

*Report of Curator, Zoological Department, for May, 1858.*

1. Dr. G. von Liebeg, having kindly permitted a native collector in the pay of the Society to accompany him, in his recent visit to the new penal settlement at Port Blair, on the eastern coast of the southern island of Great Andaman, I have now much pleasure in reporting on the specimens that were obtained by him and by Dr. Liebeg himself, under circumstances of considerable difficulty.

In the class of mammalia, there are only a human bone and some skulls of the undescribed wild Hog of the Andamans.

The bone is the left femur of probably an adolescent female. Length  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in., by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. in circumference at middle of trunk; the epiphyses imperfectly ankylosed. It is charred throughout; having been found among the smouldering remains of a recently fired village.

On the same occasion were found the following bones of the wild Hog.

1. Skull of an adult boar, wanting the tusks and lower jaw.
2. Lower jaw of a rather larger boar, with the series of teeth complete.
3. Skull of an adult sow, with teeth in lower jaw complete, and the upper series wanting only some of the incisors.
- 4, 5. Skulls of adolescent sows.
- 6, 7. Heads wanting lower jaw, of adult sows.
8. Lower jaw of adolescent sow.
9. That of a younger individual.

All of these skulls are daubed over with regular stripes of red ochre, and had been hung up as trophies in the huts of the natives.

*SUS ANDAMANENSIS*, nobis, n. s. Seemingly akin to the *S. PAPUENSIS* of New Guinea, and to Mr. Hodgson's Pigmy Hog of the Nepal sál-forest, which he terms *PORCULA SALVANIA*. The entire length of the skull of an adult male, from occiput to tip of the upper jaw, is only  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in.: breadth at zygomata  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.: palate to tip of intermaxillaries, 6 in.: series of molars six (properly seven, the first having been displaced by the growth of the tusks, which are shewn by the shape of their sockets to have been large and abruptly curved outward and upward); longitudinal diameter of the tusk-sockets  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.: series of six grinders  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.: from tusk-socket to tip of intermaxillaries,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in.: breadth of occiput above, where narrowest, 1 in.; and of bony palate, 1 in. The lower jaw of a rather larger male measures  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. to tip of incisors; and height to summit of coronoid process,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.: the tusks project  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., as in the Indian boar, and are proportionately robust and keen-edged: series of six grinders  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., thence to the tusk 1 in., and midway, a little nearer the tusk, is situate a small præmolar: the hindmost grinder is longer, in its antero-posterior diameter, than the penultimate by only one-half; and in the upper series

4. A small collection from Major Berdmore, sent by him from the Sitang valley, Pegu. It consists chiefly of species previously forwarded by that officer; though several of them are still highly acceptable. Of mammalia, RHINOLOPHUS AFFINIS, Horsfield,—SOREX FULIGINOSUS, nobis (*J. A. S.* XXIV, 362), and SCIUROPTERA SAGITTA *apud nos* (*J. A. S.* XXIII, 731). Of birds, a fine pair of BUCEROS CAVATUS. Of reptiles and fishes, a few known species, including a small MASTACEMBALUS 4 in. in length, which seems to be M. UNICOLOR, K. and V. H., but with 37 dorsal spines (instead of 34), and a row of black spots along the soft dorsal and more obscurely along the anal.\* Also a few crustacea and some good insects.†

We have another MASTACEMBALUS from Maulmein, which seems to be undescribed, and may therefore be designated—

M. ZEBRINUS, nobis. Tail detached from the dorsal and anal fins, as in the common M. PANCALUS of Bengal. Series of 28 or 29 dorsal spines. Colour pale brown, deeper along the back; and marked throughout (more distinctly in the young) with dusky transverse stripes, alternating with fainter stripes more or less regular, which latter are often double or more or less divided, and are set off by the narrow pale interspaces,—much as in the 'Dauw' or *original Zebra* (EQUUS BURCHELLII). In the larger specimens the stripes are more or less obsolete, except towards the tail. Dorsal and caudal fins minutely striated; the anal with broad stripes, as on the sides. Our largest specimen, apparently full grown from its bulk, is 8½ in. in length.

We have also a small *Siluroid* fish from the same locality, which appears to be new both as regards genus and species.

AMBLYCEPS, nobis, *n. g.* Affined to OLYRA,‡ McClelland, but the head much broader and flatter, with minute eyes, placed near the hind aperture of the nostrils: two pairs of cirri above and below, the inner above situate between the fore and hind apertures of the nostrils: pectoral and dorsal spines short and concealed, but comparatively robust: the second or adipose dorsal short and low; and the ventrals and anal also short: tail large and moderately furcate: a band of card-like teeth above and

\* The EMYS formerly sent by Major Berdmore, and referred to E. OCELLATA, Dumeril and Bibron (*J. A. S.* XXII, 645), proves to be totally distinct from the latter, of which I have lately obtained two living specimens in the Calcutta bazar. The Burmese Terrapin may therefore now bear the name E. BERDMOREI, nobis.

† Another, 9½ in. long, since received, has 36 dorsal spines, including the comparatively large one immediately anterior to the soft-rayed dorsal.

‡ This name is pre-occupied in Botany.