

5. On the *Tænia* of the Rhinoceros of the Sunderbunds (*Plagiotænia gigantea*, Peters). By A. H. GARROD, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector to the Society.

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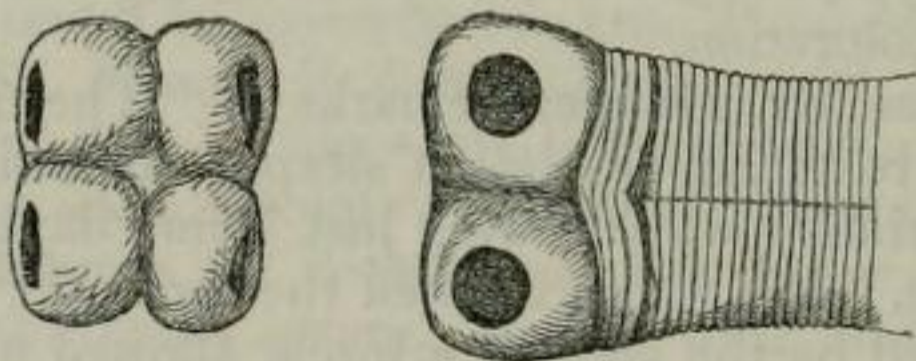
In 1856¹ Dr. Wm. Peters described a tapeworm which he found in an African Rhinoceros from Mossambique, which he named *Tænia gigantea*.

In 1870² Dr. Murie described the adult proglottides of a tapeworm passed by an Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) living in the Society's Gardens at the time, which he named *Tænia magna?*

In 1871³ Dr. Peters communicated to the Society a Note on the results of a comparison of his specimens of *Tænia gigantea* with Dr. Murie's description and figures of his *Tænia magna?*, showing their identity, and suggesting the generic name *Plagiotænia* for the species.

During this summer I have had the opportunity of eviscerating a half-grown female of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, from the Sunderbunds, which had been a little more than six months in this country. In the commencement of the colon I found three tapeworms with their heads (scolecæ), together with several detached groups of proglottides⁴, these latter being quite undistinguishable from those figured by Dr. Murie, in form as well as size.

Dr. Peters has figured the scolex in his species, which is evidently in a powerfully contracted condition, to which one of my three specimens closely approaches. My other two specimens are not so, and, as a result, differ so much in appearance that I subjoin a figure of one of them.



Scolex of *Plagiotænia gigantea*, much enlarged; superior and lateral view.

Of the specimen here figured the breadth (after being kept in alcohol) of the scolex, opposite the suckers, is 4 millimetres, whilst the depth, to the lower of the two more strongly marked transverse

¹ Monatsb. der Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin, 1856, p. 469.

² P. Z. S. 1870, p. 608.

³ P. Z. S. 1871, p. 146.

⁴ In his account of his specimens Dr. Murie has most curiously mistaken the groups of proglottides (which he figures) for single segments.

lines below the suckers (the proliferating area), is 3 millimetres. The breadth of the largest of the proglottides is 3.1 centimetres, their depth being 4.5 millimetres. One decimetre from the end of the scolex the proglottides are 1.42 centimetre in breadth.

In one respect the scolex differs from that described by Dr. Peters, the rostellum or little conical elevation between the suckers being scarcely even indicated as such. This, however, seems hardly sufficient to justify specific separation.

It is an interesting fact that three different species of *Rhinoceros*, so separated in their distribution, should be troubled with the same tapeworm, which must therefore, unvarying, have followed the ancestral species in its different variations, now so easily distinguishable.

6. Notes on the Anatomy of the Chinese Water-Deer (*Hydropotes inermis*). By A. H. GARROD, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector to the Society.

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Since the discovery by Mr. Swinhoe of the Chinese Water-Deer, which in the 'Proceedings' of this Society¹ he named *Hydropotes inermis*, naturalists have been anxious to obtain information upon its visceral anatomy, together with other features not ascertainable from adult skins or from the skeleton. At Tours our Corresponding Member M. J. Cornély has succeeded in breeding the species², the Society having allowed him the loan of its male specimen, and his example being of the opposite sex. One of the three young ones, a female, having died shortly after its birth, M. Cornély forwarded it to Mr. Sclater, who has kindly placed it in my hands for description; and it is my notes upon this specimen which I take an opportunity of laying before the Society.

From the tip of the nose to the base of the tail the specimen is 16 inches, the tail being an inch long. From the top of the shoulder to the tip of the hoof of the fore limb it measures 12 inches. The colour of the hair, after being in spirit for some days and then dried, is a dark greyish brown, which is redder along the back than at the sides. The abdomen, as well as the throat, is a dirty white, as are the hairy inner surfaces of the ears.

The fawn is spotted with white³. The spots are not numerous or pronounced. They run in longitudinal lines from the neck to the tail, with a median area about 1.5 inch broad unspotted. There is one line, the upper, fairly defined and uninterrupted; two others, lower down, are irregular and shorter. The spots are not distinct,

¹ P. Z. S. 1870, p. 89.

² See M. Cornély's article in Bull. Soc. d'Acclim. 3^e sér. t. iv. p. 417; and note, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 533.

³ In the Society's 'Proceedings,' 1872, p. 817, Mr. Swinhoe remarks, "I learn from Mr. Russell that the fawn is spotted with dark-brown spots all over the hind quarters." I could not detect any trace of these.