

BULINUS JACOBI. *Bul. testá oblongá, tenui, fuscá, nonnunquam albido bilineatá; anfractibus sex, ventricosis, minutissimè granosis, granulis seriatis; suturá profundè impressá; aperturá ovatá, peritremate tenui, labio interno partim supra umbilicum magnum expanso; long. 0.55, lat. 0.3 poll.*

Hab. ad Insulam Jacobi, inter Gallapagos.

Found under scoriæ.—G. B. S.

BULINUS SCABIOSUS. *Bul. testá oblongo-pyramidalí, brunnea, apice saturatiore, albido guttatá et maculatá; anfractibus septem subventricosis, suturá leviter impressá; aperturá subovalí, peritremate tenui; umbilico parvo.*

Hab. ad Cobijam sub lapidibus.

This species resembles *Bul. pupiformis*; it is, however, much smaller and differently proportioned.—G. B. S.

Specimens were also exhibited from the same collection of two species of *Cirripedes*, apparently hitherto undescribed. They were characterized by Mr. G. B. Sowerby as follows:

POLLICIPES RUBER. *Poll. testá irregulariter subtrigona, rubrá, antice subtusque pallidiore; valvis superioribus majoribus, planulatis, subtrapeziformibus, supernè acuminatis; dorsali magno, sagittato, dorso rotundato-carinato; pedunculo squamulis minimis oblecto.*

Hab. apud Inner Lobos Island, ad littora Peruviae.

This species is generally from 2 to 3 inches long; it is remarkable for the form and colour of the upper pair of valves and the dorsal valve. The interstices of the valves also are of a deep blood-red colour.—G. B. S.

POLLICIPES POLYMERUS. *Poll. testá obtusè subtrigona; valvis lævibus, substriatis, superioribus quatuor majoribus convexis, subtrapeziformibus, apice posticè acuminato, basi subtruncato, reliquis plurimis plerumque subtrigonis; pedunculo squamulis minimis resupinatis oblecto.*

Hab. ad oras Californiæ.

The remarkable characters of this species are, the great number of small valves, and the minute scales of the peduncle being all placed with their apices downwards.—G. B. S.

Preparations were exhibited of the stomach and *cæcum* of two species of *Semnopithecus*, F. Cuv., *Semnn. Entellus* and *fascicularis*. They were obtained from individuals which recently died in the Society's Gardens.

Mr. Owen called the attention of the Society to these preparations in illustration of a Paper which he read "On the Sacculated Form of the Stomach in the *Monkeys* of the Genus *Semnopithecus*, F. Cuv." He referred to M. Otto as the first observer of this peculiar structure among the *Monkeys*, that eminent anatomist having described and figured it in the 'Nova Acta Academiæ Cæsareæ' (tom. xii. p. 511.), as it exists in a species to which he gave the name of *leucoprymnus*, placing it doubtfully among the

*Cercopithec*i, although it now seems by general consent to be regarded as a *Semnopithecus*. From its existence in M. Otto's species, and in the only two species of *Semnopithecus* which Mr. Owen has had opportunities of dissecting, the latter gentleman is disposed to consider it as appropriated to the genus, which may consequently be now regarded as established on anatomical as well as on zoological and geographical grounds.

The stomach of the *Entellus Monkey* (taken from an individual 1 foot 8 inches in length from the mouth to the *anus*) measured along the greater curvature, 2 feet 7 inches; along the lesser curvature, 1 foot: its greatest circumference was 1 foot and half an inch; its least circumference, 3 inches and two thirds. It may be regarded as consisting of three divisions: 1. a cardiac pouch, with smooth and simple *parietes*, slightly bifid at the extremity; 2. a middle, very wide, and sacculated portion; 3. a narrow elongated canal, sacculated at its commencement, and of simple structure towards its termination. The latter, from its greater vascularity and the more abundant distribution of the nerves of the eighth pair, Mr. Owen regards as the true digestive stomach; the two former divisions being rather to be considered as preparatory receptacles. Mr. Owen described the several portions in detail, and explained their physiology respectively, especially with respect to their fitness for performing a function analogous to rumination. He remarked, however, that while he referred to them, for the sake of perspicuity, as three principal divisions, it was necessary to observe that they are not characterized, like the stomachs of *Ruminants* or *Cetacea*, by any essential difference of structure, none of them possessing a cuticular lining.

