

14. A further Communication upon certain Gigantic Cephalopods recently encountered off the Coast of Newfoundland. By W. SAVILLE KENT, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Received May 18, 1874.]

In my communication to the Zoological Society, dated the 17th of February last, a description is given of a gigantic Cephalopod lately encountered in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, and of which a tentacle 19 feet long is preserved in the St. John's Museum. Evidence is adduced at the same time of an enormous arm preserved in the British Museum and which probably belonged to an animal of equally large proportions. It is likewise proposed, in the same communication, to provisionally distinguish the Newfoundland example by the name of *Megaloteuthis harveyi*, both in acknowledgment of the services rendered to science by the Rev. M. Harvey by his energetic steps taken to preserve so valuable a trophy, and in consideration of the apparent absence of grounds for believing the same to be either generically or specifically identical with any form of its class hitherto described. In a short addendum, a brief announcement is made of a second colossal example, which became entangled in a herring-net in Logie Bay, Newfoundland, a few weeks later, and of which steps had been taken to secure the entire body.

Since the date of this communication additional evidence has been produced in association with these two Newfoundland examples, as also with reference to other colossal specimens previously encountered in the same vicinity, which enables us to indicate, with greater certainty than heretofore, the position among other representatives of their tribe that these oceanic monsters probably occupy. The most important evidence being associated with the specimen from Logie Bay, we propose to make it the subject of our first attention. This example, as already observed, was enclosed in a herring-net some three miles from St. John's, the creature's arms becoming so entangled in the meshes of the net that its power of resistance was almost entirely annihilated; it nevertheless required the united efforts of three fishermen to finally overcome it; and it was not until the monster's head was severed from its body, that they were enabled to take possession of their prize. When brought to shore this body or mantle-sac was found to measure over 7 feet, the sessile arms 6 feet, and the two tentacula as much as 24 feet in length. Photographs of these separate portions were taken; and the one embracing the head with the arms and tentacles, which gives an excellent idea of the gigantic proportions of this Cephalopod, was reproduced as a wood-engraving in the 'Field' for January 31st*. The structure and mode of arrangement of the suckers on the tentacular club in this specimen, as shown by Mr. Harvey's descriptive text and the photographs accompanying it, indicate

* Also in an article on "Gigantic Cuttlefish," by the present author, in the 'Popular Science Review' for April 1874.

that both this and the Conception-Bay example are specifically identical, while, at the same time, the much fuller details now made known to us through this last capture greatly facilitate our efforts towards its correct appreciation. Particular interest attaches itself to the fact, recorded in association with the tentacular club of this latter specimen, that an outer row of minute suckers supplements the two central rows of larger ones on each side. These small suckers alternate with the larger, and, while of such inconspicuous size as to have escaped notice in Mr. Harvey's first report, are of especial importance inasmuch as they indicate that the animal is most nearly allied to the genera *Loligo* and *Ommastrephes*. So closely indeed is the formula of the tentacular club, in addition to all other essential points, now shown to correspond with certain species of *Ommastrephes* that it will be evidently desirable to retain it in that genus, thus avoiding the creation of a new generic title, as previously proposed, and which would have been requisite had the two rudimentary rows of suckers on the outer margin of the tentacular club been wanting, as the earlier description seemed to indicate. The specific distinctness of this form, however, appears to be still more clearly indicated by the more extensive information recently eliminated.

