

I fancy that the single papilla at the base of the penial process is rather nearer to the base than is figured by Michaelsen, and much nearer than in the West-African form, and, moreover, it appeared to me to be not symmetrical in its position. The clitellum was not seen by Michaelsen at all. In my specimens the clitellum occupied the same segments; but, as in the species described by myself from Western Africa, that generative region was somewhat undefined in its beginning and ending. The greatest number of segments referable to the clitellum in the West-African species are from xlv.—lxxxv.; but the clitellum was only fully developed upon segments xlvii.—lxxxii. Its general appearance was precisely like that of the species which I have just mentioned. In the present species—and the observations apply to more than one specimen, and are therefore all the more reliable as an expression of normal conditions—the clitellum was much shorter, only extending from segments xl.—lxxi. This rather leads me to the inference that the species with which I am concerned here is in reality different from that which I described from McCarthy Island on the Gambia, and referred to *A. stuhlmanni*. The present worm is undoubtedly *A. stuhlmanni*; and it seems to be necessary, on account of the difference in the clitellum, to use another name for the West-African form. I would propose, therefore, to call the latter *A. budgetti*. It is, however, clearly a very close ally of *A. stuhlmanni*. It is interesting to note that the species of this genus go more or less in couples. The East-African *A. nilotica* corresponds to my *A. millsoni* from West Africa, while *A. stuhlmanni* seems to be nearest to the form which I propose to name *A. budgetti*. At present more information is wanted about *A. emini*; but it appears to be formed rather after the plan of *A. millsoni* and *A. nilotica*. For in those species there are special setæ on the penial processes, while in *A. stuhlmanni* and *S. budgetti* there are setæ of the same pattern as those on the body generally.

March 17, 1903.

G. A. BOULENGER, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Prof. Newton, F.R.S., three photographs of the White Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros simus*), sent to him with the following letter by Mr. C. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner in Zululand:—

Eshowe, Zululand,
6th January, 1903.

DEAR SIR,

I received a letter from you in August 1900, following on an account, written by me in 'The Field,' of an interview I had with White Rhinoceroses about that time. I did not answer your letter at the time, hoping I should be able before long to send you a photograph of the living animal. This, however, I

have not yet been able to procure, although I visited the reserve in which they lived for this special purpose last winter. Their traces were abundant, but my time was limited, and they could not be found. There are, I believe, about ten of these animals living in that reserve, and I do not despair of yet obtaining a photograph of them in life, in which case I shall be pleased to send you a copy of it.

Early last December two of the animals (both bulls), one a very old one and the other not full-grown, strayed out of the reserve into one of the native locations and were killed. I obtained three photographs of one of them, the old bull, taken by an amateur two or three days after it had died. I am forwarding by the same mail as this a copy of each of these photographs, which you are welcome to, and which, I think, demonstrate the fact that they were taken from a specimen of the White Rhinoceros, although the carcass was a good deal distended.

The killing of these two Rhinoceroses was most unfortunate. They suddenly appeared among some native kraals, and the men went out and attacked them with spears. The young one was killed outright; that of which the photograph was taken travelled a long distance after being wounded, and was not found until some days had elapsed.

