

November 28, 1854.

Dr. Gray, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON A NEW SPECIES OF RHINOCEROS.
BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC.

The late Mr. Cross, of Exeter Change and the Surrey Zoological Gardens, much prized a specimen of the horn of a Rhinoceros, which for many years formed part of his collection, and which he considered as indicating the existence of a hitherto unrecorded species of that genus.

At the distribution of his effects, it has become the property of the British Museum; and it is so unlike any other horn of a Rhinoceros that has come under my inspection, that I am induced to believe that Mr. Cross was probably right in his conjecture; and



Horn of Cross's Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Crossii*).

I am inclined to describe the horn, and name the species *Rhinoceros Crossii*, provisionally, after my late friend, an honour he well deserves, from the unvarying kindness which he showed to all who were willing to make use of the collection in his possession for scien-

tific purposes: this was the more liberal, when we consider that both these institutions entirely depended on public encouragement for their support. But he has yet a greater claim to respect; he was the most enterprising importer and purchaser of animals of modern times, and at the same time most successful in keeping them alive and in health.

Rhinoceros Crossii.

Horn black; trunk very slender, tapering, smooth, rather compressed at the end, curved nearly into a semicircle; base rather thick, subquadrangular, rugose.

Length of the horn along the curve alone	31½ in.
——— of the cord from base to tip	24
Circumference of base	17¼
——— 6 inches above base	7
——— in the middle of horn	4¾
Longest diameter of base	6½
Shortest diameter of base	4¼
Thicker part of base 5½ in. high.	

2. ON TWO NEW SPECIES OF DACNIS, AND ON THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT ON THE GENUS.

BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

1. DACNIS HARTLAUBI, Sclater. *D. turcoso-cærulea*; gula loris et fascia per oculos lata cum cervice laterali et dorso superiore velutino-nigris; alis caudaque minus splendide nigris; secundariorum marginibus externis cæruleis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota, 4.5; alæ 2.6; caudæ 1.8; poll. Angl.

Hab. In Nova Grenada.

Obs. Similis *D. angelicæ*, sed major, gula nigra, ventre crissoque cæruleis concoloribus neque albis.

I have as yet seen only one example of this *Dacnis*, which is in the fine collection of birds in the Bremen Museum. In its upper colouring it resembles *D. angelica*, but wants the broad black front of that species. The lower plumage comes nearer that of *D. cayana*, but the black does not reach so far down the throat. It slightly exceeds the latter species in size. The bill and legs are black.

2. DACNIS EGREGIA, Sclater. *D. turcoso-cærulea*; fronte gula loris et fascia per oculos lata cum cervice laterali, dorso superiore, alis caudaque nigris; tectricibus alarum minoribus et secundariorum marginibus externe cæruleis; tectricibus subalaribus et ventre medio crissoque cum tibiis flavis.

Hab. In Nova Grenada.

Obs. Species *D. angelicæ* forma crassitie et coloribus fere æqualis, sed ventre crissoque et tectricibus subalaribus flavis nec albis.

I am indebted to Mr. G. R. Gray for allowing me to name this pretty *Dacnis*, of which one specimen was lately acquired by the British Museum from M. Parzudaki of Paris. In its plumage above