

in their usual loose uncertain fashion, straggling here and there to hawk for insects as they journeyed. But late in April, after almost all the other passage birds had ceased from passing, these continued to appear; the weather was already cold; and all these late comers flew with great celerity and as directly north as if their flight had been guided by the magnetic needle.

I know yet nothing of this bird except from seeing them pass in autumn; and it seems strange to me that they should pass over Buenos Ayres flying north, unless they come straight from the Falklands, and so cross in their passage over six hundred miles of ocean.

In February I watched the Swallows passing with much interest in hopes of seeing flights of the Patagonian *Progne purpurea*, but was disappointed; probably they pass considerably to the west of Buenos Ayres. But late in summer I had observed an individual of this species associating with the Common Swallow, *P. chalybea*, which it so much resembles; and as I have seen these birds here before, I think it likely that a few pairs remain to breed as far north as this district.

9. Notes on *Propithecus*, *Indris*, and other Lemurs (*Lemurina*) in the British Museum. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

[Received October 11, 1872.]

(Plates LXIX.—LXXI.)

PROPITHECUS.

For many years a single species only of *Propithecus* was known, the *Propithecus diadema* of Bennett. Lately several specimens have been received from Madagascar which differ in colour from the species described by Mr. Bennett; and each set of specimens possessing a different colour has been described as a distinct species, to which often more than one name has been applied.

In the 'Catalogue of Monkeys and Lemurs in the British Museum' (pp. 90 and 136), I noticed the three species which the Museum then possessed, observing "they are so much alike that I should not be astonished if all the three named species were varieties of colour of the same animal. We have skulls of *Propithecus diadema* and *P. damonis* in the British Museum, and they are very much alike." Since that time the British Museum has received another variety of colour which I indicated as *P. bicolor* in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for 1872, vol. x. p. 206, but which we are now informed* had been previously named *P. edwardsii* by M. A. Grandidier (Compt. Rend. 1871, lxxii. p. 231); and I should be particularly sorry to deprive my friend Prof. Edwards of the honour thus conferred upon him. I have also had the opportunity of examining several specimens of the three other presumed species, and also of comparing the skulls of *P. bicolor* and *P. edwardsii* with the other

* See Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1872, vol. x. p. 298.

skulls, and I am now more convinced than I was formerly that what had been considered species are merely variations, or breeds, of the same species, which seems to be a very variable one; at least I have not been able to find any organic character by which they can be separated, either in the colour or external organization, or in the skull.

The varieties may be thus divided (and there are specimens of the first five in the British Museum) :—

1. *edwardsii*. Black or blackish, the hinder part of the upper part of the body whitish or yellowish. *P. edwardsii*, Grandidier; *P. bicolor*, Gray.
2. *diadema*. Grey; hands, top of head, shoulders and upper part of the back black or blackish; limbs yellowish; circumference of face white. *P. diadema*, Bennett.
3. *damonis*. White; chest and outer side of the fore and hind limbs rusty red. *P. damonis*, Pollen; *P. coquerellii*, M.-Edwards.
4. *verreauxii*. White; crown and nape brownish black. *P. verreauxii*, Grandidier.
5. *coronatus*. White; circumference of face black; chest reddish. *P. coronatus*.
6. *deckenii*. White, with a small black spot on the back of the neck. *P. deckenii*, Peters, Monatsb. 1870; *P. diadema*, Peters, V. d. Deck. Reis. Ost-Afric. t. i. *

Thus we see that the colour of the five gradually passes from black to nearly pure white; and I should not be surprised to receive black specimens without any white, and white specimens without any black. The naked or nakedish part of the skin, seen through the hair, in all the specimens which I have seen is black; but in several of the more or less white specimens preserved on the Continent, so much white substance is used in the preparation, that the skin appears nearly white; the white, however, comes off. I suspect that that must be the case with the specimen (*P. deckenii*) figured by Dr. Peters.

The fur on the underpart of the body and the inner side of the limbs is very sparse.

There is in the British Museum a skull of *Propithecus diadema*, and also of *P. edwardsii*, *P. coronatus*, and *P. damonis*. These skulls vary considerably in size and in the shape of the auricular bullæ. That of *P. edwardsii* is the largest; and next to it, but rather smaller, is *P. diadema*; *P. damonis* is about the same size, but more conical; *P. coronatus* is rather smaller, with a slightly angular ridge behind. In *P. edwardsii* the forehead between the eyes and rather behind is convex, and the brain-case appears somewhat more ventricose. In *P. diadema* the forehead is flat or very slightly concave. In *P. damonis* and *P. coronatus* the forehead is concave on each side, with a convexity in the middle. In *P. coronatus* the nose is much broader and more swollen than in the other three species or varieties; but the nose of this skull appears to have

* The British Museum has since received a specimen with greyish black instead of white on the forehead (Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1872, x. p. 474).

a disease of the bone. This is probably from the animal having died in confinement. There is only a single skull of each of these species or varieties in the British Museum; and the differences appear to be individual rather than specific; probably the one with the broad nose is a male and the rest are females, or the converse.

INDRIS.

