

# Spicilegia Zoologica;

OR

ORIGINAL FIGURES AND SHORT SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS

OF

## NEW AND UNFIGURED ANIMALS.

BY JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.G.S. M.R.S.L.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF COLCHESTER, CORRESPONDING-MEMBER OF THE MACLUREAN LYCEUM, &amp;c. &amp;c.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY TREÜTTEL, WÜRTZ AND CO., SOHO SQUARE, AND W. WOOD, STRAND.

THE author having had frequent occasion to lament the inconvenience to which he has been exposed by the want of an appropriate medium through which he might communicate to the Zoologists of this and other countries those novelties in science which have fallen under his observation, has at length determined upon publishing, from time to time at indefinite periods, a series of plates of new and unfigured species, with short Latin and English Characters and Descriptions. His object will be to render the proposed undertaking, as nearly as possible, similar in plan and character to the "Spicilegia" and "Miscellanea Zoologica" of Pallas. He cannot, however, flatter himself that its scientific value will be by any means equal to that of those two admirable productions. To follow at an humble distance in the footsteps of so great a man, is all the honour to which he can aspire.

It was his original intention to have printed only a limited number of copies for private distribution; but the wish to render it as generally accessible as possible, and the hope at the same time of repaying himself some portion of the expense, have induced him to extend his plan, and to submit it for public sale.

The favour of specimens of animals or shells, or their loan, will be particularly acceptable; and such contributions shall in every instance be most scrupulously acknowledged.

Each Part will generally contain from Three to Six Plates, and a sheet of closely-printed Letter-press. The Price of publication will be regulated by the Number of the Plates, and will be at the rate of 1s. for each Plate, and the same for each sheet of Letter-press.

### MAMMALIA.

Fam. SIMIADÆ. Gen. *Cynocephalus*.

*Cynocephalus niger*, Desm.—Niger; capite elongato, cristâ compressâ longâ ornato; caudâ brevissimâ.

*C. niger*, Desm. *Mamm.* 534.

Icon. t. 1. f. 2.

Inhab. India?

Mus. Brit.

have seen this animal alive in the Tower. Its colour is black; the hair soft, that of the upper part of the head forming a compressed crest; face naked, black; tail very short, tubercular; hands long, fingers short, black. Length of the body 2 feet, of the tail 1 inch.

Fam. CENIDÆ. Gen. *Lagothrix*.

*Lagothrix Humboldtii*, Geoffr.?—Nigro-cinereus; pilis mollissimis, crispatis.

*Simia Lagothrix*, Humb. *Obs. Zool.* 32.?

*Lagothrix Humboldtii*, Geoffr. *Ann. Mus.* xix. 107.?

*Gastrimargus olivaceus*, Spix, *Braz.* t. 28?

Icon. t. 1. f. 1.

Inhab. Brazil?

The drawing, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. Griffith, was made by Landaeer from a living specimen in Exeter Change. The animal was remarkably active, good-tempered, and obedient.

Fam. PROCIDÆ. Gen. *Arctocephalus*.

*Arctocephalus lobatus*, n.—Osse frontali lato convexo; foramine occipitali ovali; maxillâ inferiore rectâ.

Icon. t. 4. f. 2. 2 a.

Inhab.

Mus. D. Brookes.

The skull on which this species is founded differs from that of *P. ursina* (F. Cuv. *Mém. Mus.* x. t. 15. f. 1; and G. Cuv. *Oss. Foss.* v. t. 18. f. 5.) in the greater breadth of the frontal bones; in the forehead being considerably more convex and arched; in the muzzle being thicker and more rounded, and the hinder margin of the lower jaw less angular, so as to allow the head to apply its whole length upon the table on which it is placed. The teeth are also rather more lobed on the edge. The sutures and outline of the bones correspond exactly with those of *P. ursina*.

The comparative measurement of two skulls, apparently from animals of the same age, is as follows.

	<i>Phoca lobata</i> . inches.	<i>P. ursina</i> . inches.
Length of the head from the occipital crest to the end of the nose . . . . .	9	9
Breadth of the posterior part of the head across the petrous portions of the temporal bones . .	4½	4½
Breadth of the most contracted part of the frontal bone near the cerebral cavity . . . . .	1½	1½
Breadth of the expanded superciliary processes of the frontal bone . . . . .	3	2½
Greatest breadth of the condyles . . . . .	1½	2½

In all the other measurements both skulls accurately coincide with each other.

