

dilated behind. The lower jaw is strong, angular on the sides, with a narrow flat alveolar edge.

1. EMYDA PUNCTATA, Gray, *l. c.* f. 3.

Trionyx coromandelicus, Geoff.; Wagler, N. Syst. Amph. t. 2. f. 21–23 (anat.).

We have lately received specimens from Allahabad and Sikkim, collected by the brothers Schlagintweit.

2. EMYDA CEYLONENSIS, Gray, *l. c.* f. 4. t. 29 a.

Emyda vittata (Peters, Monatsb. 1854, p. 216), from Goa, appears to be the same as *E. ceylonensis*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1855, p. 201; Cat. Shield Rept. 64. t. 29 a (1855). This animal is also figured by Mr. Bell as the true *Emyda punctata*, in his 'Testudinata,' t. 1, 2.

March 8, 1864.

Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

Dr. E. Crisp read a paper, entitled "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Eland."

The following papers were read:—

1. ON THE MAMMALS COLLECTED AND OBSERVED BY CAPT. J. H. SPEKE DURING THE EAST-AFRICAN EXPEDITION. BY P. L. SCLATER; WITH NOTES BY CAPT. J. H. SPEKE.

(Plates XII., XIII.)

Owing to the serious difficulties encountered on the route, the specimens of Mammals collected by Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant during the East-African Expedition are not so numerous, and those that have reached England are not in so perfect a condition, as might have been wished. They consist principally of heads and horns of Antelopes, and fragmentary parts of these and other species of animals killed for food—powder and shot having been too precious to admit of its habitual use for the purpose merely of procuring specimens. These, however, together with Capt. Speke's notes as to several well-known species, supply us with indications of the existence in Eastern Africa, between Zanzibar and Gondokoro, of species of Mammals belonging to the following orders:—

Quadrumana	1	Ruminantia	19
Chiroptera	2	Pachydermata	4
Carnivora	6	Proboscidea	1
Rodentia	6		

It will be observed that the only order in which Capt. Speke's specimens form anything like a series is among the Ruminants, where sixteen species of Antelopes appear determinable specifically, and two others are uncertain. By comparing these with what Rüppell obtained in Abyssinia, and Dr. Peters in Mozambique, it will be seen that the country traversed by Capt. Speke has much more resemblance zoologically, as far as its Antelopes go, to the latter. This will be seen by the following table, in which Capt. Speke's Antelopes and those that also occur in the other districts are placed side by side.

ABYSSINIA. (Rüppell.)	(Speke.)	MOZAMBIQUE. (Peters.)
	Antilope melampus	Antilope melampus.
	Calotragus melanotis	Calotragus melanotis.
Scopophorus montanus ..	Scopophorus montanus.	
	Nesotragus moschatus ..	Nesotragus moschatus.
Heleotragus bohor (?)	Heleotragus reduncus.	
	Kobus ellipsiprymnus	Kobus ellipsiprymnus.
	— sing-sing.	
	— leucotis.	
	Ægoceros leucophæus.	
	— niger	Ægoceros niger.
	Catoblepas gorgon	Catoblepas gorgon.
	Boselaphus, sp.	Boselaphus lichtensteinii.
	Tragelaphus spekii.	
	— sylvaticus	Tragelaphus sylvaticus.
	Oreas livingstonii	Oreas canna (?).
	Strepsiceros kudu	Strepsiceros kudu.

Ordo I. QUADRUMANA.

1. CERCOPITHECUS, sp.

An imperfect skin of a species of *Cercopithecus*, indeterminable.
"Tumberi" Monkey. Numerous in the forests near the coast, in Uzaramo.—J. H. S.

Ordo II. CHIROPTERA.

2. SCOTOPHILUS, sp.

One example in spirits of a Bat, which Dr. Gray identifies as a species of *Scotophilus*.

3. MEGADERMA FRONS, Geoffr. ; Wagn. Suppl. v. p. 643.

One dried specimen.

This Bat was shot flying at Meninga. They were numerous, but rose singly from the ground, and alighted sometimes in the bushes, sometimes again in the grass.—J. H. S.

Ordo III. CARNIVORA.

4. FELIS CHAUS, Güld.

An imperfect skin in Capt. Speke's collection is probably referable to this species.

Found near Meninga, concealed in a rut on the road.—J. H. S.

Ordo VI. PACHYDERMATA.

35. PHACOCHÆRUS ÆLIANI.

Skulls of both sexes of this Wart-Hog.

Found in herds in Uzaramo and Mgunda Mkali; generally near water.—J. H. S.

36. HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS, Linn.

Abundant in the Kingani river and on the adjoining sea-coast, also in Lake Nyanza and the Nile.—J. H. S.

37. RHINOCEROS BICORNIS, Linn. }

38. RHINOCEROS SIMUS, Burchell. }

The Black Rhinoceros is very common throughout the whole country we traversed, down to Gondokoro. The White Two-horned Rhinoceros is found in Karagweh, where several specimens were shot. It is rather larger than the black animal.—J. H. S.

Ordo VII. PROBOSCIDEA.

39. ELEPHAS AFRICANUS.

Met with throughout the country, from the coast to Gondokoro.

2. ON THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY CAPT. J. H. SPEKE DURING THE EAST-AFRICAN EXPEDITION. BY P. L. SCLATER; WITH NOTES BY CAPT. J. H. SPEKE.

(Plate XIV.)

Capt. Speke having submitted to my examination all the birdskins obtained during his recent successful expedition through Eastern Africa, I have had great pleasure in undertaking the task of the determination of the species. This, I may remark, has been rendered less easy by the imperfect state of many of the specimens, naturally resulting from the difficulties of collecting them in and transporting them through a hazardous and previously unknown country.

The specimens brought home by Capt. Speke, altogether about seventy in number, were all obtained between Bogamogo, opposite Zanzibar ($6^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat.), and Gondokoro on the Nile (5° N. lat.), and with very few exceptions before reaching Usui, in the countries of Uzaramo, Usagara, Ugogo, Unyamuezi, and Uzinza; so that on the whole they may be taken as characteristic of the East-African avifauna immediately south of the Equator.

The species represented in Capt. Speke's collection are sixty-two, namely:—

Accipitres	3	Columbæ	5
Passeres	27	Gallinæ	4
Fissirostres	10	Grallæ	3
Scansores	5	Anseres	5