornis*, Linn. Ex Assam.
2. *R. sondaicus*, Cuv. Ex Java, Borneo et penins. Malayana.

b'. cornibus duobus.

3. *R. sumatrensis*, Cuv. Ex Sumatra et penins. Malayana.
4. *R. lasiotis*, mihi. Ex Chittagong.

b. *Africani* : dentes incisivi nulli.

5. *R. bicornis*, Linn. Ex Afr. trop. merid. et or.
  6. *R. simus*, Burch. Ex Afr. trop. merid.
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*Notice of an apparently new Marine Animal from the Northern Pacific.* By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London.

The author exhibited specimens of bodies bearing the general external shape and appearance of long thin tapering white willow wands from 4 to 6 feet in length, which he had received from Captain David Herd, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, with the information that they had been brought by that company's vessel from Barraud's Inlet, Washington Territory, North-west America. The captain who brought them stated that they were the "backbones" of a gelatinous