Fam. DELPHINIDÆ.

Subgen. 1. DELPHINUS, n.—Caput globosum; rostro depresso, capite longiore. Dentes cylindrici, curvati.

1. *Delphinus longirostris*, n.—Osse palatino carinato, postice convexo; rostro longissimo attenuato, supra depresso, lined medid crenatâ; dentibus parvis utrinque 4:—28.

Inhab.

Cranium in Mus. D. Brookes.

The beak is more slender and depressed than that of *D. Delphis*; the palate bone more strongly keeled; and the elevated central process of the upper surface of the beak broad and convex. Length of the head 6 inches; beak  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Breadth of the latter at its base 3 inches.

2. *Delphinus Capensis*, n.—*Corpore lanceolato; pinna dorsali elevata, falcata; pinnis pectoralibus mediocribus, falcatis; dorso; labiis, pinnisque nigrescentibus; ventre albido; dentibus utrinque circiter 48.*

Icon. t. 2. f. 1.

Inhab. Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Heaviside. Mus. Coll. of Surgeons.

The entire length of the animal is 81 inches; his widest girth 42. From the tip of the nose to the angle of the mouth he measures 13; to the angle of the forehead 7; to the blower  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; to the dorsal fin 38; to the pectoral 21. The length of the dorsal fin is 12, along the curve 12, and its perpendicular height 10; the length of the pectoral along the curve 13, the breadth of its base 5. The breadth of the tail is 18, and the length of each of its lobes along the curve 13 inches. This dolphin is at once distinguished by the shortness of his beak.

*D. Delphis, leucoramphus, dubius, frontatus, and Tursio.* (*D. truncatus*, Montagu in Wern. Trans. iii. t. 3.) belong to this division.

Subgen. 2. *GRAMPUS*, n.—*Caput globosum; rostro depresso, longitudine capitis; dentes cylindrici, curvati.*

To this section belong *D. griseus*, Cuv., *D. Grampus*, Linn., *D. globiceps* (which is the *D. Melas* of Traill, the *D. deductor* of Scoresby), and the following.

3. *Delphinus (Grampus) acutus*, n.—*Osse palatino carinato; rostro longo, attenuato, acuto, supra convexo, centro plano, longitudinaliter profunde sulcato; dentibus parvis, gracilibus, utrinque 44—48.*

Inhab.

Cranium in Mus. D. Brookes.

The length of the head is 7, that of the beak 8 inches; the breadth of the beak at its base  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

4. *Delphinus (Grampus) Heavisidii*, n.—*Corpore obeso; fronte obliquo; pinnis brevibus obtusis, dorsali triangulari; subtus fasciis, lineis; maculisque albis, notatus, cæterum totus niger; dentibus parvis, conicis 44—48 utrinque.*

Icon. t. 2. f. 6.

Inhab. Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Heaviside. Mus. Coll. of Surgeons.

The white markings beneath consist of a transverse band in front of, and a triangular spot behind each of, the pectoral fins; and of a longitudinal line on the belly, which separates just beneath the dorsal fin into three equal forks, the central one of which is continued in its direct course, while the lateral ones extend obliquely up the sides. The entire length is 46 inches; that of the mouth 6; from the tip of the nose to the blower  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , to the pectoral fin 12, to the dorsal fin 22. The length of the latter is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , the curve of its anterior edge 6, its height  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The pectoral fin measures along the curve  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , across its base  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The breadth of the tail is 11, its length 4, that of the curve of each lobe 8. The girth of the body in its widest part is  $28\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

5. *Delphinus (Grampus) obscurus*, n.—*Corpore lanceolato; capite obliquo, acuto; pinnis mediocribus falcatis; collo ventreeque albidis, fasciis nigra ab angulo oris usque ad pinnas pectorales; strigis obliquis laterali alba postica; cæterum totus niger; dentibus parvis, conicis, utrinque 44—48.*

Icon. t. 2. f. 2. young; 3 adult. 4 and 5, Crania.

