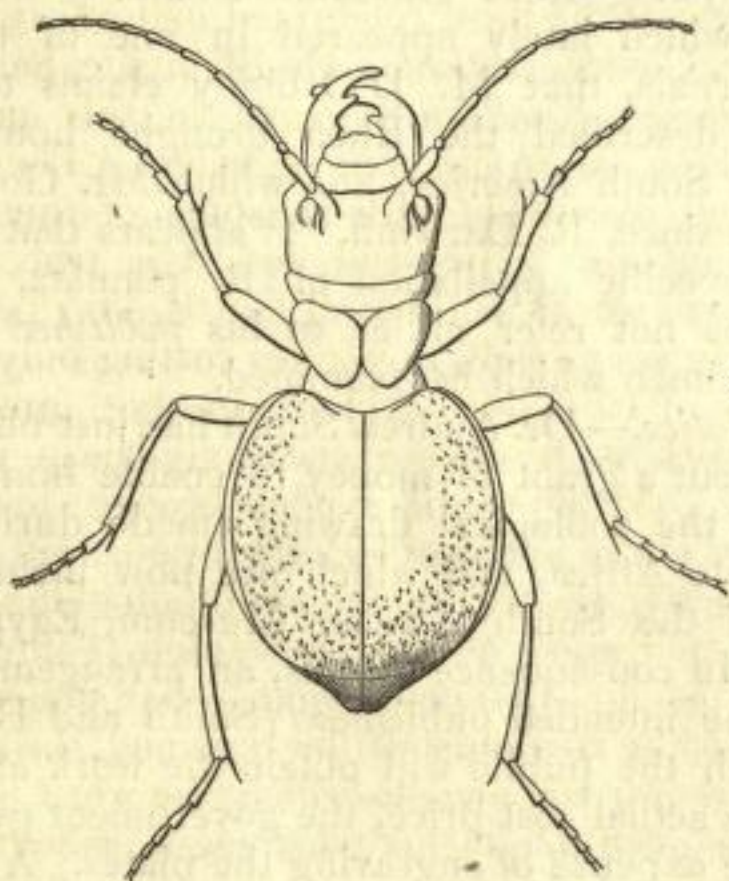


The work comprises a great variety of rare and curious species. The various portions may be purchased separately; and amongst its contributors are to be numbered some of the first naturalists of the age.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS.

DESCRIPTION of a new Coleopterous Insect of the Genus Mantícora.—The genus *Mantícora*, in most modern classifications, stands at the head of the *Cicindélidæ*, and appears to be connected with the more typical species of that family, by means of the genera *Platychè* *Macleay* and *Megacéphala* *Latreille*. Of this genus hitherto but one species has been known; we are now, however (through the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Andrew Smith), made acquainted with a second. (*fig. 62.*)



This species, Dr. Smith informs me, he discovered near Kurrichane, in a clump of dead trees. It is of a larger size than the *Mantícora maxillòsa*, which has long been known as an inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope; the most striking difference, however, between our present species and that just referred to consists in the greater proportionate width of the elytra; I would therefore suggest for it the specific name of *latipennis*. It may be characterised, — *M. àtra*. Elytris subcordatis, latis, scabris; longitudo corporis, $21\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; latitudo, 10 lin.

Upon comparing *M. latipennis* with *M. maxillòsa* the following differences may be observed:—In the former, the head

is larger, exceeding that of the latter nearly one line in length, and about half a line in breadth.* It is also more sparingly punctured on the upper parts, and so is likewise the thorax.

The elytra, as before stated, are much broader (having the proportion of ten to eight), less convex, the lateral margins are more distinctly recurved, and the minute pointed tubercles (which are observed on the elytra of both species) are not quite so distinct, nor do they extend so far inwards as in *M. maxillòsa*. The disc of the elytra is smooth, rather glossy, and has a pitchy hue. — *G. R. Waterhouse. Aug. 19. 1837.*

Bridlington Tertiary Deposit (Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. viii. p. 355.) — “The Bridlington crag bed remains in the same state, and many years may pass away ere any portion of it be again laid bare.” — *William Bean. Scarborough, Aug. 7. 1837. (Extract from a Letter to the Editor.)*

Notice respecting Rhèa Darwinii Gould. — We observe, by a letter which lately appeared in one of the French scientific journals, that M. D’Orbigny claims the right of having first described the Rhèa brought home by Mr. Darwin from South America, and which Mr. Gould named, a few months since, *R. Darwinii*. It appears that D’Orbigny gave it the specific appellation of *R. pennàta*, but in his letter he does not refer either to his *published* characters, or to the specimen which he examined.

Literary Notice. — Dr. Andrew Smith has just obtained from the government a grant of money to enable him to publish the whole of the zoological drawings made during the late expedition into Africa, and which are now included in the exhibition of the South African Museum, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. In consequence of this, an arrangement is being made with the intended publishers (Smith and Elder, Cornhill), by which the public will obtain the work at one fourth or fifth of the actual cost price, the government grant defraying the whole expense of engraving the plates. A grant, for a similar purpose, has also been made to Charles Darwin, Esq., who brought to this country, after the voyage of the *Beagle*, such an immense addition of species in different branches of zoology. In our next Number we shall probably be able to furnish our readers with more definite information as to the plan which will be adopted in carrying the above objects into effect. The works will, of course, be quite distinct.

