

capsules adhered to their upper *apex*. These bodies were firm, of small size, flat, and hollow. The length of the kidneys was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; their breadth three quarters. The *tubuli* converged to a single point, not elevated into a distinct *papilla*.

“The lungs consisted of three lobes on the right and two on the left side. Daubenton, in his description of a species of *Phalanger*, states that he found but one lobe on the left side, which was a little notched in the middle, but in the present animal the lobes were fairly separate.

“The heart was elongated and pointed, the right ventricle not extending to the *apex*. Its length was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

“The anal, or rather common, opening, was surrounded by four large glandular follicles, full of creamy fluid of a rank disagreeable odour. The two on each side communicated together by means of a very fine tube, hardly larger than a hair. The *vagina* was longitudinally furrowed, its length to the orifices of the lateral tubes 2 inches. The *clitoris* was small, and about 3 lines long; above it were two small orifices, analogous perhaps to Cowper's glands. The body of the *uterus* was small, and its *parietes* thin and membranous. It was covered by the bladder, which concealed both this portion and its lateral canals and Fallopian tubes. These latter were somewhat more than an inch in length. The ovaries were small and compressed.

“The tongue was smooth: its length from the *epiglottis* to the tip, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; its breadth three quarters: its *apex* was somewhat acute. The *epiglottis* was broad and slightly bifid. The thyroid glands were oval, and half an inch long. The thyroid cartilage was remarkable for a rounded projection anteriorly, over which the *os hyoides* formed an adapted arch, capable of moving up and down on the projection, as drawn one way or other by its muscles.

“The morbid appearances consisted of great inflammation at the *pylorus*, with patches of an almost gangrenous appearance; a knot of enlarged mesenteric glands, which had begun to suppurate; and extensive adhesions to each other of the small intestines.

A notice by Dr. Rüppell, For. Memb. Z. S., of the existence of canine teeth in an Abyssinian *Antelope*, *Antelope montana*, Rüpp., was read. It was accompanied by drawings of the structure described in it, which were exhibited.

The following is a translation of Dr. Rüppell's communication.

In several *Mammalia* of the order *Ruminantia* the adult males, and even some females, possess canine teeth, which are more or less developed; to these teeth no other use has been attributed than that of a weapon of defence. The *Camels* (*Camelus*), the *Musk Deer* (*Moschus*), and the *Muntjak* of India (*Cervus Muntjak*), possess these canine teeth in both sexes. In the *red Deer* (*Cervus Elaphus*) and in the *rein Deer* (*Cerv. Tarandus*), the adult males alone are provided with them.

I have just ascertained that there is a species of *Antelope* which possesses these canine teeth; but in which, by a singular anomaly,

it is only the young males that are furnished with them. In these too they can only be considered in the light of half-developed germs; for the cartilaginous part which covers the palate and the upper jaw entirely conceals them.

It is the *Ant. montana*, which I discovered in 1824 in the neighbourhood of Sennaar, and of which I published in my 'Zoological Atlas' the figure of an adult male, that is provided, in its youth, with these anomalous canine teeth: the adults of both sexes, and the young females, are destitute of them. I observed, in my last journey in Abyssinia, many individuals of this species in the valleys in the neighbourhood of Gondar: it is far from rare in that locality, but the jungles mingled with thorns, which are its favourite retreat, render the chase of it extremely difficult.

At the time of the publication of my description of this new species, in 1826, I was possessed of only a single adult male, and there were consequently many deficiencies in my account of it. I am now enabled to add to this notice that the females of this species are always destitute of horns; that both sexes have, in the [groins] two rather deep pits covered by a stiff bundle of white hairs; and finally that the species lives in pairs in the valleys of the western part of Abyssinia, where it takes the place of *Ant. Saltiana*, an animal which it exceeds in size by nearly one half. These two species are called by the natives *Madoqua*, by which name the Abyssinians also designate the *Ant. Grimmia*, which equally constitutes a part of the game of that country, so rich in different forms of the *Ruminant* order.—E. R.

A note by Mr. Martin was subsequently read, in which it was stated that it had once occurred to him to observe a rudimentary canine tooth in the female of a species of *Deer* from South America, the body of which had been sent to the Society's house by Sir P. Grey Egerton, for examination. Having noticed an enlargement of the gum of the upper jaw, in the situation in which a canine tooth might possibly be supposed to exist, he cut into it, and found the germ of a canine tooth, about 3 lines in length, imbedded in the gum, and destitute of fang.