

3. *ACLESIA GLAUCA*, n. sp. (Plate XV. fig. 4.)

Body from 3 to 5 inches long, about ovate when at rest, but capable of considerable extension, a little contracted behind the head, then elevated, and suddenly sloping to a point posteriorly; entirely covered with numerous simple and branched tentacle-like processes, the largest of which are sometimes eight lines long. Colour on the sides pale greyish-brown, passing on the back into a dull sea-green; the whole surface with numerous irregularly shaped black blotches that are longest on the back. Along the back there is also a double row of from 8 to 12 emerald-green specks, each surrounded with a zone of umber. Dorsal tentacles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, folded down the outer side so as to appear tubular, beset with filiform appendages. Labial tentacles similar in shape, but rather larger. Branchial cavity large, protected by the folded-in edges of the mantle, branchiæ quite internal; foot long and narrow, pointed behind, without side-lobes as in *Aplysia*, sole pale sea-green; mouth roundish, placed under the head; odontophore with very numerous rows of simple hooked teeth; gizzard strengthened with large triangular calcareous plates; shell none.

Like many of the species of the allied genus *Aplysia*, this animal possesses the power of emitting a purple fluid from the edges of the mantle, but only in small quantity; and it may often be handled without any thing of the kind being observed. All my specimens are from Auckland Harbour, and were obtained from rather sandy localities near the extreme verge of low-water mark.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. *Pleurobranchus ornatus*.
 2. Shell of the same.
 3. *Pleurobranchæa novæ-zealandiæ*.
 4. *Aclesia glauca*.

8. On a new Species of the Genus *Buceros*. By ARTHUR, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, F.R.S., President of the Society.

[Received February 2, 1878.]

In a collection of birds made at Amparo (in the extreme south of the Philippine island of Leyte), and sent to me by Mr. Everett, are some examples of a Hornbill of the genus *Buceros*, which differ from the two other known Philippine species¹ sufficiently to require description. The characters which differentiate the large *Buceros* of Mindanao, *B. mindanensis*, from the one which inhabits Luzon were stated some months ago before this Society (see P. Z. S. 1877, 543). But in those two species the form and general contour of the bill and casque are alike, whereas in this second representative form of *B. hydrocorax* the form of the casque is very different. The colouring of the bill resembles that of *B. mindanensis*; and in

¹ *B. hydrocorax* and *B. mindanensis*.

the general colouring of the plumage there is little or no difference. It is the form of the casque that provides the differential specific character. Instead of being produced forward as in *B. hydrocorax* and *B. mindanensis*, with an abrupt, compressed, and elevated anterior margin, the superior plane of the casque loses itself and dies away on the culmen. The superior plane of the casque is not flat but arched along its length, the crown of the arch during the course of its anterior half forming an almost acute ridge. In the

Fig. 1.

