

Fœm. vel Mas Junior vittâ frontali caret, et colorem habet indistinctiorem.

Long. tot. 9 unc.; alæ, $4\frac{3}{5}$; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. In terrâ Van Diemen?

PLATYCERCUS FLAVEOLUS. *Plat. fronte coccineo; buccis pallidè cæruleis; summo capite, nuchâ, et dorso, uropygio, tectricibus caudæ superioribus, corporeque infernè pallidè flavidis, plumis dorsi parteque inferiori tectricum alæ majorum centris nigris externè flavescens; alis mediis cyaneis; alâ spurâ primariisque externè ad basin saturatè violaceis; reliquis primarium saturatè brunneis; reatricibus duabus intermediis caudæ ad basin viridescens, ad apicem cæruleis, reliquis reatricum ad basin exteriorem saturatè cæruleis, apicibus pallidioribus, plumis internè ferè per totam longitudinem brunneis, apicibus extremis albis; rostro livido; pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tot. $13\frac{1}{4}$ unc.; alæ, 7; caudæ, $7\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Novâ Cambriâ Australi.

HIMANTOPUS LEUCOCEPHALUS. *Him. albus; nuchâ, dorso, alisque nigris, nitore viridi; rostro nigro; pedibus rufis.*

Long. tot. 15 unc.; rostri, $2\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $8\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, 3; tarsi ad primum articulum 4, spatii nudi super eum $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Obs. This is a well-known species, but has hitherto been confounded with the *Himantopus melanopterus*, under which title it has been described by various authors.

Hab. Australiâ et insulis Javâ, Sumatrâ.

Mr. Gould also characterized two new species of the genus *Sterna*, from the collection in King's College, and a species of *Cormorant* in the United Service Museum, and three species of the genus *Orpheus*, from the Galapagos, in the collection of Mr. Darwin.

STERNA POLIIOCERCA. *Stern. fronte cinerascens-albo in nigrum ad occiput mergente; gutture, collo anticè et posticè, corporeque subtus albis; corpore suprâ, alis, caudâque cinerascens; rostro flavo; pedibus nigris.*

Long. tot. $17\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; rostri, $2\frac{3}{4}$; alæ, $12\frac{3}{4}$; caudæ, 7; tarsi, 1.

Hab. in terrâ Van Diemen.

STERNA MACROTARSA. *Stern. vertice et nuchâ nigris; corpore suprâ primariisque argenteo-cinerascens; partibus reliquis corporis albis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. 15 unc.; rostri, $2\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, 12; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in terrâ Van Diemen.

PHALACROCORAX BREVIROSTRIS. *Phal. rostro flavo culmine ad basinque nigrescens-fuscis; gutture plumis auricularibus genisque albis. Nuchâ pectore corporeque subtus cum caudâ nitidè*

nigris; dorsi alarumque plumis intensè cinereis, nigro marginatis, pedibus nigris.

Long. tot. 23 unc.; rostri, $2\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, $9\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $7\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

ORPHEUS TRIFASCIATUS. *Orph. vertice, nuchâ, et dorso nigrescentibus; uropygio rufo pallidè lavato; alis nigrescentibus tectricibus notâ albescente terminali, fascias tres transversas facientibus rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis nigrescentibus, reliquis ad apicem pallidioribus; plumis auricularibus strigâ superciliari, gulâ, et corpore subtus albis, lateribus notis guttisque fuscis ornatis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $10\frac{3}{8}$ unc.; rostri, $1\frac{3}{8}$; alæ, 5; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

ORPHEUS MELANOTIS. *Orph. vertice, nuchâ, dorsoque pallidè fuscis; plumis capitis et dorsi ad medium colore saturatiore; alis intensè fuscis singulis, plumis ad marginem pallidioribus, secundariis, tectricibusque majoribus notâ albâ terminali, fascias duas transversas facientibus; caudæ rectricibus nigrescenti-fuscis ad apicem albis, loro, plumisque auricularibus nigrescenti-fuscis; laterum plumis notâ fuscâ centrali, abdomine albo; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Long. tot. $9\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{4}$; alæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

ORPHEUS PARVULUS. *Orph. vertice, nuchâ caudâque intensè fuscis, hujus rectricibus ad apicem albo notatis; alis fuscis secundariis tectricibusque notâ albâ apicali fascias duas transversas facientibus; loro, plumisque auricularibus nigrescentibus, gulâ, colli lateribus pectore, et abdomine albescentibus; plumis laterum notis fuscis per medium longitudinaliter excurrentibus.*