* I am now comparing the new species with two specimens (of different sexes) of the *M. maxillòsa*; these, however, have been selected by me from a number of individuals of that species, and with which they agreed very closely.

ART. V. *Characters of a new Form in the Fringillidæ; with a Description of the only Species yet referrible to it.* By ANDREW SMITH, M.D., Surgeon to the Forces, Superintendent of the late Expedition for exploring the Interior of South Africa.

IN the many instances in which we have already detected, amongst birds, well-defined natural groups, we have found a certain harmony of characters pervading the entire of their species: indeed, it has been that evident harmony which led to their being regarded as natural groups. It is true, in each group some species are found which do not exhibit all the characters of the more typical ones; yet they nevertheless present us with sufficient indications of their relationship to enable us at once to perceive their proper connexions.

If, then, the existence of these marked corresponding characters are to be regarded as the essence of such groups, it will be necessary, whenever a species presents itself which does not possess the qualifications requisite for admitting it amongst forms already established, to view it as a legitimate object for the type of a new subdivision. Under such circumstances, the Sociable Finch of Southern Africa presents itself to our notice. Whilst no one will deny this bird a place in the *Fringillidæ*, most observers will admit it deficient in the series of subordinate characters which would admit of its being properly included in any of the yet characterised subdivisions of the family; and, in proof of what we have affirmed, no two original observers have hitherto placed it in the same genus. By the most accurate enquirers, it has either been placed in the *Plòceus* of Cuvier or the *Eupléctes* of Swainson.

Unless we are to allow the characters of a group to stand so loosely defined as to admit of the introduction of forms so remote from the typical ones, that no two observers would, in all probability, refer them to the same genus, we cannot possibly regard the bird now under consideration as appertaining either to *Plòceus* or *Eupléctes*. It has not that series of external characters which would establish its place either in the one or the other; and its resorts and habits are directly opposed to both; unless it be believed that we have already sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion, that every natural genus must of necessity have certain modified forms as representatives of other genera.

If it is to be discarded from any connexion with either of the above genera, its legitimate position is far from evident; and, therefore, to speculate upon probabilities might only increase that obscurity. What is quite incomprehensible with our present materials, will doubtless become evident,

when most of the stores which nature has still in reserve shall have been accumulated; and, till then, any labour directed otherwise than to that end will, in all likelihood, only prove labour lost. For the reception of this South African bird, I would, then, propose the

Subgenus PHILETARUS.

Bill rather long, and pointed, higher than broad, and entering between the feathers of the forehead; culmen rounded and curved; commissure sinuated; edges of mandibles slightly inflexed; nostrils near base of upper mandible, round, and behind edged with feathers; a few short rigid bristles at angles of mouth. *Wings* moderate; when closed, covering half the tail; three outermost quill-feathers nearly of equal length, and the longest. *Tail* rounded. *Legs* strong, scutellated in front; middle toe considerably longer than the lateral ones, which are nearly of equal length, and shorter than the hinder one. *Claws* strong, compressed, curved, and pointed.

PHILETARUS LEPIDUS. (*Plœcus socius Cuvier, Eupléctes lepidus Swainson.*)

Male. The upper parts of the head and the back drab brown; the sides of the neck, the interscapulars, and a longitudinal stripe in front of each leg at base, black or black brown; the feathers margined with Isabella; chin, and a stripe between it and anterior angle of each eye, pure black; sides of head and under parts of body, Isabella; quill and tail feathers dark brown; the latter, towards tips, of an Isabella tint: bill a pale horn-colour, inclining to bluish white towards point. Length, from shoulder to tip of wings, 2" 10''' ; tail, 1" 10''' ; tarsus, 10''' ; bill, 8''' . Total length of bird, 5 in.

Female. No black on the chin or at the base of mandibles; in other respects, resembles the male.

Inhabits the interior of southern Africa, and is generally found in dry arid situations. A great many individuals are usually found associated together; and under one common roof they build their nests, which in some cases form such large and weighty masses as to break the strong branches of large and lofty trees, upon which they usually place them. In its manners, it resembles the *Pyrgitæ*, and still more, perhaps, the *Plocépasser*, a small African group, first indicated by me in June, 1836.

ART. VI. *Notes on the Pern, or Honey Buzzard.*
By EDWARD BLYTH, Esq.

AFTER the admirable and detailed description which Mr. Yarrell has collated of that curious and interesting bird, the *Pernis apivorus*, and the attention which Mr. Macgillivray has bestowed upon it, in common with the rest of its tribe, in his laboured work on the raptorial birds of Britain, it would seem almost a hopeless task to endeavour to throw further light upon the species. Whilst every writer, however, who has