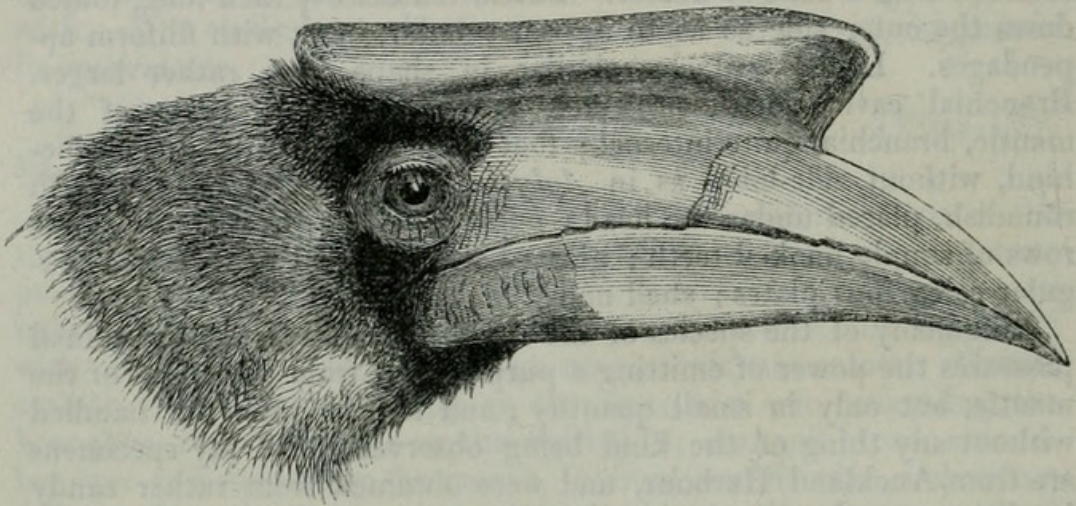
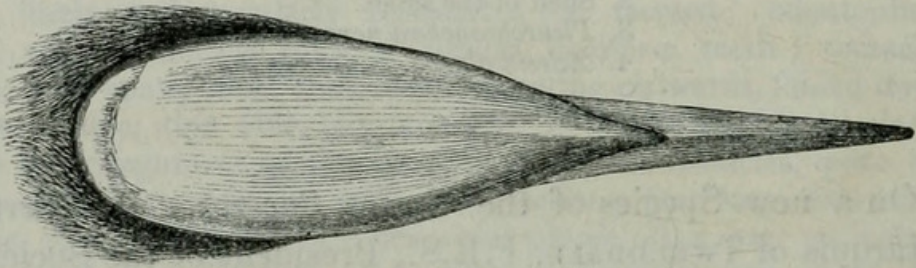
Side view of head of *Buceros mindanensis*.

Fig. 2.

Head of *Buceros mindanensis*, from above.

two known species the contour of the superior flat plane of the casque is that of an oval, the posterior end being rounded and the anterior pointed. In this Leyte species the posterior end is also rounded; but the sides, instead of gradually expanding to the greatest breadth of the superficial area and then gradually contracting to the apical point, continue in almost parallel lines for about two thirds of the length of the major axis of the casque, and then terminate abruptly, forming corners from which the sides of the remainder of the casque recede until they reach the culmen.

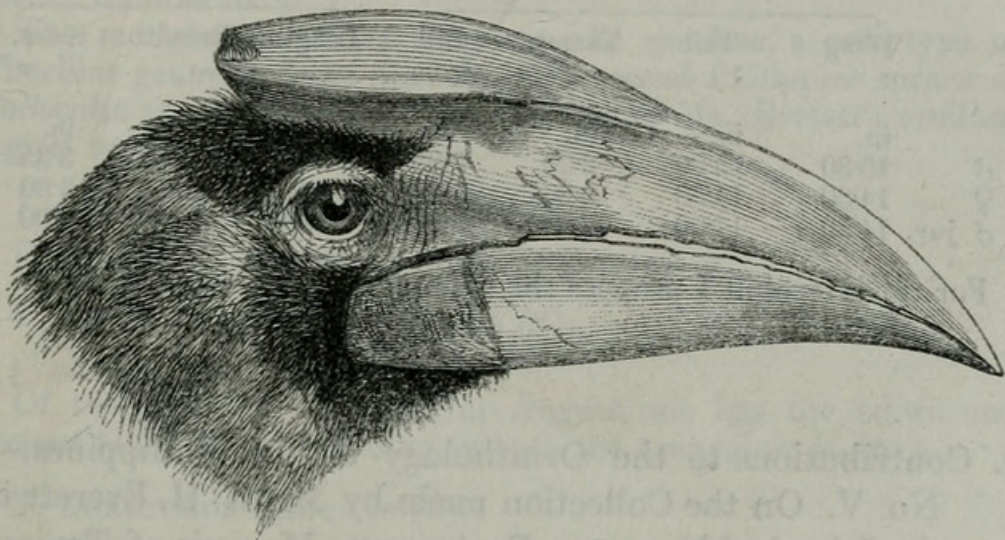
[S. Leyte, ♂ (adult), September. Iris light yellow; orbital skin darkest sepia, almost black; gular skin dark Indian-yellow; feet coral-red; nails dark brown-grey.—*Everett*.]

The iris of an adult male from the island of Panaon is recorded by Mr. Everett as being "pale blue."

Distinct slightly corrugated basal plates are present on the walls of the mandibles of the adult birds.