Long. tot. $8\frac{3}{8}$ unc.; rostri, 1; alæ, $3\frac{3}{8}$; caudæ, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Mr. Waterhouse resumed the exhibition of the small *Rodents*, belonging to the collection presented by Mr. Darwin to the Society. Among them were three species allied to the genus *Mus*, but offering some slight modification, not only in the external form, but in the structure of the teeth. They have the fur soft and silky; the head large, and the fore legs very small and delicate; the *tarsus* moderately long and bare beneath; in the number and proportion of the toes they agree with the true rats; the tail is moderately long, and more thickly clothed with hair than in the typical rats. The ears are large, and clothed with hair. Like the true rats, they have twelve rooted molars; the folds of enamel, however, penetrate more deeply into the body of each tooth, and enter in such a way that the crowns of the teeth are divided into transverse and somewhat lozenge-shaped lobes, or in some instances into lobes of a triangular form. In the front molar of the upper jaw the enamel enters the body of the tooth twice, both on the outer and inner sides; and in the second and posterior molars, both of the upper and under jaws, the enamel penetrates but once externally and in-

ternally in each. In the front molar of the lower jaw the enamel enters the body of the tooth three times internally, and twice externally.

As the above-mentioned characters, in Mr. Waterhouse's opinion, evidently indicated an aberrant form of the Muridæ, he suggested the propriety of constituting a subgenus under the name of *Phyllotis** for the reception of the species.

They were characterized as follows:—

MUS (PHYLLOTIS) DARWINII. *M. supra pilis cinnamomeis et nigrescentibus intermixtis; ante oculos cinerascens; genis, lateribus corporis, et caudâ prope basin, fulvo-cinnamomeis; partibus inferioribus pedibusque albis; auribus permagnis, ferè nudis; caudâ caput corpusque ferè æquante, supra fusco-nigricante, subtus albâ.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	6	0
———— caudæ	4	9
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— auris	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Auris latitudo	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Hab. Coquimbo.

This little animal is remarkable for its large leaf-like ears.

MUS (PHYLLOTIS) XANTHOPYGUS. *M. supra pallidè brunneus flavo-lavatus, ad latera flavescens, subtus albus; capite griscescente; natibus flavis; pedibus albis; auribus majusculis pilis albis et flavis intermixtis obsitis; caudâ longitudinem corporis ferè æquante, supra nigricante; subtus albâ; vellere longo et molli; pilis corporis omnibus ad basin plumbeis; mystacibus perlongis albescentibus, ad basin nigris.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin ..	5	3
———— caudæ	3	10
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	3
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	1
———— auris	0	7
Auris latitudo	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hab. Santa Cruz.

MUS (PHYLLOTIS) GRISEO-FLAVUS. *M. supra griseus flavo-lavatus, ad latera flavus, subtus albus; pedibus albis; auribus magnis et ferè nudis; caudâ caput corpusque ferè æquante, supra fusco-nigricante, subtus albâ; vellere longo, molli; pilis ad bases plumbeis.*

* *Phyllotis*, from *Φύλλον*, a leaf, and *Ους*, *ωτες*, an ear.

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	6	8
———— caudæ	5	6
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	8
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— auris	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Latitudo auris.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hab. Rio Negro.

This species may be readily distinguished from *M. xanthopygus* by the greater proportionate length of its tail.

Two species of small Rodents were next characterized as constituting examples of a new genus, for which Mr. Waterhouse proposed the name of

REITHRODON.*

“*Dentes primores* $\frac{2}{3}$; inferioribus acutis, gracilibus, et anticè lævibus; superioribus gracilibus, anticè longitudinalitèr sulcatis.

Molares utrinque $\frac{3}{3}$ radicati; primo maximo, ultimo minimo: primo superiore plicas vitreas duas externè et internè alternatim exhibente; secundo, et tertio, plicas duas externè, internè unam: primo inferiore plicas vitreas tres externè, duas internè; secundo, plicas duas externè, unam internè; tertio unam externè et internè, exhibentibus.

Artus inæquales: *antipedes* 4-dactyli, cum pollice exiguo unguiculato: *pedes postici* 5-dactyli, digitis externis et internis brevissimis.

Ungues parvuli et debiles. *Tarsi* subtùs pilosi.

Cauda mediocris, pilis brevibus adpressis instructa.

Caput magnum, fronte convexo: oculis magnis: auribus mediocribus.

“In the present genus, the incisors, compared with those of the true rats, are rather smaller in proportion, and those of the upper jaw also differ in having a longitudinal groove, a character which exists in *Euryotis* (Brants), *Gerbillus*, *Otomys* (Smith), *Dendromys*, and some other genera, but not combined with molars similar in structure to those above described, nor yet with similar external characters. In other respects the incisors resemble those of the genus *Mus*; that is to say, those of the lower jaw are long, slender, and pointed, and those of the upper are deep from front to back, and somewhat flattened at the sides and in front. The molars gradually decrease in size from the front to the last posterior tooth. The folds of enamel penetrate deeply into the crowns of these teeth, so that those from one side are in contact with those of the other; these folds of enamel are each nearly opposed to the salient angles of the opposite side.

“In the two species of this genus with which I am acquainted the fur is long, very soft, and consists of hairs of two lengths. The

* Ρεῖθρον, a channel; ὀδον, a tooth.

arched form of the head and the large eyes produce in these animals a slight resemblance to young rabbits; their affinity, however, is with the *Muridæ*."

