

3. NOTICE OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF BATAGUR IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY DR. J. E. GRAY.

Dr. Günther, who is re-examining the Indian Tortoises in the British Museum, has drawn my attention to two young specimens of the genus *Batagur*, which he believes to be different from those that I have hitherto described; and as there appears every reason to believe that they indicate species that has not hitherto been recorded in the Catalogue, I shall proceed to describe them provisionally until we receive more adult representatives of them. They both belong to the subgenus called *Kachuga*, as defined in my 'Catalogue of Shield Reptiles in the British Museum' (p. 35).

BATAGUR PICTA.

Pale grey-brown, with three interrupted dark brown streaks on the back, and a more or less triangular dark brown spot on the front margin of the marginal shields; beneath uniform pale yellow. Nuchal shield none. The first vertebral plate oblong, four-sided, rather longer than broad; the second, third, and fourth six-sided, second and third as long as broad, the fourth rather longer than broad. The margin entire, bent up behind. The pectoral and anal plate as long as broad. Head (when dry) pale olive, blackish on each side.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (*Wallace*).

Length 11, width $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Not full-grown, and with large intercostal spaces on the sides, showing that this species grows to a much larger size.

BATAGUR ELLIOTI.

Young state. Pale grey-brown, one-coloured when dry; the hinder margin strongly and acutely serrated. Nuchal shield broad, short. Second, third, and fourth vertebral shields strongly keeled, and ending in an acute prominence; the first square, rather broader than long; second and third six-sided, broader than long; fourth six-sided, longer than broad. Underside uniform pale yellow. The gular plate triangular; the pectoral and anal shorter than broad. The head dusky brown; temple and beak yellow, with a blackish streak from the nostril to the orbit, and continued behind from the orbit over the tympanum.

Hab. Southern India, River Kistna (*Walter Elliot*).

The specimen is very young, with very large narrow intercostal spaces, showing that it grows to a considerable size. It is known from all the other species by its sharp dentated margin. This character may be obliterated in the adult specimens; but I am not aware that it occurs in any other young *Batagur*, and we have most of the described species in a young state. The specimen here described was procured from Mr. Warwick, the dealer, without any habitat. But Dr. Günther has shown me a drawing, which has been sent to him by my excellent friend Mr. Walter Elliot, of Wolfelee, with the above habitat attached to it, which is so like the specimen described as

almost to lead to the supposition that it was made from the same individual. From the drawing we not only learn the habitat, but also that the colour of the living animal is very like that of the dry specimen.

4. NOTICE OF A NEW SPECIES OF DOGANIA FROM ASIA.
BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

We received for the Museum a dried and varnished specimen of the genus *Dogania*, unfortunately without any special habitat, which appears to be distinct from *Dogania subplana*. It is scarcely two-thirds the size of the specimen which we received from General Hardwicke, which agrees with the type specimen of Geoffroy, on which the species was originally described; yet the dorsal shield is more ossified, the ribs more expanded, and the surface of the bone of the back and chest more granulated. This leads me to believe that it must be of a distinct species; I shall therefore give the diagnosis of the two kinds.

DOGANIA SUBPLANA.

The first odd transverse bone of the dorsal shield smooth, with a narrow band of granules on the middle of the hinder edge. The first, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs narrow, the last being the narrowest and shortest; the second, third, and fourth ribs broader, dilated at the outer end, the width being about one-third of the length. The sternum smooth, with a small, narrow, oblong, longitudinal granular patch on the hinder edge of the transverse bone.

Hab. India, Singapore?

The dorsal disk of this species is well figured by Cuvier, Oss. Fos. iii. t. 13. f. 5.

Mr. Swinhoe informs me that this animal is common in the rivers of China and Formosa; that it is known to the Europeans there by the name of "Terapan," most likely a corruption of the American word "Terrapin," and is esteemed a great delicacy by the Chinese, and fetches a good price in the market to make soup.

The head of the older specimen is not so large compared with the body. The animal has the power of drawing its head within the skin of the neck.

DOGANIA GUENTHERI.

The odd transverse bone in front of the dorsal shield entirely covered with granulations, like the ribs. The ribs all nearly similar in width (nearly four times as long as wide), and very slightly and gradually dilated at the outer end; the last rib the smallest, narrow and short compared with the others. The hinder sternal bones broad, with a large oblong patch of granulations at the inner hinder end. The labral bones with a large indeterminate group of tubercles near the suture that divides them.

Hab. India, ——?