The stomach of the *Croo Monkey* had precisely the same structure as that of the *Entellus*, but was smaller in proportion to the size of the animal. The individual from which it was obtained was much younger than the *Entellus*.

Mr. Owen referred to the displacement of some of the abdominal *viscera*, particularly of the liver, in consequence of the great development of the stomach. He also adverted to the length of the intestines, and by a tabular view of the measurements in the two *Semnopithec*i, in a *Cercopithecus*, and in a *Macacus*, he showed that notwithstanding the complication of the stomach in the former genus, the small intestines were proportionally longer than in the other two; the ratio being in *Semnopithecus*, eight to one; in *Cercopithecus*, six and a half to one; and in *Macacus*, four to one.

The stomach of *Semnopithecus* was carefully compared with that of the *Kangaroo*, and with that of the *Sloth*; both of which are well known to be remarkable for their complication. These were exhibited, as was also a preparation of the complicated stomach of a species of *Pteropus*.

In conclusion Mr. Owen inquired, what are the natural habits and food of these *slow Monkeys*, as M. F. Cuvier denominates the *Semnopithec*i? Will they be found to resemble those of the *Sloths*? Is their food more herbaceous than that of the *Monkeys* generally? This, he conceives, is highly probable; and that the enlarged capa-

city of the stomach enables them to carry off great quantities of herbage to masticate at their leisure, the great development of these receptacles compensating at once both for the absence or rudimentary condition of the cheek pouches and for the less nutritious quality of the food.

Col. Sykes reminded the Society that, in submitting his Catalogue of the *Mammalia* observed in Dukhun, East Indies, he took occasion to comment on the popular error respecting the ferocious and untameable disposition of the common *Hyæna*, *Hyæna vulgaris*, Cuv. His opinions were founded partly on observation of a cub which he had domesticated, and partly on facts communicated by his friends. He went on to state as follows:

"Two years have elapsed since I placed in the Gardens of the Society the above-mentioned cub (a female), which has now attained its full growth, and I am happy to be enabled to confirm the opinions I formerly advanced. In India it was allowed to run about my house, and on board ship it was released from its cage two or three times a day, to play with the sailors and gambol with the dogs. It early recognised my person and voice, and would obey when called; and in general was as playful and good-humoured as a puppy. My visits to it in the Gardens have been rare, and at long intervals, nor have I ever carried it food; I anticipated, therefore, that it would outgrow its early associations, and that I should be to it as any other stranger; but it has always greeted me not only as an acquaintance, but as an old friend; and if I am to judge from its agitation and peculiar cries, the animal's recognition is that of affection.

"On Sunday last it was asleep in its cage when I approached. On calling to it by its name it looked up, distinguished me in the crowd, started on its legs, and on my applying my hand to its mouth to smell to, it threw itself down against the bars, rubbed its head, neck, and back against my hand, and then started on its legs and bounded about its cage, uttering short cries. On ceasing to speak to it, and moving away, it stopped, and looked wistfully after me, nor resumed its motions until I addressed it again. Its manifestations of joy were so unequivocal, as to excite the surprise of a great number of bystanders. As these pleasing traits in the disposition of a calumniated animal appeared so new to those who surrounded me on that occasion, they may possibly be deemed of sufficient interest to be worthy of extended promulgation by record in our Proceedings.

"I take occasion to repeat my conviction, that association with man, constant kindness, and abundance of food, will suffice not only to modify, and indeed eradicate, the worst traits in the disposition of any animal of the higher classes, but give birth to others of which their natures were not deemed susceptible."



Owen, Richard. 1833. "On the Stomachs of two Species of Semnopithecus, F. Cuv." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1, 74–76.

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