

MAY (*continued*).

1 Diana Monkey.....	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i> .....	} Purchased.
1 Yellow Wagtail .....	<i>Motacilla rayi</i> .....	
12 Tree-Frogs .....	<i>Hyla viridis</i> .....	
1 Capromys.....	<i>Capromys brachyurus</i> ..	
1 Turkey .....	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .....	
1 Indian Rock-Snake .....	<i>Python regius</i> .....	
1 Spectacle Cobra .....	<i>Naia tripudians</i> .....	
2 Guillemots .....	<i>Uria troille</i> .....	
2 Razor-bills .....	<i>Alca torda</i> .....	
2 Puffins .....	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> .....	
4 Kingfishers .....	<i>Alcedo ispida</i> .....	} Born.
1 Blood-rumped Parrakeet, male.	<i>Psephotus hæmatonotus</i> ..	
4 African Waxbills.....	<i>Estrellda cinerea</i> .....	
2 Black-headed Finches...	<i>Amadina cucullata</i> .....	
1 Echidna .....	<i>Echidna hystrix</i> .....	
5 Indian Pastors.....	<i>Pastor malabaricus</i> .....	
2 Punjaub Wild Sheep ...	<i>Ovis cycloceros</i> .....	
3 Silver Foxes.....	<i>Canis argentatus</i> .....	
3 Wolves.....	— <i>lupus</i> .....	
6 Pintail Ducks .....	<i>Dafila acuta</i> .....	} Hatched.
13 Sonnerat's Jungle-Fowls (hybrids).	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i> .....	
3 Ashy-headed Geese .....	<i>Chloëphaga poliocephala</i> .	

Of these, *Tropidolepisma majus* and *Pastor malabaricus* were stated to have been exhibited for the first time.

June 24, 1862.

E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Dr. Sclater called the attention of the Meeting to some interesting additions lately made to the Society's Menagerie. These were—

1. Two Spider Monkeys, purchased of Mr. Edward Greey, of the Royal Mail Company's Service. These Monkeys had been obtained by Mr. Greey on the Rana River, Gorgon Bay, near San Juan del Norte, in Nicaragua. They appeared referable to two different species:—*Ateles frontatus*, Gray [*Brachyteles (Eriodes) frontatus*, Gray, Zool. Voy. Sulphur], smaller and parti-coloured; and *Ateles hybridus*, I. G. St.-Hil., larger and of the same form, greyish brown. The former species had been already noticed as occurring in Central America\*; the latter was generally considered to be a New-Granadian species.

2. Two young Bears brought from Japan and deposited in the Gardens by Captain Ward. The only Bear hitherto recorded as

\* See the article "On the Northern Limit of the Quadrumana in the New World," in Nat. Hist. Review, 1861, p. 507.



being found in Japan was the Indian *Ursus torquatus* (sive *tibetanus*)\*. These young Bears appeared to be distinct from the Indian species, resembling in some respects rather the American *Ursus americanus*. There were slight indications of a white mark on the throat, but this seemed likely to be wholly obliterated as the animal increased. Dr. Sclater considered these animals, in all probability, referable to a distinct species, for which he suggested the name *Ursus japonicus*.

The following papers were read:—

1. DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF PITTA FROM THE  
MOLUCCAS. BY ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

These birds are brought before the Society, detached from the collections of which they form a part, because a Monograph of the *Pittidæ*, by Mr. Elliot, is now in course of publication, and it is desirable that they should be described in England before appearing in a foreign work.

They are interesting as showing the permanent modifications in form of these semiterrestrial birds, in islands within sight of each other. I may mention as a curious fact, that the great island of Ceram appears to contain no *Pitta*, although one or two species occur in almost all the other islands of the Moluccan group. I have myself collected for several months in various parts of Ceram and Amboyna, without seeing or hearing of the genus; and the natives were positive no such bird was to be found in their country. The naturalists collecting for the Leyden Museum were not more successful; and recently a German ornithologist, Mr. Rosenberg, has resided some years in the island, and up to the time of my departure had seen no *Pitta*. This is the more remarkable, as in the little island of Banda, within sight of Ceram, a species exists which, with two others, I now proceed to describe.

PITTA RUBRINUCHA.

Head reddish brown, darker behind, where there is a subquadrangular spot of bright red, and above it an obscure blue vertical stripe; back dull olive-green, shading into slaty blue on the wings and tail; quills blackish, with a white spot on the third and fourth; a small white spot on the shoulder; underside with the slaty-blue breast and crimson belly, exactly as in *P. celebensis*, but the black line separating the two colours is narrower. Bill blackish horn-colour; feet light dull blue; iris pale olive-brown.

Total length 7 inches; wing  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; bill, from the gape, 1 inch.

*Hab.* Island of Bouru (Moluccas).

*Remark.*—This species is at once distinguished from its nearly, *P. celebensis*, by the red nuchal spot, and by having much less blue on the wing- and tail-coverts. It is also considerably smaller.

\* See Temminck and Siebold's 'Fauna Japonica.'





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