The Indri (*Indris brevicaudatus*), like the *Propithecus*, appears to vary a great deal in the amount of white with which the general black colour of the animal is variegated. The British Museum has received a specimen of the animal which has been described as a species by Dr. Peters (Monatsb. 1871, p. 360) under the name *Lichenotus mitratus*, brought by Mr. Crossley from Sera Lalaw. It is peculiar for having, in addition to the white rump of the other species, a white ruff round the neck and on the back of the head; and the outer side of the fore and hind legs and the sides of the body are more distinctly white than in the common Indri. I have compared the skull with that of the common black *Indris brevicaudatus*, and can find no difference, any more than I can any organic difference in any other part of the specimens; I believe that, like the white specimen called *Simpouné* (*Indris albus*, Vinson, Compt. Rend. iv. p. 829), it is only an accidental variety. These black *Indrisina* appear to be peculiarly liable to become variegated with white, or even to become entirely white, or with a very small amount of black only*.

I propose to replace the table of the genera of Lemuridæ, which have six cutting-teeth in the lower jaw, and six grinders on each side of each jaw, given in the appendix at the end of the 'Catalogue of Monkeys and Lemurs in the British Museum' (1870, p. 131), by the following. I may state that there is a mistake in that table caused by leaving out a line.

Table of Genera.

- I. *Intermaxillaries very small, truncated in front. Cutting-teeth none, or two, one behind the other, at the base of the canines. Ears moderate, hairy.* LEPILEMURINA.
 1. LEPILEMUR. Upper cutting-teeth none. Ears moderate.
 2. HAPALEMUR. Upper cutting-teeth 2-2. Nose narrow in front.
 3. PROLEMUR. Upper cutting-teeth 2-2. Nose broad, truncated in front.
- II. *Intermaxillaries prominent and arched in front. Upper cutting-teeth in a curved series, the two middle usually longer and larger than the others and converging towards the central line.*
 - A. The ears moderate, covered externally with fur, the tail long.

* The British Museum has since received a specimen with a white patch over each eyebrow, the fore legs nearly to the hands, the hinder part of the thigh, the legs from the knee to the ankle, and the whole underside iron-grey. (*I. variegatus*, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1872, x. p. 474.)

Brain-case oval, nose rather produced, once and a half as long as the diameter of the moderate orbits. The upper cutting-teeth on the outer part of the sides of the prominent intermaxillaries. LEMURINA.

4. LEMUR. Wrist with a narrow bald line and pad above. Tail with black rings.
5. PROSIMIA. Wrist entirely hairy. Tail not ringed. Head without a ruff.
6. VARECIA. Wrist entirely hairy. Head with a ruff. Eyebrows and skull very prominent.

B. The ears short, rounded, covered externally with close appressed hair, and naked on the edge. Tail cylindrical or conical. The cutting-teeth on the middle of the sides of the prominent intermaxillaries, with a moderate central space; the middle generally the largest. CHEIROGALEINA.

* Brain-case oval. Nose contracted in front of the orbit, scarcely narrower in front.

7. OPOLEMUR. Tail thick, tapering towards the end, and covered with rather longer hair at tip. (Fig. 1, p. 854.)

** Brain-case subglobular. Nose broad, tapering in front, a little longer than the diameter of the orbit.

8. PHANER. Inner upper cutting-teeth very large, projecting upwards and forwards. Tail with soft diverging hair.
9. CHEIROGALEUS. Inner upper cutting-teeth moderate. Tail with woolly hair. (Figs. 2 & 3, pp. 855, 856.)

*** Brain-case subglobular. Nose broad, tapering in front, shorter than the diameter of the large orbits.

10. MIRZA. Inner upper cutting-teeth moderate, converging. Tail with straight rigid hair.
11. AZEMA. Inner upper cutting-teeth nearly equal, erect. Tail with soft hair. (Fig. 4, p. 856.)
12. MURILEMUR. Inner upper cutting-teeth twice as long and large as the outer, which are very small. Tail with short soft hair.

C. The ears very large, naked, plicate. Tail hairy, often bushy. The brain-case globular, thin. Nose tapering in front. Upper cutting-teeth equal, cylindrical. GALAGONINA.

† The upper cutting-teeth strong, in an arched line, shelving and near together in front.

13. SCIUROCHEIRUS. Intermaxillaries thickened and convex above on the upper part of the upperside. (Fig. 5, p. 858.)

†† The upper cutting-teeth very slender, in a nearly straight line, close to the canines, erect, leaving a large central space.

14. HEMIGALAGO. Intermaxillary bone large and produced above on the underside of the nose-hole, convex below.
15. OTOLICNUS. Intermaxillary bone moderate, nearly erect above. (Fig. 6, p. 859.)

**** Brain-case ovate, solid. Nose not narrowed in front. Upper cutting-teeth quite close to the inner side of the canines, leaving a broad central space, erect, equal. Intermaxillary bone simple, thin.