Prof. A. E. Verrill, in a very interesting communication to the 'American Journal of Science and Art,' reprinted in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for March last, brings forward, in addition to the accounts of the two monsters here especially mentioned, reliable evidence concerning several other Cephalopods of gigantic size encountered on the same coast-line within the last few years. Having examined the beaks and other portions of several of these, Prof. Verrill is of the opinion that they include two species respectively identical, in all probability, with Prof. Steenstrup's *Architeuthis dux* and *Architeuthis monachus*. Our information, however, relative to both the genus *Architeuthis* and the two forms referred to it, is at present so limited, that considerable difficulty is associated with the establishment of this identity. This difficulty is, furthermore, greatly enhanced by the very antagonistic evidence concerning these species adduced by different authorities. Thus, in the absence of means of access to Prof. Steenstrup's original description of the genus *Architeuthis*, the present author accepted the authority of MM. Crosse and Fischer, who in their well known 'Journal de Conchologie' (vol. x. 1862, pp. 129 & 130), state that the generic title was instituted by its founder in the year 1856 for the reception of three gigantic Cephalopods, two of which were captured on the coast of Iceland in the years 1639 and 1790, and of which popular record alone remains; to these Prof. Steenstrup provisionally applied the title of *Architeuthis monachus*. A third was stranded on the coast of Jutland in 1854, and upon the pharynx and beak of this, the only parts preserved; the same authority founded his species *Architeuthis dux*. Evidently assuming that the genus *Architeuthis* had not been sufficiently characterized for reidentification, MM. Crosse and Fischer, in this

same article, bestow upon the specimen encountered by the French corvette 'Alecton' between Madeira and Teneriffe the name of *Loligo bouyeri*, as stated in my earlier communication. Among other evidence brought forward by these same authorities, allusion is made to some fragments of a very large Cephalopod contained in the Amsterdam Museum, described and figured by M. Harting in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of the same city.

Having had occasion to refer lately to this contribution of M. Harting's, its value was found to be considerably beyond what was anticipated from the very brief notice taken of it by Crosse and Fischer, its bearings upon the genus *Architeuthis* being especially important. A description, with three fine quarto-plate illustrations, is here given of fragments of two separate examples—No. 1 being a pharynx and beak with several suckers preserved in the Utrecht Museum, but of which no record has been preserved, and No. 2 comprising also a pharynx and beak with the terminal portion of a sessile arm taken from the stomach of a shark in the Indian Ocean. The fragments of this last example being demonstrated by M. Harting to belong to one of the armed Calamaries, *Enoploteuthis*, No. 1 alone demands our present attention. This M. Harting identifies with Prof. Steenstrup's *Architeuthis dux*, he having had the advantage of corresponding with that eminent authority, and having, moreover, compared the fragments described by himself with the plates illustrative of that species prepared, but unpublished, by Prof. Steenstrup. In the same communication M. Harting expresses his opinion that there is not sufficient ground for the institution of this genus *Architeuthis*, and refers Prof. Steenstrup's typical *Architeuthis dux* to a species of *Ommastrephes*, most probably identical with *O. todarus*, D'Orb., and with which form the contour of the mandibles and the armature of the suckers strikingly accord. This species, however, is distinguished from all known cuttlefish by the remarkable feature of having its two longer tentacular arms covered with suckers, arranged in four rows, throughout their length; and in the absence of any evidence concerning these arms, the positive identification of this form with Prof. Steenstrup's species could not be arrived at.

We must now return to the evidence adduced by Prof. A. E. Verrill in association with the Newfoundland specimens and with fragments of other examples that have fallen under his personal notice. In all, Prof. Verrill makes mention of five different individuals, four of which, including the two examined by the Rev. M. Harvey, he anticipates to be identical with Steenstrup's *Architeuthis dux*, and the remaining one to represent the less-known *A. monachus*. The jaws of this last example are preserved in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and are described by Prof. Verrill as being very thick and strong, with a decided notch and prominent angular lobe on its inner margin; from a photograph of the same, submitted to him, Prof. Steenstrup also concurs in the probable identity of the example with his *A. monachus*. Out of the four remaining, which Prof. Verrill refers to *A. dux*, he

describes a pair of jaws (also preserved in the Smithsonian Institution) as being much more slender than those of the last example mentioned, and entirely wanting its deep notch and prominent angular lobe. This description, however, clearly indicates that neither this particular individual nor the three others associated with it, if of the same species, can be identical with *A. dux*, as in the latter it is distinctly shown, both by M. Harting and by Prof. Steenstrup's own figures, that a distinct notch and prominent angular lobe exist. Both *A. dux* and *A. monachus*, indeed, seem to approach one another so nearly in the character of the mandibles (the only portions yet available for comparison), that it is difficult to refrain from the suspicion that they represent one and the same species.