Inhab. Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Heaviside. Mus. Coll. of Surgeons.

The beak is as long as the head; the body is flattened behind, and rounded on the sides; and the fins are black. In a young specimen in the same collection the colours are more defined; but even in the older specimens the white lateral streaks are to be seen

in certain positions,—a fact which is not shown in the drawing. The length of the larger specimen is 73 inches; his greatest girth 20; from the tip of the nose to the angle of the mouth 10, to the blower 10, to the dorsal fin  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , to the pectoral 18; the length of the dorsal fin is 10, its curve 13, its height 8; the curve of the pectoral fin is 13, the breadth of its base  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; the tail is 17 inches broad, 6 long, and 12 along the curve of each lobe. The young specimen is about half the size, and follows nearly the same proportions; it differs only in the greater length of its fins, which is in all probability owing to the mode of preparing the specimens.

Subgen. 3. *BELUGA*, n.—*Capite depresso, attenuato; rostro longitudine capitis, in eodem plano.*

This section is formed by the *D. leucas*, Pall.

Subgen. 4. *PHOCÆNA*, n.—*Capite globoso; rostro capite brevior; dentes compressi, spathulati.*

Comprehending the *D. Phocæna* of Linné.

## REPTILIA.

### FAM. TESTUDINIDÆ.

### Gen. Testudo.

*Testudo Bellii*, n.—*Testâ oblongâ convexâ; scutis marginalibus 24, e paribus 11, cum impari anteriore angusto, posteriore lato inflexo; scutis sterni 11, anteriore producto.*

Icon. t. 4. f. 3. 3 a.

Inhab. Cape of Good Hope.

Mus. nost.

Shell oblong convex; attenuated in front, and slightly dilated and recurved at the margin, which is somewhat compressed laterally, and rounded and inflexed posteriorly. Scuta flatish, concentrically grooved, yellow with a central black spot, and a black margin. First vertebral scutum pentagonal, longer than broad; second, third and fourth broad, hexagonal. Anterior marginal scutum linear, emarginate; posterior broad, quadrate, inflexed. Sternum yellow, blotched with black, as long as the upper shell, broad; the anterior lobe rounded, narrowed, and extended forwards; gular scutum solitary, triangular; the abdominal lobe very large, with a deep emargination behind. Sterno-costal suture extending from the 4th to the 7th marginal scutum inclusive.

The head is furnished with broad triangular plates above the nostrils, and with polygonal frontal scales behind; it has also several lateral scales. The feet are covered with scales of unequal size. Toes 5, 4.

### FAM. CHAMÆLEONIDÆ.

### Gen. Chamæleo.

(Consult *Ann. of Phil.* 1827.)

1. *Chamæleo Brookesiana*, n. l. c.—*Superciliis elevatis, angularibus, denticulatis; occipite plano, fronte concavo; squamis parvis irregularibus; cauda brevi, basi compresso-incrassata; dorsi lateribus, mento antice, membrorumque marginibus serie squamarum parvarum spinosarum instructis.*

Icon. t. 3. f. 3.

Inhab. —?

Mus. D. Brookes.

Since the time when I described this species in the *Annals of Philosophy*, I have discovered that it had been previously indicated by Kuhl in his valuable *Beiträge*, as a distinct species existing in Mr. Brookes's museum, but without specific character or description of any kind, under the name of *C. superciliaris*. The name which I had given it must still, however, remain, as it is the only one under which it has been characterized. For a full description the reader is referred to my revision of the genus in the *Annals of Philosophy*. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; body  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , tail 1. Perhaps young.

2. *Chamæleo dilepis*, Leach.—*Superciliis cristatis; occipite depresso, lobo lato pyramidalis utrinque postice instructo, squamis magnis rugosis; capitis dorsi gula ventrisque carinis magnis denticulatis; occipitis loborumque squamis latis hexagonis planis levibus.*

*C. planiceps*, Merr. (not Synon.)—*C. bilobus*, Kuhl.

Icon. t. 3. f. 5.—Var. vel ♀? t. 3. f. 4.

Inhab. Africa: Fantee and Gamboon.

Mus. Brit.