16. EUOTICUS. Skull short and broad. Face short, two-thirds as long as the diameter of the very large orbits.

17. OTOGALE. Skull ovate. Face rather elongate, as long as the diameter of the moderate sized-orbits.

Or the last section, C, may be divided thus :—

* *The nose conically elongate beyond the upper lip; skull thin, globular; intermaxillary high and convex in front above.*

13. SCIUROCHEIRUS. Tail bushy. Upper cutting-teeth in an arched line.

14. HEMIGALAGO. Tail slender. Upper cutting-teeth very slender, nearly in a straight line, close to the canines.

** *Nose truncate, simple, not produced beyond the upper lip; intermaxillary not thickened in front; upper cutting-teeth close to the canines.*

15. OTOLICNUS. Skull globular, thin. Upper cutting-teeth small.

16. EUOTICUS. Skull ovate, solid. Face two thirds the diameter of the orbit.

17. OTOGALE. Skull ovate, solid. Face as long as the diameter of the orbit.

More detailed characters of the new genera are given in the 'Catalogue of Monkeys and Lemurs in the British Museum,' and therefore are not repeated here.

Tribe 1. LEPILEMURINA.

1. LEPILEMUR, Gray, Cat. Monkeys & Lemurs, 1870, p. 134.

The skull of this genus is figured in Pollen's 'Fauna Madagascar.' t.7.f.3. M. Adolphe Milne-Edwards says that there are cutting-teeth in the upper jaw when the animal is young; but I do not know on what authority. They must be very small, as the intermaxillary bone is so slender.

LEPILEMUR PALLIDICAUDA.

Fur pale grey; chin, inner side of limbs and underside of body whitish. Shoulders and outer side of the fore legs brownish-washed, the tail uniform pale brownish or reddish white-grey, like the back at the upperside of the base, which extends the furthest down the tail in the female.

"*Cheirogaleus major* ♀," Frank (from Mus. Leyden?).

? *Lepilemur ruficaudatus*, Grandidier, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1867, p. 256. Frank (from Mus. Leyden).

Hab. Madagascar (*Berarding*, 1871).

There are two skulls of this animal in the British Museum. They

are very much alike in measurement ; but the nose of one looks much thicker and more rounded above than that of the other. The one with the broadest nose has rather more ventricose auricular bullæ. They are said to be the skulls of male and female : the one with the narrower nose is said to be the female ; and this difference may be only one of sex. The intermaxillary bones are very small, thin, and weak. The front of the upper jaw without any teeth, and the bone so thin that there is not room to hold any. Nose rather produced, rounded above, and about the length of the diameter of the orbits. The nose is rather conical. Ears ovate, exposed and covered externally with close, short, appressed hairs. Tail elongate, cylindrical, rather wider at the end, and covered with softer hair, which is rather longer on the end than on the other part. The skulls of the three species are exceedingly alike in size and form, as figured by Pollen, Faun. Madag. t. 7. f. 3.

The fur of *Lepilemur mustelinus* and *L. dorsalis* is redder. The tail of *L. mustelinus* is of the same colour as the back to the end ; in *L. dorsalis* the tail is like the back for two thirds of its length, and black at the end. Altogether *L. mustelinus* is most like *L. major* in the uniform colour of the tail, but is entirely without indication of a dorsal streak ; indeed I should not be at all surprised if all the three should prove to be varieties of the same species, though so different in colour.

The specimens of *Lepilemur dorsalis* in the British Museum are said to be of the two sexes ; but the differences do not depend on sex.

This animal was sent to me by Mr. Frank, of Amsterdam, as *Lepilemur ruficaudatus*, Grandidier, Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1867, p. 256, which is only thus briefly noticed,—“ Cinereus, rufescens, capite nigrescente, artubus posterioribus pallide cinereis. Cauda rufa. Jugulo fulvescente abdomineque albedo. Long. tot. 56", corp. 31", caud. 25". ”

I think that it can scarcely be the case, as the head is not blackish, and not nearly so dark as the head of either *L. mustelinus* or *L. dorsalis*.

2. HAPALEMUR, Gray, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 827 ; Cat. Monk. & Lem. 1870, p. 133.

The teeth and lower jaw of this species are figured by Mr. Mivart, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 613. (Copied, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 77).

HAPALEMUR GRISEUS, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 76, & p. 133. Madagascar.

3. PROLEMUR, Gray, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 828 ; Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 131–133.

The skull of this genus is figured in the P. Z. S. 1870, p. 829. f. 1 & 2, p. 830. f. 3 & 4 ; and by Pollen, Fauna Madagasc. t. 7. f. 2, where the skull has lost its upper cutting-teeth.

PROLEMUR SIMUS, Gray, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 828, f. 52 ; Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 133.

Hapalemur griseus, Schlegel & Pollen, Faun. Madag. p. 6, t. 3 (skull).

It has been suggested that the colour of *H. griseus* and *P. simus* are so alike that they are only the sexes of the same species; but this is a point that can only be determined by a naturalist who can observe them in the wild state, and unfortunately it is to the pecuniary interest of the persons who collect animals for sale to make species as numerous as they can.

Tribe 2. LEMURINA.

The cutting-teeth on the sides of the intermaxillary with a very wide space in the middle between them.

4. LEMUR, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. 1870, p. 72.

In the 'Catalogue of Monkeys' the teeth of this genus are figured from Huxley.

LEMUR CATTa, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 72.

