

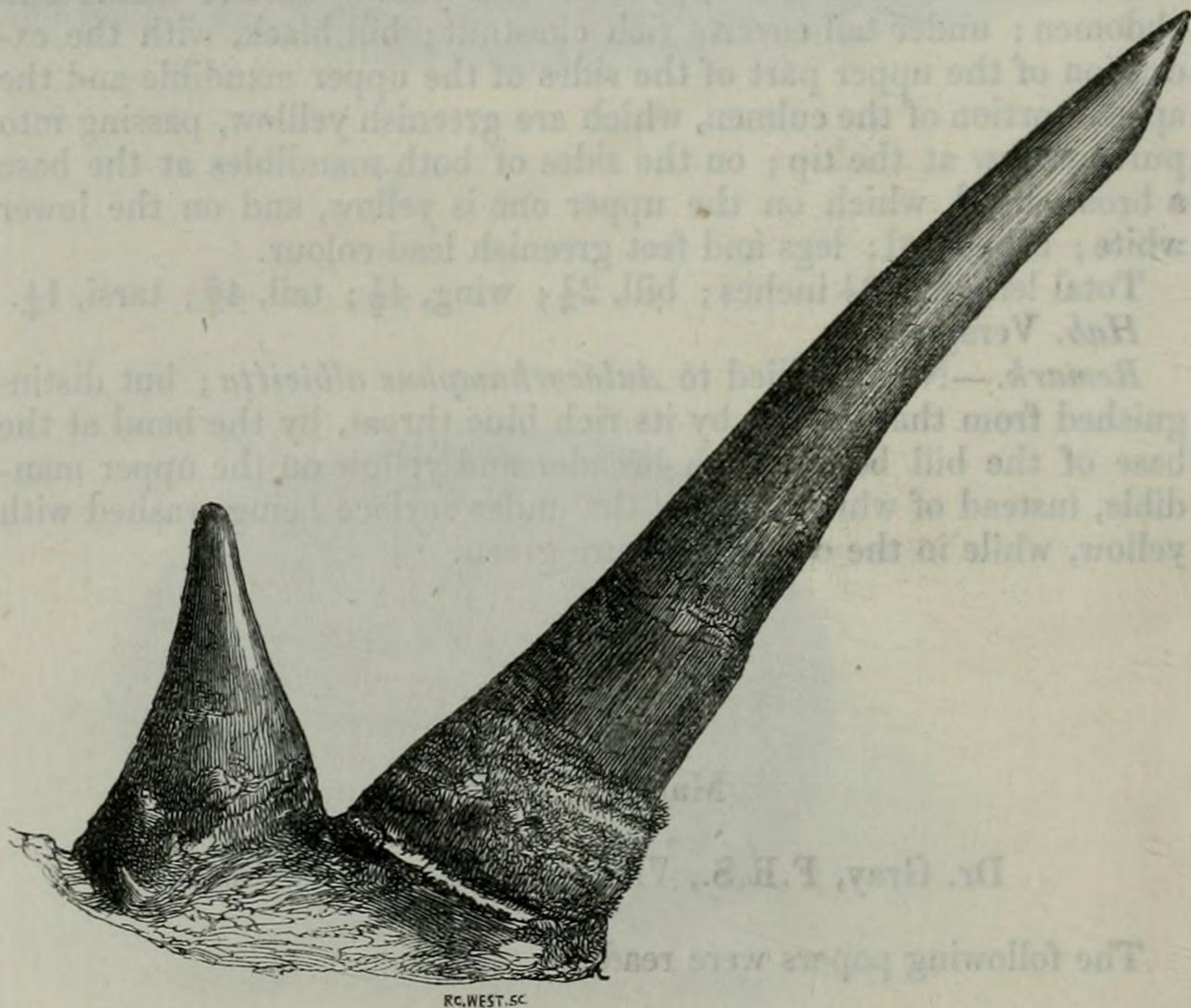
Sydney. The nest was oven-shaped in form; outwardly constructed of roots, tendrils and leaves of palms, and lined with green mosses. It was about 2 feet in length by 16 inches in breadth, domed over except at one end. The eggs, barely $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad, are of a deep purplish chocolate, irregularly blotched and freckled with a darker colour.

The nest and eggs are deposited in the national collection at the British Museum.

2. NOTICE OF A PRESUMED NEW SPECIES OF RHINOCEROS, FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

BY J. E. GRAY, PH.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., P.B.S. ETC.

Colonel Thomas Steele having most kindly presented to the British Museum a pair of horns of a two-horned Rhinoceros, which was discovered in the interior of South Africa by his friend Mr. Oswell, Dr. Gray exhibited the horns; and having pointed out the peculiarity of their form, proposed that they should be provisionally described as belonging to a new species, under the name of *Rhinoceros Oswellii*.



The front horn is elongated and thick; but instead of being bent back, as is the general character of *R. bicornis*, or erect, as in *R. simus*, is bent forwards, so that the upper surface is worn flat by being rubbed against the ground. The front horn in the pair exhibited was 31 inches long, flat, square, rough and fibrous in front, rounded

and smooth behind. The hinder horn was short, conical and sub-quadrangular; it was 11 inches in length.

Dr. Gray stated that the British Museum possesses a second specimen of a front horn, of a similar curve and form, with a similarly worn front top, of a rather larger size. This formerly belonged to Sir Hans Sloane's Collection; so that this species, like *R. simus*, must have been known to the older travellers.

March 22, 1853.

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

The following papers were read:—

1. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF TETRAOGALLUS.
BY JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

Mr. Gould laid upon the table a complete series of all the known species of the genus *Tetraogallus*, viz. the

Tetraogallus Caspius, inhabiting Astrabad, Ghilan, and other parts of Persia;

Tetraogallus Himalayensis, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains;

Tetraogallus Altaicus, inhabiting the Altai mountains;

and a fine new species, lately sent to the Honourable East India Company, from Thibet, by Captain Strachey, which he described under the name of

TETRAOGALLUS TIBETANUS.

Crown of the head, cheeks, back and sides of the neck dark slate-grey, washed with buff on the orbits; ear-coverts buffy white; chin, front of the throat and chest white; upper surface, wings and tail-coverts freckled buff, grey and black, the feathers of the middle of the back and the wing-coverts broadly edged with pale buff; rump and upper tail-coverts washed with rufous; primaries greyish brown; secondaries broadly edged and tipped with white; breast crossed by a narrow band of grey, freckled with buff and blotched with black; under surface white; the feathers of the flanks and lower part of the abdomen narrowly but conspicuously margined with jet-black, forming stripes along those parts of the body; under tail-coverts black, with a broad stripe of white down the centre; tail very dark brown, inclining to rufous at the tip; bill and feet orange-red.

Total length about 15 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $9\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 5; tarsi, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
In the collection of the Honourable East India Company.