

The differences in the eggs of Humming Birds are not very observable; they are invariably two in number, white and oblong, with one supposed exception,—namely, that of a species inhabiting the Upper Amazon, which, according to Mr. Edwards, lays a spotted egg. But the differences of structure in the nests sufficiently corroborate the generic divisions into which these birds have been separated by modern ornithologists.

Most of the nests exhibited were from the collection of Mr. Reeves of Rio, who presented them to Mr. Gould in the most liberal manner, with a view to assisting him in the completion of his monograph of this family.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* July 26, 1853.

On a Marsupial Frog (Notodelphys ovifera) from Venezuela.

By Dr. D. F. WEINLAND.

Under the name of *Notodelphys ovifera*, Dr. Weinland has described a singular frog lately received by the Berlin Museum, the female of which possesses large dorsal sacs for the reception of the ova. These sacs open by a fissure in the skin of the back near the anus; they were full of eggs in the specimen examined by the author, but had no communication with the cavity of the body. The eggs were only fifteen in number, of large size, and contained embryos in a forward state of development, exhibiting a broad head, very similar in form to that of the parent, and already furnished with distinct eyes. The body of the embryo terminated in a short tail, at the base of which the hinder feet were visible. The anterior feet were also developed. The embryo had no sucking disc attached to the throat. The external branchiæ consisted of a pair of large membranous bill-shaped organs attached to the branchial arches by long vascular filaments, two to each bill.

In its general structure the animal approaches the Tree-frogs (*Hyla*), and it appears not improbable that the *Hyla marsupiata* of Dumeril and Bibron, which also possesses a dorsal sac, may belong to the same genus.—*Müller's Archiv*, 1854, p. 449.

Descriptions of Two New Species of Ptilonopus.

By GEORGE ROBERT GRAY, F.L.S. & F.Z.S.

PTILONOPUS CHRYSOGASTER, G. R. Gray.

Crown purplish white, margined posteriorly with yellow; sides of the head, neck and breast greyish white, with the base of the feathers of the latter yellow; throat and cheeks pale yellow; abdomen and under tail-coverts bright yellow; sides of the former greyish white, tinged with yellow; back bronzy green; greater wing-coverts, tertials and secondaries bluish green, narrowly margined with yellow; quills dull black, with the outer web tinged with green; tail bronzy green, with a very broad apical margin of white, each feather margined with yellow.—Total length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. —? Probably from Otaheite.

This species is closely allied to the *Pt. purpuratus* (*Columba purpurata*, Gmel., *C. oopa*, Wagl., *Pt. furcatus*, Peale), but it is easily distinguished by the yellow on the abdomen, &c.



Weinland, D. F. 1855. "On a marsupial frog (*Notodelphys ovifera*) from Venezuela." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 158–158. <https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809495410>.

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