REITHRODON TYPICUS. *Reithr. vellere suprâ pilis flavescenti-fuscis et nigrescentibus intermixtis composito; regione circa oculos, genis lateribusque corporis auratis, pilis pallidè fuscis intermixtis; partibus inferioribus auratis; rhinario ad latera flavescenti-albo; auribus magnis, intus pilis flavis, extus flavis et fuscis, indutis; caudâ suprâ pallidè fuscâ, subtus sordidè albâ; pedibus albis.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	6	0
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— auris	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Latitudo auris	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hab. Maldonado.

REITHRODON CUNICULOÏDES. *Reithr. suprâ griseus, flavo-lavatus, pilis nigris intermixtis; abdomine gulâque pallidè flavis; natis albis; pedibus albis; auribus mediocribus, intus pilis flavis, extus pilis pallidè flavis, obsitis, maculâ nigrescente ad marginem anteriorem positâ; pone aures, notâ magnâ albescenti-flavâ; caudâ corpore brevior, suprâ pallidè fuscâ, subtus albâ.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	6	5
———— caudæ	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	4
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
———— auris	0	7

Hab. Santa Cruz.

In conclusion, two other new Rodents were characterized under the generic name of

ABROCOMA.*

Dentes primores $\frac{2}{3}$ acuti, eradicati, anticè læves: *molares* utrinque $\frac{1}{4}$ subæquales, illis maxillæ superioris in areas duas transversales ob plicas vitreas acutè indentatas divisas; plicis utriusque lateris vix æquè profundis; illis mandibulæ inferioris in tres partes divisas, plicis vitreis bis internè, semel externè indentatis, areâ primâ sagittæ cuspidem fingente, cæteris acutè triangularibus.

Artus subæquales.

Antipedes 4-dactyli, externo brevissimo, intermediis longissimis et ferè æqualibus.

* Ἀβρογ, soft; Κομην, hair.

Pedes postici 5-dactyli; digito interno brevissimo. *Ungues* breves et debiles, illo digiti secundi lato et lamellari; omnibus setis rigidis obtectis.

Caput mediocre, auribus magnis, membranaceis; oculis mediocribus. *Cauda* breviuscula.

Vellus perlongum, et molle.

"The genus *Abrocoma* is evidently allied on the one hand to *Octodon*, *Ctenomys*, and *Papthagomys*, and it appears to me almost as evidently allied on the other hand, to the *Chinchillide*. The dentition, however, differs considerably from either of the above-mentioned genera, or, from either of those of the family *Chinchillide*, and in fact indicates a new generic form*. From *Ctenomys* and *Papthagomys* the present genus is readily distinguished, by the comparatively large size of the ears, the small delicate claws, and smaller size of the incisors; and from *Octodon* by the uniform length of the hairs on the tail.

"In the structure of the feet the genus *Abrocoma* approaches very nearly to *Octodon*, not only in the form, but in having the soles both of the fore and hind feet (which are devoid of hair) covered with minute round fleshy tubercles. In *Octodon*, however, the toes have on their under side transverse incisions as observed in the *Muride*, a character, however, not found in *Abrocoma*; here the under side of the toes is, like the sole of the foot, covered with tubercles.

"The extreme softness of the fur of the animals about to be described, suggested for them the generic name of *Abrocoma*. The fur consists of hairs of two lengths, and the longer hairs are so extremely slender that they might almost be compared to the web of the spider. The specific names applied are those of the distinguished naturalists who first made us acquainted with the two genera *Octodon* and *Papthagomys*, these being very nearly allied to *Abrocoma*."

ABROCOMA BENNETTII. *A. corpore supra griseo, ad latera pallidiorè et pallidè cervino lavato, subtus albescenti-cervino; gula albescenti-grisea; pedibus sordidè albis: auribus amplis, ad marginem posticum rectis, fere nudis, attamen extus ad bases velle, sicut in corpore, obsitis: caudâ corpore breviorè, ad basin crassiusculâ, pilis brevibus incumbentibus vestitâ.*

	unc. lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	9 9
———— caudæ	5 0
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0 11½
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1 11
———— tarsi digitorumque	1 4
———— auris	0 10
Latitudo auris	1 0½

Hab. Chili.

* "I may here mention that the folds of enamel in the dentition of the lower jaw very much resemble those in the teeth of the genus *Arvicola*."

ABROCOMA CUVIERI. *Ab. suprâ grisea, levitèr ochraceo lavata; abdomine gulâque albescenti-griseis; pedibus sordidè albis; auribus amplis, ad marginem posticum distinctè emarginatis, ferè nudis attamen extûs ad bases vellere, sicut in corpore, obsitis: caudâ corpore multò breviorè, et nigrescente.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri usque ad caudæ basin	6	6
———— caudæ	2	10
———— ab apice rostri ad marginem oculi .	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	1	4
———— tarsi digitorumque	1	1
———— auris	0	7
Latitudo auris	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hab. Valparaiso.