If, again, M. Harting is correct in his identification of *Architeuthis dux*, Steenstr., with *Ommastrephes todarus*, D'Orb., we have further conclusive evidence that the Newfoundland examples are distinct from that form, their tentacular arms presenting the character of the ordinary cuttlefish, and wanting the anomalous feature of these organs already observed of D'Orbigny's species.

It would appear, then, that the individuals encountered in Conception and Logie Bays, represented in the St. John's Museum by a tentacular arm and an entire specimen, and which, in a previous communication, we provisionally proposed to distinguish by the title of *Megaloteuthis harveyi*, belong, if identical (as Prof. Verrill surmises) with the three examples that have fallen beneath his notice, to a species distinct from either representative of the genus *Architeuthis* (even should two exist) as characterized by Prof. Steenstrup, or from any other species of the same order recognizably described. At the same time it would seem, from the evidence of M. Harting and others, with the further testimony adduced from the Newfoundland examples, that the two species of *Architeuthis*, Steenstr., cannot be separated from the genus *Ommastrephes*, D'Orb., of which they are merely gigantic representatives. Concerning the species represented by the magnificent example and fragment in the St. John's Museum—in the seeming absence of characters that identify it with any form hitherto described, it appears desirable to retain for it the same specific title proposed in our earlier communication, and thus to distinguish it as *Ommastrephes harveyi*, the arrangement of the suckers on the tentacular club, already enumerated, constituting a sound specific diagnosis. As, however, these examples, with other material of a kindred nature, have had the good fortune to engage the attention of so eminent an authority as Prof. A. E. Verrill—a circumstance of which I was unaware at the time of penning my first communication, we may confidently leave it in his hands to demonstrate to us the many essential details yet wanting to complete our perfect knowledge of these noble specimens, and to clear up the several apparent discrepancies with which, owing to the previous paucity of material, the literature of this most interesting subject has been encumbered.

With the above end in view, I wish to place on record the results of a recent and more minute examination of the colossal arm pre-

served in the British Museum, which may prove of service to Prof. Verrill for comparison with the fine series to which he enjoys facility of access.

The length of this arm, from one extremity to the other, is just 9 feet; the circumference at the base 11 inches; and from this it gradually decreases, terminating in a fine point. The suckers are arranged in two rows throughout the extent of the arm, numbering, approximately, 150 to each row, or a total of 300 to the whole organ. Forty-three suckers only are stationed on each side in the first or proximal half of the arm; one hundred on each side occupy the whole length, with the exception of 14 inches, this smaller length including the remaining fifty on each side, which are very minute and crowded together. The comparative distances between the suckers throughout the whole length in each row are as follows:—between the first and second sucker, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; halfway up the arm, 1 inch; at three quarters of the entire length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and within six inches of the distal extremity, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The relative diameters of the suckers at similar distances are:—at the base, extreme outside measurement $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, inside measurement of corneous ring $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and, those suckers a little past the first few being the largest, halfway down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch outside and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside measurement, at three quarters length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and at 6 inches from the extreme point $\frac{1}{8}$ inch outside measurement, gradually diminishing from here to the size of a pin's head.