5. PROSIMIA, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 73.

The skull of *Prosimia albifrons*, figured by Blainv. (Ostéogr. t. vii.) and Van der Hoeven (Nat. Tijdsch. p. 11, t. i. f. 2).

There seems to be considerable difference of the colour between the sexes of the species of this genus, and almost as much difference in the opinion of the keepers of the menageries as to what are the differences.

Thus Cuvier considered *Prosimia anjuanensis* the female of *P. albifrons*; but Mr. W. MacLeay (Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 624) says that both sexes of this species have a white forehead. Dr. Sclater (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 231, t. 16) figures *P. collaris* as the male and *P. nigrifrons* as the female of the same species; and, curiously enough, Mr. Bennett, in the 'Gardens and Menageries of the Zool. Soc.' i. p. 31, says that both *P. nigrifrons* in the Society's menageries were females.

I strongly suspect the real fact is that the specimens in confinement frequently have promiscuous intercourse, and that the result is that a number of hybrids render their distinction more difficult, which perhaps explains the existence of some of the doubtful species.

Fortunately we are now obtaining some wild specimens of this genus.

PROSIMIA RUFIPES. (Plate LXIX.)

Fur woolly, thick, dark rufous brown, with a golden gloss from the tips of the hairs, the sides of the head and cheeks, the hand and arm, and the feet and the sides to the under part of the body bright bay. Tail nearly black, rather longer than the head and body.

Male with the middle of the throat greyish, face with short blackish hair.

Female similar above, but with the chin, throat, and underpart of the body reddish grey, the face and edge of the under jaw covered with blackish hairs.

Prosimia rufipes, Gray, Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. 1871, vii. p. 339.

Hab. Madagascar (Mr. Crossley), B.M.

This species is interesting, as the specimens of the two sexes are said to have been collected in a wild state.

These animals are so mild and tractable that they are said to be often kept in a seminaturalized state by the inhabitants; therefore one is never sure that the specimens one receives from collectors and dealers are not animals so kept and breeding together under unnatural circumstances.

6. VARECIA, Gray, P. Z. S., 1863, p. 135; Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 70 & 132.

The skull is figured, Gray, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 135; Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 71. f. 1.

Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. iii. (skull), t. xi. (teeth).

Here again there is great difficulty in the distinction of species. Dr. Schlegel considers *Lemur macaco* (*Lemur niger*, Geoffroy) a male, and regards *Lemur leucomystax*, Bartl. P. Z. S. 1862, p. 347, pl. xli., as the female of the same species, which is curious, as *L. niger* has been known for more than a hundred years, and *L. leucomystax* has been brought to England only within the last few years. I once thought that *Lemur niger*, *Lemur varius*, which is black and white, and *Lemur ruber* were distinct species, *L. varius* having the head, feet, shoulders, and tail always black, *L. ruber* having the head, the underside of the feet, and tail black, the body (including the shoulders) dark-red, reddish white, or pure white, and all intermediate shades. The examination, however, of the series of specimens brought home by Mr. Crossley and those in the Museum induced me to believe that they are all one species, extremely variable in colour, some being black, others red, and others white, and all the intermediate shades and variations. (See Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1870, vii. p. 339.) Mr. Bartlett, on the contrary, thinks that the *Lemur varius* and *Lemur niger* differ in their voices, and that there is in the Zoological Society a female of *Lemur varius* nearly coloured like the males, whilst the sexes of *Lemur niger* are quite unlike one another. (See P. Z. S. 1871, p. 430.)

This last observation of Mr. Bartlett's, if correct, throws great doubt on the idea that *V. niger* and *V. leucocephalus* are the male and female of the same species; for it would be very curious and against all analogy that two species so nearly allied should differ in the essential particular of one species having the two sexes nearly alike, and the other so very differently coloured. I do not recollect any similar fact occurring among the Mammalia which have come under my observation.

Tribe 3. CHEIROGALEINA.

The pairs of upper cutting-teeth on the middle of the sides of the prominent intermaxillary bones, with a moderate space in front.

7. OPOLEMUR.

The ears moderate, exposed, rounded, and covered with close appressed hair on the outer side. The tail conical, thick at the

base, gradually tapering to the end, covered with close fur like the rest of the body, the hair becoming rather longer at the tip. Brain-case ovate, globular. Nose rather shorter than the diameter of the orbit, suddenly contracted before the orbit, and only slightly wider behind than before. The upper cutting-teeth four, two in front longer and broader than the small cylindrical outer pair. Front pair dilated at the end, and obliquely truncated. Front upper grinder elongated, with a compressed, elongate, triangular crown.

