

11. VIVERRA ZEBETHA, Linn.

Hab. Batchian. A young male.

Mr. Wallace names this animal *Paradoxurus*, but it has none of the characters of that genus: the scrotum is covered with hair, and the tail uniformly hairy.

12. BELIDEUS ARIEL.

Hab. Batchian.

Two males, rather differing in size and colour: the larger is darker and greyer, the smaller paler and redder on the back.

2. DESCRIPTION OF A SOFT TORTOISE (*ASPIDOCHELYS LIVINGSTONII*) FROM THE ZAMBESI, SENT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY DR. LIVINGSTONE. BY DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., PRES. ENT. SOC., ETC.

(Reptilia, Pl. XXII.)

The British Museum has lately received from Dr. Livingstone the dorsal and sternal shields of a large fluviatile Soft Tortoise from the country near the Zambesi. It was accompanied by the skull of a foetal African Elephant, and some other bones of that animal.

Some years ago I received through the Earl of Derby a Soft Tortoise from the River Gambia, which differed from the genus *Emyda*, to which it was allied, in having no bones on the hinder part of the margin of the dorsal shield. I, therefore, proposed to establish for it a new genus.

When I described this genus I called it *Cyclanorbis*, but received a note from Dr. Peters, before the account of this genus was printed, in which he informed me that he had found near Mozambique, on the River Zambesi, a Tortoise which was called *Casi*, which wanted these bones on the hinder part of the margin of the dorsal shield, and which he had proposed to call *Cyclanosteus frenatus*, on account of certain black streaks on the head. I obliterated my name, and adopted that which my friend Dr. Peters has suggested, and described the one I had received from the Gambia under the name of *Cyclanosteus petersii* (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1853; Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1855, xv. 69; Catalogue of Shielded Reptiles in the British Museum, 64, t. 29).

The animal from the Zambesi which we have received from Dr. Livingstone agrees with the animal from the Gambia in wanting the bones in the hinder part of the margin of the dorsal shield; but it differs so essentially in the structure of the sternum that it is necessary that another genus should be established for its reception. Now, it may be the *Casi* of the natives, but unfortunately Dr. Livingstone has not sent its native name, and it may be the *Cyclanosteus frenatus* of Dr. Peters; but I cannot find any description of that animal. It is not noticed, nor any other Tortoise, in the review of the Amphibia collected during his Travels, which Dr. Peters

published in the 'Monatsberichte der Berliner Academie,' 1854, p. 614, and which is reprinted in Wiegmann's Arch. 1855, p. 43. Under these circumstances, as I applied Dr. Peters' name *Cyclanosteus* to the animal from the Gambia, and first gave the character to that genus derived from that species, and, as my description of that genus appears to be the only one that has been published, I think that the name *Cyclanosteus* must be retained for the Gambian Tortoise, although probably Dr. Peters in his note intended it to refer to the Mozambique form. If I do so, the reference to Dr. Peters' MS. must be erased from my account of the animal in the papers above referred to, and I must give a new name to the genus, to be established on the Tortoise from the Zambesi.

This genus may be considered in some respects intermediate between *Cyclanosteus* and *Emyda*; for, though it has the simple flexible boneless hinder margin of the dorsal shield of the former genus, it has the seven sternal callosities of the latter; but these callosities, though they agree in number, are of a much smaller size, compared with the size of the animal, than those of the genus *Emyda*.

It is the giant of the group, agreeing in size and development with the genera of this family, which have the legs exposed, and especially with the genera *Trionyx* and *Chitra*.

ASPIDOCHELYS.

Head — ? Limbs — ? The hinder margin of the dorsal disk expanded, flexible, without any bony plates. The sternum broad, rounded before and behind, hiding the feet, with very distinct moveable flaps over the hinder feet. Sternal callosities 7, the odd one behind the oblong anterior pair, lunar, transverse, the hinder pair large, oblong, only united together on the hinder part of the inner margin.

Hab. Africa.

ASPIDOCHELYS LIVINGSTONII (Pl. XXII. fig. 1, 2).

? *Cyclanosteus frenatus*, Peters, MSS. in Gray, Cat. Shielded Reptiles Brit. Mus. p. 64.

Hab. Mozambique in tributaries of River Zambesi? (*Dr. Livingstone*).

The dorsal shield is 22 inches long and 17 inches wide over the convexity of the back.

3. ON THE MOLLUSCA OF SIAM. BY DR. EDUARD VON MARTENS. (COMMUNICATED BY DR. A. GÜNTHER, FOREIGN MEMBER.)

During my stay in London I have had the opportunity of examining several collections of Siamese shells made by Sir Richard Schomburgk, J. C. Bowring, Esq., Dr. Harland, and Mr. Mouhot.