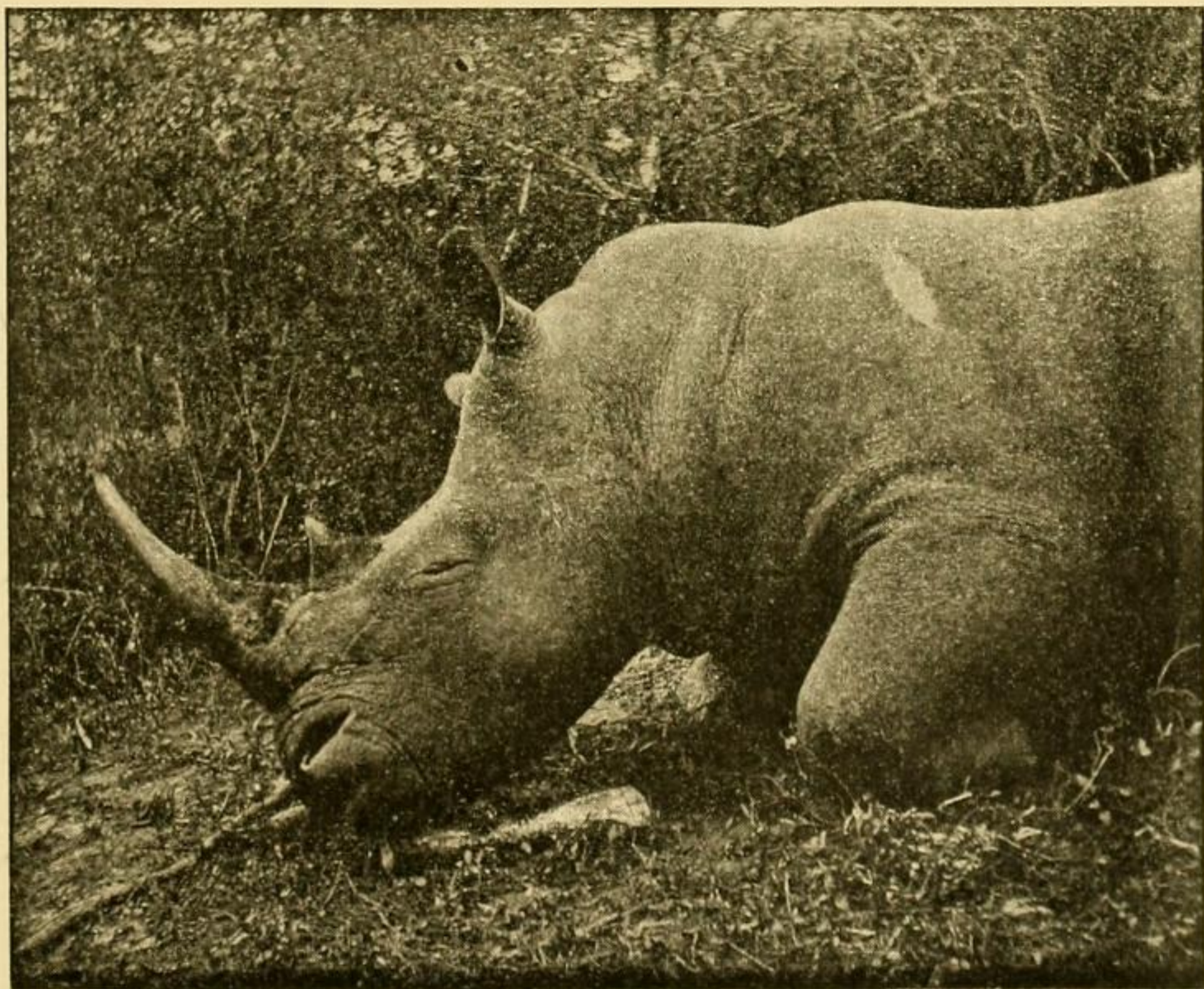
Yours faithfully,

Alfred Newton, Esq.