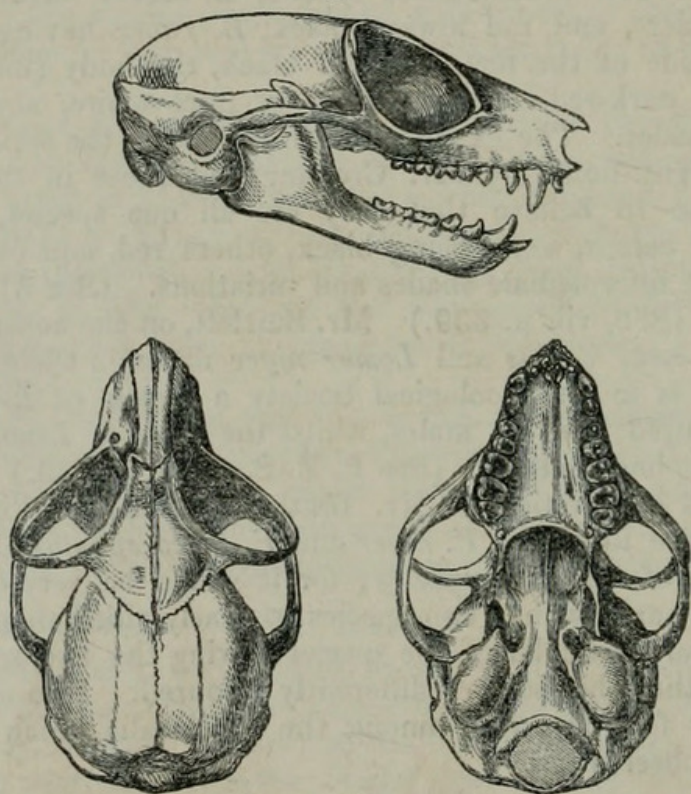
Skull: Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. vii.

The skull differs from those of *Cheirogaleus typicus*, *Azema smithii*, *Murilemur murinus*, and *Mirza coquerellii*, all of which are broad near the orbit, and gradually become narrower in front, forming a more or less distinct conical nose; whereas this skull suddenly contracts in front of the orbit, and is nearly as broad in front as behind. The two front upper cutting-teeth are larger and longer than the outer ones, and rather dilated at the end.

OPOLEMUR MILII. (Plate LXX.)

Dark grey-brown, minutely punctulated with white; the circum-

Fig. 1.



Opolemur milii, nat. size.

ference of the orbits and side of nose black; chin, cheeks, and underside whitish.

Maki nain, F. Cuv. Mammif. 1821.

Cheirogaleus milii, Geoffroy, 1828; Gray, P. Z. S. 1863; Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 77.

Lemur milii, Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. vii. (skull ♂).

Hab. Madagascar, Morondava.

The British Museum has received a pair of this animal, named *C. milii*, from Mr. Frank, who probably had them from the Leyden Museum.

The tail is thick at the base, and gradually becomes thinner to, and more cylindrical towards the end. The ears are small, rounded, and covered with close short hair externally. The tail of one specimen is blackish at the end. The whole specimen is blacker than the other, which is redder, with a pale tip to the tail.

8. PHANER, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 135.

Blainville, Ostéogr. t. 7; skull figured by Schlegel and Pollen, Faun. Madag. t. 7. f. 1; as *Microcebus furcifer* by Mivart, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 621, Gray, *l. c.* p. 642, copied Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 89, f. 15.

PHANER FURCIFER, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 135.

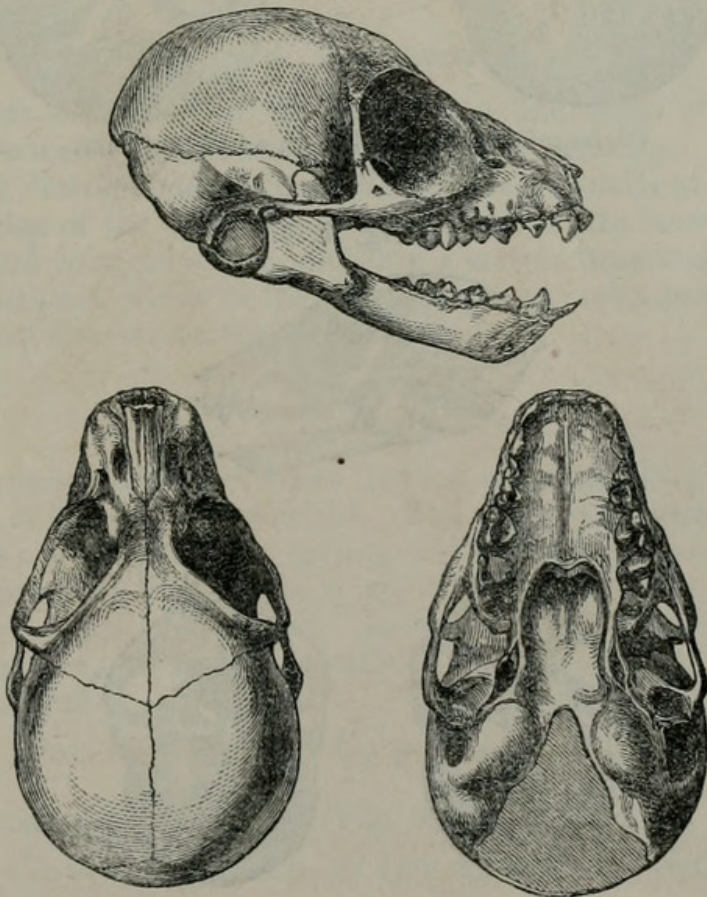
Lepilemur furcifer, Gray, *l. c.* p. 88.

9. CHEIROGALEUS, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 77, 131.

Skull (figs. 2 & 3, young and old).

