

25 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 73.

The most noticeable additions during the month were as follows:—

1. An Oriental Eagle-Owl (*Bubo orientalis*), from Karennee, in the interior of Siam, presented September 16th by Charles Fowler, Esq., being the first specimen of this remarkable Owl that has been received by the Society.

2. Two fine Ostriches (*Struthio camelus*), presented by the Hon. H. C. Vivian, H.B.M. Consul-General for Egypt; and two Secretary Birds (*Serpentarius reptilivorus*), presented by C. Rivers Wilson, Esq., C.B.; received September 19th. These birds are from the collection of the Khedive of Egypt, at Cairo.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1878 was 93, of which 4 were by birth, 43 by presentation, 21 by purchase, 20 were received on deposit, and 5 by exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 123.

The most noticeable additions during the month of October were as follows:—

1. A female Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*), deposited by Mr. C. Jamrach, October 4th. This Rhinoceros, which is full-grown, seems to agree in every respect with the two females of the same species previously purchased (in 1872 and 1875¹).

2. Two Leopard Tortoises (*Testudo pardalis*), presented by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, C.M.Z.S., of Capetown, October 9th. Mr. Fisk writes to me as follows respecting these Tortoises:—

“I am informed by Mr. Foster, of Clanwilliam, that in the year 1846 two full-grown Leopard Tortoises were transferred from Kaffirland to Clanwilliam, where they remained for many years without progeny, but that in the year 1857 these two young ones were hatched from the eggs of the female. We arrive, then, at the interesting fact, speaking of a Tortoise after the manner of men, which, perhaps, we may do of a Vertebrate, that these Tortoises are now of age, having lived just twenty-one years, and yet, according to the nature of Tortoises, are only children; for I am assured that they are in size scarcely two thirds of that of their parents, which died early in the year 1877, and within three months of each other.

“I wish to bestow on this Tortoise and its fellow the popular names of Kreli and Sandilli, in remembrance of the land inhabited by their ancestors, and of the war just ended between the Colony and those chiefs who will ever find a place in the history of the Cape.”

3. A young male Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus cephalophus*²), purchased October 15th, being the second example of this rare and little-known animal received alive. Having been caught in a trap, it is unfortunately deficient in one of its fore feet.

4. A female of the new Fallow-deer lately described by Sir Victor Brooke in the Society's 'Proceedings' (P. Z. S. 1875, p. 261)

¹ See Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 659, et P. Z. S. 1876, p. 694.

² See P. Z. S. 1876, p. 273 et pp. 757, 758.

as *Cervus mesopotamicus*, purchased October 31st. This makes a pair of this fine Deer now in the Society's Gardens. Like the male obtained in 1877, the present specimen was obtained at Bussorah and brought to England by our energetic correspondent Capt. Phillips, of the S.S. 'Mesopotamia.'

I take this opportunity of recording the following facts relating to some hybrid Monkeys lately born in the Society's Menagerie, which Prof. Garrod has kindly put together for me:—

During the earlier months of the present year (1878) there were, together in one cage, three Monkeys along with others of smaller size and less developed. The three were:—(1) a male of *Macacus cynomolgus*, or of one of the allied local forms, from Upper Burmah (presented on May 19th, 1875), a particularly fine specimen; (2) a female adult *Cercocebus fuliginosus* (presented on the 3rd of April, 1876); and (3) a female Mandrill, *Cynocephalus mormon* (presented on the 5th of September, 1877), not adult.

The keepers of the House assert that they repeatedly observed the male Macaque in copulation with both females.

On October 2nd the Mangabey fell down from a high perch in her cage dead. All organs, including the brain, appeared quite healthy on postmortem examination. The uterus contained a fœtus far advanced in growth, apparently lacking about three weeks or a fortnight of full development.

On October 14th the Mandrill gave birth to a live young one, which still survives.

There seems no reason to doubt that the Macaque was the father of both the young ones, there being no male Mandrill nor Mangabey which could have had access to them, and the Mandrill's young one having a short tail¹.

The following note was read from Mr. J. H. Gurney, F.Z.S.:—

"Northrepps Hall, Norwich,
July 30, 1878.

"In the 'Proceedings' of the Society for the present year, mention is made at page 354 of two specimens of *Asturinuia monogrammica*, procured by Mr. E. C. Buxton at Darra-Salam, on the eastern coast of Africa.

"One of these skins was presented by Mr. Buxton to the Norwich Museum, accompanied by the following memorandum:—'Sings like any thing of an evening and, I believe, morning.'

"I am not aware that this habit of *A. monogrammica* has been previously noticed; and as it appears to indicate an affinity between this species and the genus *Melierax* (which *Asturinuia* also resembles when adult, in the remarkable red coloration of the cere, tarsi, and feet), I think Mr. Buxton's short note on the subject ought to be recorded.

"J. H. GURNEY."

¹Cf. Blyth's notice of a hybrid Monkey between *Macacus nemestrinus* and *Cynocephalus porcarius* in J. A. S. B. xxxii. p. 455 (1863).