The shape and structure of the suckers upon this British-Museum specimen agree with those of *Ommastrephes todarus* as given by D'Orbigny, corresponding also with those figured by Harting, referred by him to the same species, and anticipated by the same authority to be also identical with Prof. Steenstrup's *Architeuthis dux*. More minutely they may be described as hemispherical in shape, the stalk or peduncle being attached laterally at the base of the hemisphere, the point of insertion of the same in the cup being marked by a conspicuous pit-like depression. The horny ring is obliquely set, and much deeper at the side opposite the insertion of the stalk; the inner margin is serrated; and in most examples the serratures bordering the deeper side are considerably larger than in the other portions of the circumference; in some instances the serratures, except at the particular point mentioned, are altogether aborted, having the inner margin of the ring quite smooth; in other examples, and more especially among the larger suckers, the teeth or serratures are equal or subequal. The average number of the teeth of the largest rings is twenty.

We may further mention, then, in conclusion, that the arm preserved in the British Museum belongs to a species apparently identical with *Ommastrephes todarus* of D'Orbigny, which, according to M. Harting, is synonymous with Prof. Steenstrup's *Architeuthis dux*. A comparison of the form and armature of the suckers of this example with the Newfoundland series will therefore be of much service towards ascertaining whether any identity exists between the two, although, from the evidence already adduced, this

does not seem probable. It is particularly worthy of note in this connexion that Mr. Harvey attributes approximately but 100 suckers to a single sessile arm of the St.-John's specimen, while the example in the British Museum bears fully 300, a number considerably in excess, even after making allowance for the difference in length.

November 3, 1874.

Dr. Günther, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following reports on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, and September 1874:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of June was 226, of which 47 were by birth, 63 by presentation, 43 by purchase, 6 by exchange, and 67 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 70.

The most noticeable additions during the month of June were as follows:—

1. A Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) from the Argentine Republic, presented by Mr. Jeofilo Mendez, June 1st.

2. A collection of North-American Testudinata, including fine examples of *Clemmys serrata*, *Trionyx ferox*, and other interesting species, presented by the Smithsonian Institution, June 4th and June 11th.

3. A pair of White Cranes (*Grus leucogeranus*) from Northern India, purchased June 20th.

4. Two young Audouin's Gulls (*Larus audouini*) from the island of Toro, off Cape Spirone, Sardinia, presented by Lord Lilford, June 29th.

5. Living examples of the new European Lizard from Ayre Island, south-east of Minorca, which has since been described by Dr. Günther as *Zootoca lilfordi* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th series, vol. xiv. p. 158), presented on the same date by Lord Lilford.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of July was 155; of these, 52 were acquired by presentation, 26 by purchase, 65 by birth, and 12 received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 110.

The most noticeable additions during the month were:—

1. Three Giraffes, a male and two females, purchased of Mr. C. Hagenbeck, July 20th, for the sum of £1000.

2. A pair of Tigers (*Felis tigris*), presented by H.E. the Governor-General of India, July 25th.

3. A pair of Arabian Gazelles (*Gazella arabica*, Hempr. et Ehr.) from Aden, presented by Mrs. Benecke, July 25th. This species of Gazelle has never been previously received alive by the Society.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of August was 69; of these, 37 were acquired by presentation, 19 by purchase, 5 by birth, 3 by exchange, and 5 received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 108.

The most noticeable additions during the month were:—

1. Three specimens of an apparently new Lizard of the genus *Uromastix*, obtained in the vicinity of Busreh, and presented (August 3rd) by Captain Phillips, of the S.S. 'Mesopotamia.' This species will be described by Mr. Blanford at the next scientific meeting of the Society as *Uromastix microlepis*.

2. An albino variety of the Macaque Monkey, presented by H.E. Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements, August 11th. This curious animal was sent to Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., by His Highness Timku Dia Udin, the Viceroy of Salangore, and is very tame and docile.

3. Two specimens of a remarkable large Skink (*Macroscincus cocteauii*) found in Ilot blanc, one of the smaller islands of the Cape-Verd group, presented by Professor Barboza du Bocage, C.M.Z.S., August 14th. See his communication on this subject, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 703.

4. A One-wattled Cassowary (*Casuarus uniappendiculatus*), obtained in New Guinea, and presented by Captain Maisby, R.N., of H.M.S. 'Basilisk,' August 25th. This is the first example of this rare Cassowary that has reached this country.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of September was 88; of these, 48 were acquired by presentation, 12 by purchase, 5 by birth, 9 by exchange, and 14 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 97.