CHEIROGALEUS TYPICUS, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 78, 133. (Plate LXXI.)

Fig. 2.



Cheirogaleus typicus, very young ♂.

Fig. 3.

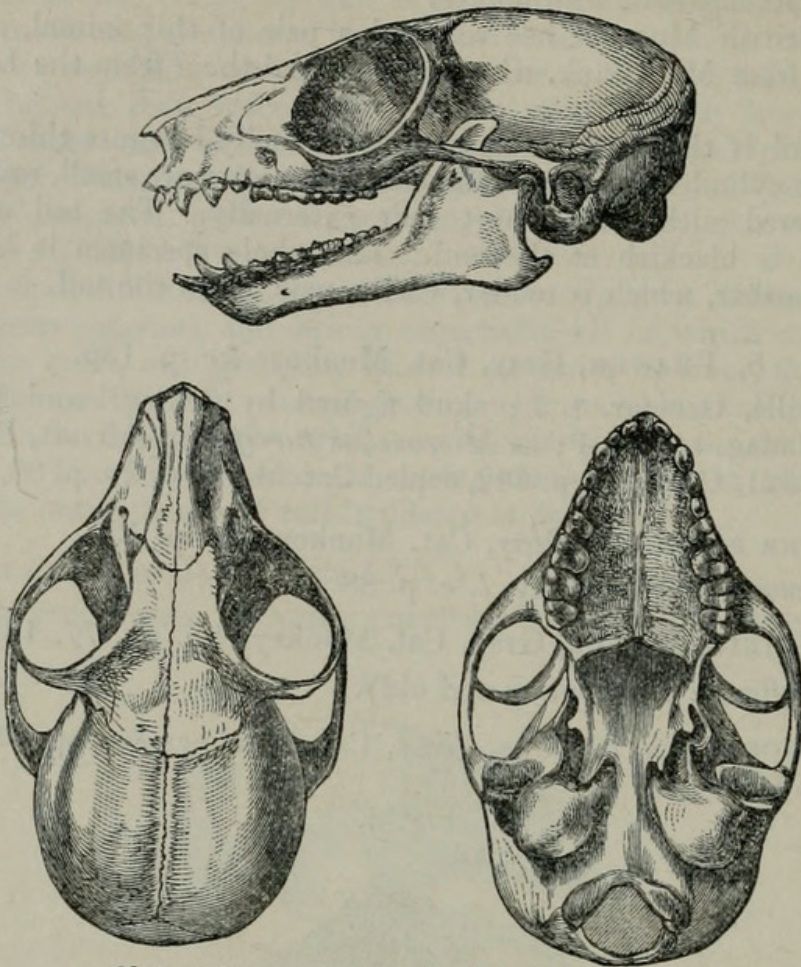
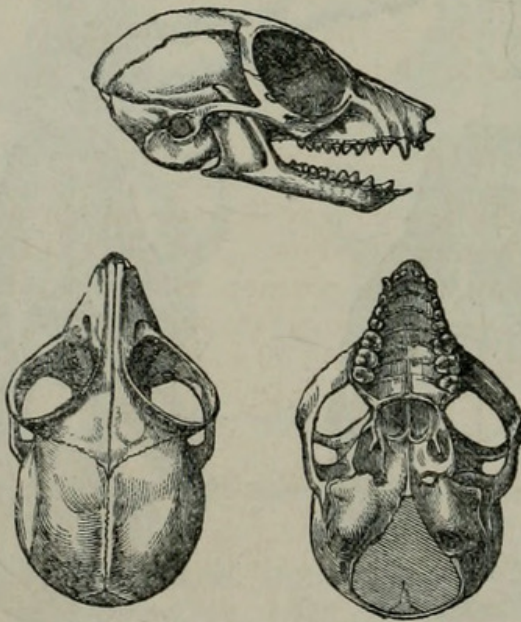
*Cheirogaleus typicus*, skull of adult, nat. size.

Fig. 4.

*Azema smithii* ♀, rather larger than natural size.

10. MIRZA, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 135.

Skull figured by Schlegel and Pollen, Faun. Madag. t. 7. f. 2.

MIRZA COQUERELLII, Gray, Cat. Monkeys, &c. p. 135.

Microcebus coquerellii, Schlegel and Pollen, Fauna Madag. p. 12, t. 6, 7. f. 2, skull.

11. AZEMA, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 132, 134.

Skull (fig. 4, p. 856).

AZEMA SMITHII, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. pp. 132, 134.

Cheirogaleus smithii, Gray, l. c. p. 78.

12. MURILEMUR, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 135.

Skull figured by Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. xi.; Mivart, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 615; copied (*Lepilemur murinus*) Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 87. figs. 13-14.

MURILEMUR MURINUS, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 135.

Lepilemur murinus, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 87.

Lemur murinus, Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. xii. (skull).

Tribe 4. GALAGONINA.

The noses in several of the genera are like those of the other Lemurs, truncated at the end just above the upper lip. In *Sciurocheirus* and *Hemigalago* the nose is conical and produced, and raised from the edge of the upper lip. In these animals the intermaxillaries are thick and enlarged above, and have a convex prominence in front of the upper part, whilst in the other genera the intermaxillary bone is simple and flat on the front edge.