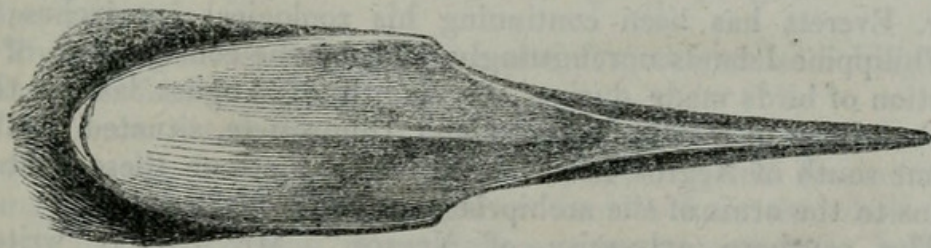
The first plumage has little resemblance to that of maturity. The space between the rami of the mandible and the patch at the base of the sides of the mandible is dirty brown. The head, neck, breast,

Fig. 3.



Side view of head of *Buceros semigaleatus*.

Fig. 4.



Head of *Buceros semigaleatus*, from above.

and abdomen are dirty greyish fulvous-white, the feathers of the head, neck, and upper breast being ferruginous at their insertions and grey at their tips; and such is the character of the thigh-coverts and ventral plumage. The upper tail-coverts are also dirty greyish-fulvous white, with either brown or ferruginous bases. The dorsal plumage and the quills and other wing-feathers are brown, the quills dark brown, with broad terminal dirty greyish-fulvous white marks or edgings. The middle pair of rectrices are for two thirds of their length pale brown, the apical third being white or dirty creamy white. All the other rectrices have the basal part to a greater or less extent pale brown, or pale rusty-brown. In some, probably the new feathers, the whole rectrix is white. In the plumage described

the bill is black with a yellow tip, and the casque is not formed. The colouring of the soft parts of the young bird is noted by Mr. Everett as follows:—"S. Leyte, ♀, September. Iris dark brown; bill black; orbital skin greenish yellow; gular skin yellow; legs and feet dark orange. b. S. Leyte, ♀, October. Iris grey-brown; bill jet-black, tip orange; feet dull orange."

The bill remains black after the bird has assumed the completely mature plumage and after the casque is almost perfectly formed.

	Dimensions.				Casque.		
	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Bill from gape.	Length.	Breadth.	Sides.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
♂	15·80	15·00	2·20	5·85	4·90	2·00	3·35
♀	14·30	14·50	2·20	5·30	4·75	1·65	3·30
♂ juv.	14·50	14·00	2·20	5·20	4·80	1·40	0·00

For this Hornbill I propose the title of *Buceros semigaleatus*.

9. Contributions to the Ornithology of the Philippines.—

No. V. On the Collection made by Mr. A. H. Everett in the Island of Negros. By ARTHUR, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, F.R.S., President of the Society.

[Received January 30, 1878.]

Mr. Everett has been continuing his zoological researches in the Philippine Islands unremittingly, and, by the consignment of a collection of birds made during the month of August last in the neighbourhood of Nueva Valencia and Dumaguete, situated at the extreme south of Negros, has enabled me to continue these contributions to the ornis of the archipelago.

"The southern extremity of Negros," Mr. Everett writes, "which is the most mountainous part of the island, and where I hoped to find accessible virgin forest, is simply one vast field of maize, sugar-cane, and hemp, perfectly cleared, even far up the steep sides of the mountains, and is a very poor district indeed for birds." Notwithstanding, Mr. Everett in the space of one month secured 56 distinct species, 24 of which are now recorded for the first time from Negros. Of these 24 there are 6 new to the Philippine area, 3 of which are new to science.

Species not hitherto known as being inhabitants of the Philippines:—

Collocalia francica.

Butalis latirostris.

Limosa egocephala.

Dasycrotapha speciosa.

Zosterops nigrorum.

Macropygia eurycerca.

The last three are new species.



Tweeddale, Arthur

Hay,

↑

↑

. 1878. "On a new Species of the Genus Buceros." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1878, 277–280.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1878.tb07955.x>.

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