north-west of the Punjab, where two immature specimens were obtained in 1871 by Captain Unwin and described by Mr. Hume (Ibis, 1871, p. 412.).

The occurrence of these birds in Sind must be very unusual, for they were, Mr. Watson says, quite unknown to the fishermen, all of whom are fowlers and know every water-bird in the country well.

Mr. Blanford also called attention to a third skin of a wild swan exhibited by Dr. J. Anderson, who was unable to attend the meeting. This bird was shot at Attock, in the upper Punjab, on the 17th January last by Lieutenant G. P. Hill, of the Rifle Brigade, and presented to the Indian Museum. It proved also to be a specimen of *C. olor*, but rather younger than the two specimens from Sind, the tubercle on the bill not being developed.

The following papers were read—

1.—*On the Antiquities of (Bagurá) Bogra.*—*By* H. Beveridge, C. S. *Rangpur.*

This paper will appear in No. I of the Journal, Part I, for this year.

2.—*Note on the absence of a Horn in the Female of the Sundarban Rhinoceros and Javanese Rhinoceros* (Rh. Javanicus, *Cuv.*)—*By* H. J. Rainey.

Having read with great attention Mr. O. L. Fraser's graphic "Note on a partially ossified Nasal Septum in *Rhinoceros Sondaicus*," which appeared, accompanied with a plate clearly illustrating it, in J. A. S. B., 1875, pp. 10-12, I found a fact mentioned, which, as far as I am aware, has never been before noticed, namely, the absence of a horn in the female of the Sundarban Rhinoceros. As regards this point, Mr. Fraser stated: "* * what is very peculiar, the female has no horn whatsoever." This induced me to endeavour to ascertain if the female of the Javanese Rhinoceros, which is considered to be of identical species with the Sundarban animal, possesses a horn or not, for if the former did not, it would clearly be a distinct and new species. I accordingly applied to Dr. Günther, keeper of the British Museum, Zoological Department, for information on the subject, and that gentleman was good enough to forward to me answers to more than a score of questions on that and other points. But, as his answers were based on an examination of a single specimen of "a skeleton obtained from Java of a Dutch dealer,"* the sex of which was "unknown," the information was of course inadequate, as Dr. Günther himself remarked: "I am afraid the data thus obtained will not be sufficient to settle the distinctness of the Java and Sundarban

* The only one of the kind, I believe, in the British Museum, at least then. H. J. R.

one-horned Rhinoceros, which, however, I consider very probable." The animal was described, in answer to one of the questions, as "not quite full grown, the last molar not quite grown to the head of the stem." The length of horn was given as $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the circumference at the base 19 inches. In reply to the question, whether the female had a horn or not, the answer was "not known."

As the above answers did not at all dispose of the question raised, I addressed a letter to Meinherr W. P. Groenveldt, Secretary of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, in the early part of the current year, asking to be informed positively, whether the single-horned Rhinoceros of Java (*Rh. Sondaicus*, Müller,) is provided with a horn or not. I also asked, whether that species possessed a partially ossified *septum narium* or not. His letter,* in reply to mine, I have just been favoured with, and as it is concise and directly to the point, I may as well quote it at length. It runs as follows:

"Before replying to the question contained in your letter of January "4th, I have consulted two of my friends, Dr. Ploem and Dr. de Gavere, "both experienced zoologists, and as their opinion quite agrees with my "own experience, I think the following information may be regarded as "*positive.*

"The female of the *Rhinoceros Sondaicus* (we prefer calling it *Rh.* "*Javanicus*, following the older name by Cuvier) is not provided with a "horn, but has only a slight rugged protuberance on the skull bone, which "is just visible on the skin too.† The natives say that the female also has "a horn sometimes, but I suspect this to be nothing more than a greater "development of the protuberance in aged specimens.

"The *septum narium* is always partially ossified, but never to such a "degree as in the fossil remains of the *Rh. tichorinus*. In very aged speci- "mens the nasal septum may be quite ossified, but I have never seen any, "and, as far as I know, the ossification agrees with that of the other known "species."

There can now be hardly any doubt that, the one-horned Javanese Rhinoceros and Sundarban Rhinoceros are of identical species, as asserted by Blyth and other well known zoologists.

The PRESIDENT said—that the question of the specific distinctions between the different kinds of Rhinoceros had lately been investigated by Professor Flower, in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1876,

* Bearing date the 20th April, 1878. H. J. R.

† In a photograph of a young female Sundarban Rhinoceros now before me, I observe a prominence there, also. H. J. R.

p. 443, and all the known species except the white African Rhinoceros, *R. simus*, had been beautifully figured by Mr. Wolf to illustrate a paper by Dr. Sclater in the Transactions of the Zoological Society (Vol. IX, Part 11.) The general consensus of opinion, founded on various characters, was that the Javanese and Sandarban Rhinoceroses were identical. In Plate XCVI of the Transactions just mentioned, the *Rhinoceros* from Java is represented and the figure can be compared with the Sundarban animal.

3.—*Notes on* Reptilia *from the Himalayas and Assam.*—*By* W. T. Blanford, F. R. S.

(Abstract.)

The following species are described as new :

Draco major ; the largest form of the genus known, allied to *D. dussumieri* and *D. quinquefasciatus ;* nostrils directed upwards, tympanum naked, a small tubercle behind the orbit, no nuchal crest, the hind-leg falls short of the armpit when laid forward ; gular appendage long, covered with large smooth scales, each fully twice as long and broad as an abdominal scale. A row of enlarged scales, at a distance from each other, along each side. A crest of large pointed scales along the hinder part of the thigh and each side of the tail near the base. The largest specimen measures 14 inches, of which the tail is 9·25. Head and body, in 3 males, 4·75 in. long. The only female procured is smaller and has a very short gular appendage. From near Tavoy : four specimens.

Bronchocela burmana : lateral scales in 23 to 25 longitudinal rows, dorsal row rather larger, scales of abdomen much larger, in about 12 rows, all sharply keeled. Nuchal crest small, no enlarged shields behind the supercilium. Colour green throughout. From near Tavoy : one specimen.

Ulupe davisoni, new genus and species of *Lycodontidæ*. Head short. depressed, distinct from neck ; body slender, compressed. Pupil vertical, *nostril in a single shield, loreal and single præocular united,* two postoculars, supralabials 7, third and fourth entering the orbit. Scales of body smooth, *in* 13 *rows.* Ventrals 265, strongly angulate at the side, anal undivided, subcaudals in 108 pairs. Maxillary teeth few in number. Colour above black with white cross-bands, lower parts white, mottled with dusky behind. Foot of Nawlabu hill, west of Tavoy : one specimen.

Ophites gammiei : scales in 19 *rows,* the dorsal rows keeled, lateral smooth. Body slender, compressed ; head broader, flat. Ventrals 214, bluntly angulate at the sides, anal entire, subcaudals 101 pairs. Anterior frontals small, each about one-third of a post-frontal, and as long as broad, post-frontals much broader in the middle than they are in front and behind, and