13. SCIUROCHEIRUS.

Nose rather conical, produced beyond the upper lip; two thirds the length of the very large orbits. Tail thick, with spreading hair. Skull short and broad. The cutting-teeth strong, in two pairs, some distance from the canines, in a strongly arched line, equal, and directed towards the centre line. Intermaxillaries produced in front of the nose-cavity, convex externally below. Fingers and toes very slender, elongate.

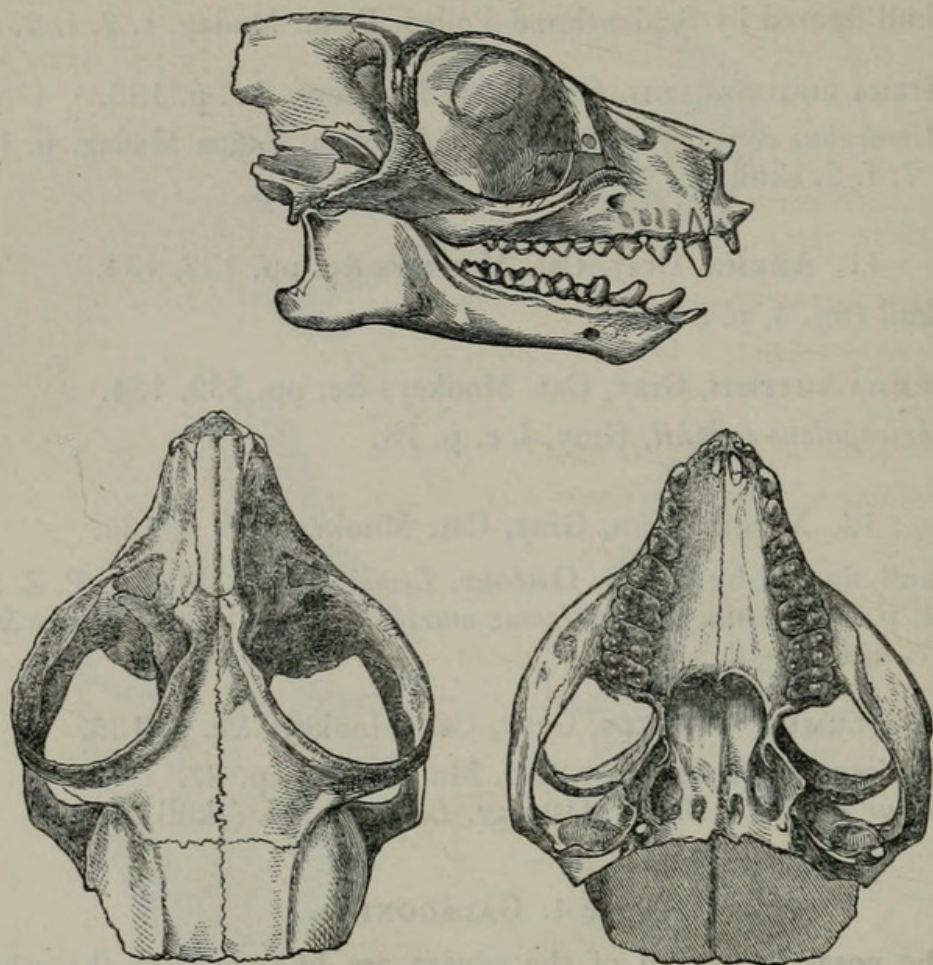
Galago, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 82.

SCIUROCHEIRUS ALLENII. (Fig. 5, p. 858.)

Galago allenii, Gray, l. c. p. 82 (not figure of the teeth).

Hab. Fernando Po.

Fig. 5.

*Sciurocheirus allenii*, nat. size.

14. HEMIGALAGO.

Nose rather conical, produced beyond the upper lip. Tail slender, cylindrical. Skull thin; brain-case round. Nose conical, about two thirds the length of the very large orbits. Cutting-teeth of the upper jaw small and thin, erect, equal, in a very slightly arched line, quite close to the inner edge of the canines, and leaving a large space in the centre. The intermaxillaries large, produced in front of the nose-cavity, convex externally below.

Skull, Gray, Cat. Monkeys, &c. fig. 12.

Hemigalago, Dahlbom.

Galago ***, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 86.

HEMIGALAGO DEMIDOFFII, Dahlb. Stud. t. 10.

Galago demidoffii, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 86, f. 12 (skull).

The peculiarity of the intermaxillary bone (which is not so well represented in the figure quoted as it ought to be) shows an affinity of this genus to *Loris*, in which this bone and the nose are more produced, and also to *Sciurocheirus*, in which it is not so much produced.

15. OTOLICNUS.

Nose truncated, on a level with the upper lip. Tail bushy. Brain-case round. Nose conical, about two thirds the length of the large orbits. Cutting-teeth of the upper jaw small, thin, erect, equal, in a very slightly arched line, quite close to the front of the inner edge of the canines, leaving a broad space in the centre. The intermaxillaries moderate, nearly erect.

Skulls, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 83, figs. 10 & 11.