The most noticeable additions during the month were as follows:—

1. A Red-backed Squirrel Monkey (*Saimaris ærstedii*), presented by Mr. W. F. Kelly, September 5th. Mr. Kelly informs me that this animal was obtained in the Department of Solola, in Guatemala, which is a more northern locality than has yet been recorded for the species. A previous specimen was received from Costa Rica (see P. Z. S. 1873, p. 434).

2. A specimen of a peculiar species of Cat, presented (September 11th) by Mr. Spencer Shield. I was at first inclined to consider this animal the young of the Serval (*Felis serval*); but it seems certainly distinct in its small-sized and closely arranged spots, and I now think it must be the *Felis servalina* of Ogilby (P. Z. S. 1839, p. 94).

Mr. Spencer Shield writes to me as follows respecting this animal:—

"I take the liberty of addressing you in the mean time to offer you a Wild Cat which I have just brought with me from South-west Africa; and if you will accept it for your Gardens I shall have the greatest pleasure in presenting it to your collection. To my knowledge I have never seen a living specimen of the Cat which I now

have in England; and these are my grounds for offering it to you. After carrying away a rare species of Stork, it was trapped by some of my servants at Kinsembo, a place on the borders of Angola and Congo, on the 15th of June last; and I have taken considerable trouble and expense to keep it alive. It is of the same size and not unlike a Serval; long slender legs and tail; the colour is a sort of olive-yellow or sand-colour, spotted here and there with small irregular spots, more particularly along its lower extremities and flanks; its ears are black and yellow (or white), like those of a Serval. It by no means resembles a Tiger Cat, and it differs much from the Serval, both of which beasts are common in Angola and Loango. It is the true 'Bush-Cat' of the Negroes, and, I believe, is rare in England."

I exhibit a drawing by Mr. Smit representing this animal, which will assist in its future recognition (see Plate LXIII.). The species was established on a flat skin, which is now in the collection of the British Museum, and is little known to naturalists.

3. An interesting collection of animals from the Seychelles Islands, presented, September 21st, by the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, C.M.Z.S. Amongst these are examples of the Red-crowned Pigeon (*Erythrænas pulcherrima*), the Barkly Parrakeet (*Coracopsis barklyi*), and examples of three species of Tortoises, concerning which Sir Arthur writes to me as follows:—

"*Testudo indica*. The only island on which I know this gigantic Tortoise to exist *now* in a state of nature is Aldebra; but there is abundant evidence of their having been wild on most other islands of the Seychelles at no very remote date. At present many are kept in enclosures in the Seychelles and breed there in large numbers; of these some may have escaped into the bush, but I do not think any now exist which are not descended from those brought from Aldebra.

"*Cinixys belli*. These are only found in Mahé, and have evidently been introduced—probably accidentally.

"*Sternotherus subniger*. This Tortoise is found only in marshes in the islands of La Digue and Silhouette, and perhaps Praslin. I never heard of it at Mahé; but very possibly it might be found in the marshes up in the mountains."

Mr. Sclater gave an account of the visits which he had made during the summer to several Zoological Gardens and Museums in France and Italy, and made remarks upon the principal objects noticed therein.

In the Jardin des Plantes at Paris a new and much improved house for Reptiles and Batrachians had been erected, and had deservedly attracted much public attention. Amongst the rarities living in the Menagerie special attention was called to (1) the typical specimens of *Chæropotamus edwardsi** of Grandidier, (2) a fine example of the Beisa Antelope (*Oryx beisa*) lately received from the French Vice-Consul at Aden, (3) a beautiful specimen of *Cryptoprocta ferox*, and (4) the first living example yet brought to Europe

* Described Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1867, p. 318.



of Swinhoe's *Phasianus ellioti*, obtained in the province of Fokien by Père David.

