

found on the Ural, and is not uncommon in Orenburg; ; it may therefore be included in the fauna of Europe.

2. *VESPERUGO NILSONI*, Keys. et Blas. Wirbelth. Eur. no. 88. p. xiv.

3. *VESPERTILIO DASYCNEMUS*, Keys. et Blas. Wirbelth. Eur. no. 98. p. xvi.

Both these Bats also occur on the Ural and Southern Wolga.

4. *VANELLUS ARALENSIS*, n. sp.

V. fusco-cinereus, abdomine, cauda remigibusque secundariis candidis; primariis nigris: alarum tectricibus nigro alboque marginatis: pedibus flavis.

A new Plover, only half the size of *V. gregarius*, Pall. (*i. e. Chettusia gregaria*), to which at first sight it shows some resemblance, especially in respect of its grey colour. It is from the south Kirges-steppes, which form the northern shores of the Sea of Aral.

5. *LANIUS MOLLIS*, n. sp.

L. superne cinereo-vinaceus, subtus albidus (fuscescenti-undulatus) crisso hypochondriisque vinaceis: fascia oculari nigra; remigibus nigris; 4^{ta}–9^{na} basi albis: rectricibus nigris apice albis.

Dr. Eversmann gives a further accurate account of this, as of the other mammals and birds mentioned in his paper. This *Lanius* is described as being larger than *L. excubitor*; it was received from the South Altai, not far from the Chinese boundary on the *Tschuja*. It appears to be different from all the species of *Lanius* described by Prince Bonaparte in his excellent review of that genus in the 'Revue et Magasin de Zoologie' for 1853.

Dr. Eversmann's paper also contains some interesting remarks about the supposed varieties of *Dipus jaculus* met with on the southern steppes, which he considers form two distinct species, different from the *jaculus*,—*D. decumanus*, Licht., and *D. vexillarius*, Eversm.; also upon the distinctions between *Lanius phoenicurus*, Pallas, and the common *Lanius collurio*.—PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

Description of a New Bird from Guatemala, forming the type of a New Genus. By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. etc.

Genus MALACOCICHLA, Gould.

Gen. Char. Bill straight, shorter than the head; culmen keeled, and slightly descending from the middle to the point; tomiae nearly straight; upper mandible slightly notched at the tip; nostrils placed in a deep depression on each side of the base of the bill; rictus destitute of vibrissae; wings semiconcave, moderately long and slightly rounded; first quill very short, the fourth the longest; tarsi somewhat lengthened and with slight or delicate scutellations; middle and hind toes very long; tail moderately long, somewhat concave, and soft to the touch.

This form is closely allied to *Grallaria* and *Chamaeza*, and would appear to unite the members of those genera to those of *Turdus*. It is very elegant, all the parts being admirably proportioned; and the colours harmoniously arranged.

MALACOCICHLA DRYAS.

Head, cheeks and ear-coverts jet-black, the feathers of the crown somewhat lengthened; back, wings and tail dark greenish-olive; centre of the throat and under surface pale buffy-yellow, blending into the olive of the upper surface on the flanks; the feathers of the breast and upper part of the abdomen tipped with olive; bill and eyelash orange-red; legs and feet orange-yellow.

Total length 7 inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail $2\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi $1\frac{1}{2}$; middle toe and nail $1\frac{1}{16}$; hind-toe and nail $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Guatemala.

Remark.—In size this bird is rather smaller than the European Redwing, *Turdus Iliacus*.—From the Zoological Proceedings, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE LATE MR. NEWPORT.

A plain but handsome monument, of Aberdeen granite, has recently been placed in the cemetery of Kensal Green, to the memory of the late George Newport, the eminent naturalist and physiologist. The inscription on the stone, which we give below, implies strongly, if it does not formally express, the merits of the deceased. The fact of having a public monument raised to him by those who knew him best, his friends and fellow-workers, is an eulogy of a kind which can never be called in question, though his own scientific writings constitute his best and most enduring epitaph.

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE NEWPORT, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.C.S. &c. &c. He was born in Canterbury on the 4th day of July, 1803, and died in London on the 7th day of April, 1854. This monument was erected by Fellows of the Royal and Linnæan Societies to commemorate their regret for the loss of a much-esteemed colleague, and to testify their sense of the great services rendered by him to Science.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR NOVEMBER 1855.*

Chiswick.—November 1. Cloudy: frosty at night. 2. Overcast and cold: heavy rain. 3. Showery. 4. Fine. 5. Clear: dense fog: very fine: rain. 6. Fine. 7. Cloudy. 8. Constant heavy rain. 9. Slight fog: fine. 10. Foggy: very fine: foggy at night. 11. Very fine: cloudy. 12. Hazy. 13. Overcast. 14. Fine: frosty at night. 15. Frosty and foggy: very fine: dense fog at night. 16. Dense fog. 17. Fine: cloudy: rain. 18. Hazy: cloudy: rain. 19. Rain. 20. Drizzly: fine. 21. Overcast: rain. 22. Drizzly: overcast: fine. 23. Cloudy. 24. Cloudy and cold: showery. 25. Cloudy: clear: sharp frost at night. 26. Very fine. 27. Overcast: slight rain. 28. Overcast: cloudy: lunar rainbow at 10 P.M. 29. Overcast: cloudy. 30. Overcast: very fine.

Mean temperature of the month 40°·84

Mean temperature of Nov. 1854 39·35

Mean temperature of Nov. for the last twenty-nine years ... 42·95

Average amount of rain in Nov. 2·347 inches.

Boston.—Nov. 1. Fine. 2. Fine: rain P.M. 3. Cloudy: rain P.M. 4. Fine: rain A.M. 5. Cloudy: rain P.M. 6. Rain A.M. 7. Cloudy. 8. Cloudy: rain A.M. and P.M. 9. Fine. 10. Cloudy. 11. Fine. 12—15. Cloudy. 16, 17. Fine. 18, 19. Cloudy: rain P.M. 20. Cloudy. 21. Cloudy: rain P.M. 22, 23. Cloudy: rain A.M. and P.M. 24. Cloudy: rain P.M. 25. Cloudy. 26. Fine. 27. Cloudy: rain P.M. 28. Cloudy: rain A.M. and P.M. 29. Cloudy: rain P.M. 30. Cloudy.

* The observations by the Rev. C. Clouston of Sandwich Manse, Orkney, have not been received.



Gould, John. 1856. "Description of a new bird from Guatemala, forming the type of a new genus." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 78–79. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935608697476>.

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