C. R. SAUNDERS

As these photographs were probably the only representations

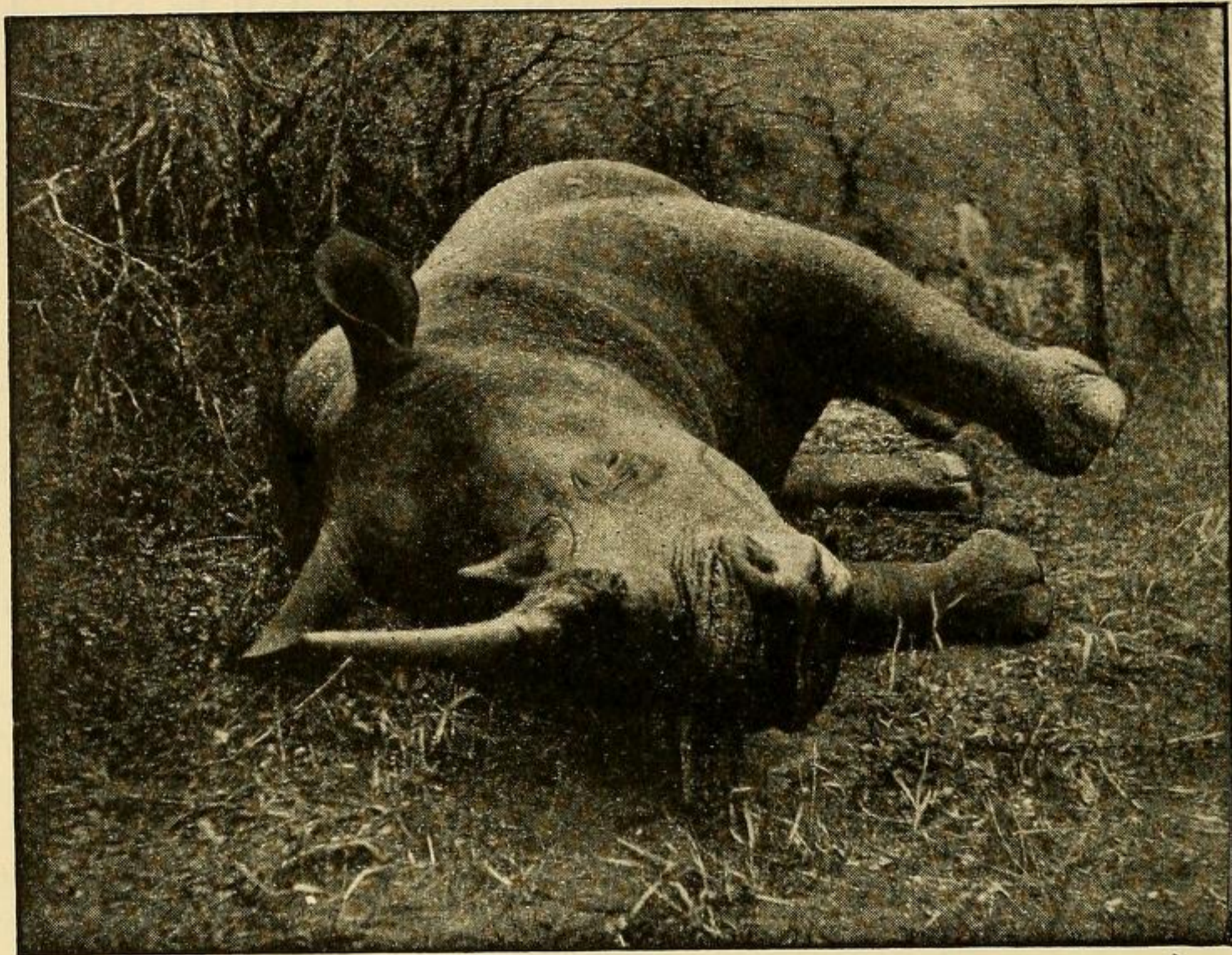
Text-fig. 39.



Recently-killed *Rhinoceros simus*, adult ♂. Dec. 1902.

ever taken of this animal in the flesh, it seemed well worth while reproducing two of them (text-figs. 39, 40).

Text-fig. 40.



Recently-killed *Rhinoceros simus*, adult ♂. Dec. 1902.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skin of a Chinese Monkey, which had been obtained from a hunter by Mr. Henry Brelich, and presented by him to the National Museum. It appeared to represent a new species, the third known, of the remarkable genus *Rhinopithecus*, and was described as follows:—

RHINOPITHECUS BRELICHII, sp. n. (Plate XXI.)

Size very large, apparently larger than either *R. roxellanae* or *R. bieti*; for the skin, though that of a female, is as large as the male of either of the other species. Fur not abnormally elongated in any region, the longest being on the flanks, where the hairs may attain to about 90 mm. in length; those of the back 50–60 mm., and those across the shoulders 70–80. General colour of back glossy slaty grey, the hairs grey to their roots, with shining tips. A prominent oval white patch, 5 inches long by 2 broad, present in the middle line between the shoulders, its hairs white to their roots. Crown suffused with yellowish, its hairs yellow at base, whitening terminally, but with broad black tips; hairs of cheeks