At Genoa, the Museo Civico, under the directorship of the Marchese Giovanni Doria, was making great progress. A remarkable feature in this Institution was that by far the greater number of the specimens had been obtained by Italian travellers and collectors, and were therefore precisely determined as regards locality. Among special rarities were noticed:—a perfect specimen of *Lophiomys imhausii* from Keren, in the Bogos country, being the second known specimen of this rare and extraordinary mammal*; a complete skeleton of *Pontoporia blainvillii*, received from a correspondent in Buenos Ayres; and a perfect adult Cassowary from the Aroo Islands, obtained by Dr. Beccari. Of this last-named specimen, which appeared to belong to an undescribed species, Mr. Sclater promised further particulars in a subsequent communication.

Mr. G. Dawson Rowley, F.Z.S., exhibited some rare bird-skins from New Zealand, amongst which were specimens of *Apteryx haasti*, *Nestor productus*, and two living specimens of *Sceloglaux albifacies*.

Mr. Rowley made the following remarks on these birds:—

“I have the pleasure of exhibiting the following birds and other objects lately arrived from New Zealand:—

Apteryx haasti, ♂ and ♀, adult.

„ „ ♂ and ♀, young.

Apteryx oweni, a series, old and young.

Nestor notabilis.

Nestor superbus.

Sceloglaux albifacies, ♂ and ♀, living birds.

50 Moa-stones. These pebbles were found in one heap, and belong to the same *Dinornis*; they are very smooth.

“Concerning *Apteryx haasti* Dr. Otto Finsch says (Trans. of New-Zealand Institute, 1872, vol. v. p. 212), ‘I cannot agree with Mr. Potts as to a hybridism between *A. australis* and *A. oweni*.’ Again, ‘I take it for a good species.’ Dr. Finsch’s opinion is confirmed by these specimens, and also by the fact that *Apteryx* is said to be local, one species not intermixing with another.

“Dr. Haast and Dr. Buller grant the honours of a species to this bird; these gentlemen, from the rarity of it, were forced to determine it from two skins in the Canterbury Museum, the only known examples—one found up the Okarita river, the other on the eastern shore of Lake Mapourika. Wishing to investigate more fully the question of this species, I directed the efforts of my collector to the subject; and I place before the meeting the adult male and female and the young male and female, all taken seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, thirty miles up the Okarita river, in the moun-

* Described by A. Milne-Edwards, Nouv. Ann. d. Mus. iii. pl. 6, p. 81. There is besides this a skull in the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, upon which *Phractomys æthiopicus* of Peters (Zeitsch. f. d. g. Nat. xxix. p. 195) was established.

tains. Five were killed; but one large one was torn by the dogs and rendered useless. In order to make the difference apparent I exhibit a series of *A. oweni*, the nearest affine of *A. haastii*, in various stages; one of these is the largest skin (as usual a female) which I have seen.

"The colour of *A. haastii* is so much darker, the size so much greater, equal to the largest *A. australis*, that I am strongly of opinion that this species will stand. It appears to be rare. Mr. Potts, to whom I believe the discovery is due, has done good service. Here let me call attention to the wonderful vicissitudes *A. australis* and *A. mantelli* have undergone: first they were the same; then (P. Z. S. 1850, p. 274) Mr. Bartlett made them two; after which, for some time, they returned to unity, and are now again made different by Dr. Buller and Dr. Haast on account of the hardness and softness of their respective plumages, which, however, Dr. Finsch in a series pronounces 'to have different degrees observable.' He regards the Kiwi of the North Island 'only as a race or local form' (Trans. N. Z. Institute, 1872, vol. v. p. 212). The high value I attach to the opinions of these gentlemen, and the small amount of variation discovered, induce me to consider it optional, according to the fancy of those who do, or do not, like to make out a new species from a variety. As far as I am able to judge, we have three Apteryges in New Zealand—*A. australis* with variety *mantelli*, *A. haastii*, and *A. oweni*. We have yet to discover that great and glorious form, *A. maxima*, which may, perhaps, reward the zeal of some painstaking naturalist.