OTOLICNUS SENEGALENSIS.

Galago senegalensis, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 84.

Hab. West Africa.

OTOLICNUS SENNARIENSIS.

Galago sennariensis, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 84, f. 10.

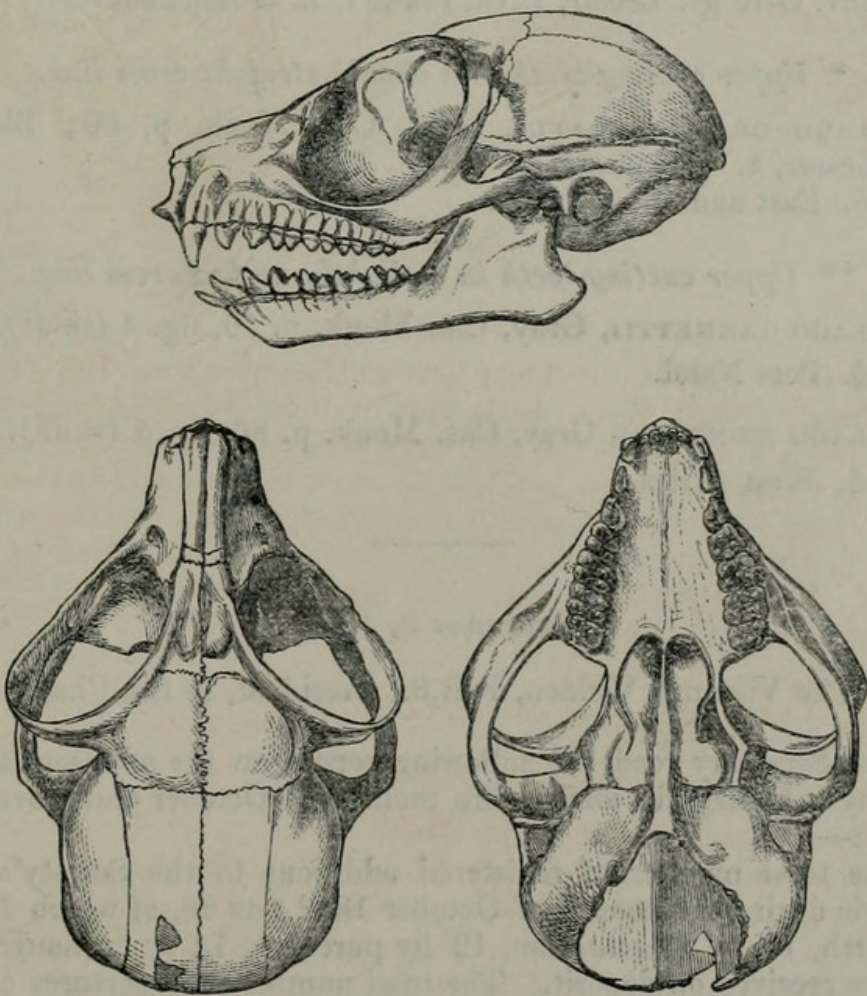
Hab. Sennaar.

OTOLICNUS MAHOLI.

Galago maholi, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 83.

Hab. S. Africa.

Fig. 6.



Otolicnus gabonensis, nat. size.

OTOLICNUS GABONENSIS. (Fig. 6, skull.)

Galago allenii gabonensis, Gray, Cat. p. 82, f. 8 (teeth).

Galago (Otolicnus) gabonensis, Mivart, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 647.
teeth.

Hab. Gaboon.

16. EUOTICUS.

Otogale ** *euoticus*, Gray, Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 81.

Nose truncate in front. Tail with long hair. Skull very like *Otogale*, but with the nose much shorter and the orbits much larger.

Skull, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 140; Cat. Monk. p. 82, f. 7.

EUOTICUS PALLIDUS.

Otogale (Euoticus) pallida, Gray, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 140, t. 10; Cat. Monk. p. 81, fig. 7 (skull).

Hab. Fernando Po.

17. OTOGALE, Gray, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 139; Cat. Monkeys &c. p. 78.

Nose truncate. Tail with long hair. Upper cutting-teeth nearly equal, large.

Skulls of two species figured, Gray, Cat. Monk. pp. 80, 81, 82.

Blainv. Ostéogr. *Lemur*, t. vii. (skull), *L. crassicaudatus*.

* *Upper cutting-teeth in a nearly straight cross line.*

GALAGO CRASSICAUDATUS, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 80; Blainv. Ost. *Lemur*, t. vii. (skull).

Hab. East and West Africa.

** *Upper cutting-teeth in a slightly arched cross line.*

GALAGO GARNETTII, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 79, fig. 4 (skull).

Hab. Port Natal.

GALAGO MONTEIRI, Gray, Cat. Monk. p. 80, fig. 5 (skull).

Hab. West Africa.

December 3, 1872.

The Viscount Walden, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the months of October and November 1872:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1872 was 60, of which 7 were by birth, 19 by presentation, 12 by purchase, 14 by exchange, and 8 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 130.





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Gray, John Edward. 1872. "Notes on Propithecus, Indris, and other lemurs (Lemurina) in the British Museum." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1872, 846–860.

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