"The skin brought to me as *Nestor superbus* is an albino variety of *N. meridionalis*. It was endeavoured to preserve this bird alive; for its talking-powers were described as good. The other forms, such as *N. esslingii* &c., will probably be found to be only varieties; the present one is a remarkable bird.

"The two living Owls (*Sceloglaux albifacies*, Buller), which have never before been brought to England alive, are now very rare in New Zealand, and will soon, alas, be extinct; they are said to have a horrible cry, but have not yet given me an opportunity of knowing it. The peculiar nature of this Owl, partly accipitrine, renders it, like the *Stringops*, which has an owl-like tendency, an object of interest. My birds are fond of washing, and allow themselves to be handled."

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, F.Z.S., exhibited some Rhinoceros-horns, sent from Borneo by Mr. Everett, and read the following letter addressed to him by Mr. Everett concerning them:—

"Sarawak, March 12, 1874.

"I have forwarded to you, through Dr. Jessopp, of Norwich, two Rhinoceros-horns, obtained in the Bazaar at Sibü, the principal station of the Sarawak Government in the Rejang river.

"These specimens, together with three others, the largest of which, measured perpendicularly, stood $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, were brought probably from the country about the headwaters of the Koti; but there

is reason to believe that the animal is distributed (though not abundantly) throughout the upper course of the Rejang, Kapuas, Koti, Baluŋgan, and, perhaps, all the larger streams of the island. Both horns and teeth are brought to Sibü by natives arriving from the above district for purposes of trade; and these articles being valued by Chinese and Malays for their supposed medicinal properties, at once command a ready sale, so that they disappear generally beyond hope of recovery.

"The Kayans call the animal 'Temadu;' and the country at the head of the Rejang, *i. e.* for the last five days of its course, would seem to be well suited to be the habitat of this bulky herbivore, being described as destitute of any settled human population, and as affording stretches of tolerably level and grassy country which affords pasture to herds of a species of wild Ox. The horns of the latter are often to be purchased at Sibü; but I have never seen a skin or a skull. The general close affinity between the faunas of Borneo and Sumatra suggests that a Bornean Rhinoceros would be found to be furnished with two horns; and, in fact, natives describe it as being so.

"It is very long since I have seen the horns of any species of Rhinoceros; but, so far as my memory serves, the large one I send is unlike that of the *R. sumatrensis*."

Mr. Bartlett exhibited a similar horn, but a larger example, which he had obtained from a friend, along with some Dyak weapons twenty years ago, and which was stated to have been received from Borneo.

Mr. Bartlett remarked that these specimens left no doubt of the existence in Borneo of a Rhinoceros which was probably allied to *R. sondaicus*, but of smaller dimensions*.

The following letters were read:—

"26 Charlotte Street,
Bedford Square, London,
October 30, 1874.

"DEAR SIR,—As I am still too unwell to attend the scientific meetings of our Society, I shall feel greatly obliged if you will state on my behalf, at the next Meeting of the Society on the 3rd of November, that I have received positive evidence of the existence of a fine undescribed Parrot on the east coast of Australia.

"This must be a magnificent bird, as will be seen from the enclosed drawing, which is said to be an exact representation of it, both as to size and colour.

"This drawing was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Waller, and was made by his son from the specimen (unique) procured near Jimbour, which is a few miles north of Dalby, a small town on the Darling Downs in Queensland.

"Mr. Coxen writes me that the bird was in the possession of a working man, who guarded it jealously. Mr. Coxen carefully com-

* Cf. Busk, P. Z. S. 1869, p. 409.



Saville-Kent, William. 1874. "A further Communication upon certain Gigantic Cephalopoda recently encountered off the Coast of Newfoundland."

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1874, 489–501.

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