ADDENDA.

FAM. SAMIADÆ.

Genus Cercopethicus.

Cercopithecus pogonias, Bennett. The hairs of the upper surface are black, ringed with whitish, producing a grizzled appearance, which occupies the back part of the head, the fore part of the back, the sides, the outer surface of the anterior limbs, and the posterior hands. In the middle of the back commences a broad black patch, which extends to the tail, and is continued along its upper surface for about two-hirds of the length of that organ, the remaining portion being black both above and below. On the forehead the hairs are vellowish ringed with black; a few black hairs occupy the middle line; and on each side passing from above the eye to the ear is a broad patch of black. The whiskers expand very broadly on each side of the face; the hairs composing them are yellowish white, occasionally but very sparingly ringed with dusky black. The ear has internally a long tuft of hairs of the same colour with those of the whiskers. The outer side of the hinder limbs, the hands excepted, is yellowish grizzled with black, their colour being intermediate in intensity between the lightest portion of the sides and the whiskers. The under surface of the body, the insides of the limbs, and the under surface of the proximal two-thirds of the tail, are reddish yellow. Length of body and head seventeen inches; length of tail twenty-four inches.

Inhabits Fernando Po.

FAM. VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

Pteropus phaiops, Temm. Body large; nosc long; ears short and pointed, fur long and abundant, slightly curled, membranes black, a black blotch upon the nose; fore parts of body pale yellow, breast light reddish, back black-maronne.

Inhabits Madagascar.

Obs. This is probably Pteropus Edwardii described at page 20.

Vespertilio Goudotii, Smith. (Goudot's Bat.) Hair of moderate length, longer on the face, head, and upper parts of

body, than on the lower parts. Head rather small; point of nose bare and black; nostrils round, and opening laterally; upper lip on each side behind nostrils thickly covered with long hair; ears as long as the head, slightly rounded at points, and each with a large deep notch on its outer edge; on the outer surface towards base covered with chesnut hair, on the inner surface toward inner edges with a thin sprinkling of short tawny hair; tragus long and tapering to a point. The surface colour of the upper parts of head and body light maronne or dull chesnut; of the under parts dull tawny or pale brown; the bases of the hairs above dusky, of those beneath dull black; membranes brown with a purplish tint; tail of the same length as the interfemoral membrane. Length from nose to base of interfemoral membrane two inches and a half; length of interfemoral membrane one inch and three quarters; expanse of wings nine inches.

Inhabits Madagascar.

ORDER FERÆ,

Smith. Form robust; legs short; hair Felis Fearonii. short on the body and extremities, rather longer on the sides and under parts of the neck, and longest on the belly and upper part of the neck; on the latter, forming a sort of a mane, which is brindled or clouded with black. Ground colour tawny white or a pale cream-colour, darkest upon the back and outer surfaces of extremities: the feet in some specimens light fulvous. Chin, anterior part of throat, and sides of neck behind the cars, without variegation; all the other parts of neck, body, and extremities, rather closely marked with small somewhat roundish black spots, which are largest upon the back and outer sides of thighs; on the lower parts of limbs they are inclined to an oblong shape: on the inner sides of extremities and belly the spots are less numerous, on the latter they are of a paler tint and less distinctly defined. Top of head and cheeks slightly brindled with black; the forehead is divided by a narrow longitudinal blackish stripe and a deep black line occurs over each eye; cars short and rounded at tips, outer surfaces with a deep black, transverse blotch, which is widest behind. Tail towards base variegated with black spots, smallest and most numerous upon the upper surface, about the middle it is marked with narrow short transverse stripes, towards the point with three or more distinct black rings; nails covered each with a tuft of long black hair. Length from forehead to root of tail three feet two inches; length of tail sixteen inches.?

Inhabits Southern Africa,-North-east of Natal.

Obs. The description of this species is not to be regarded as perfect, it having been drawn up from an examination of portions of skins of dif-

ferent individuals. I have as yet met with no specinen in which the skin of the face was complete. Judging from the appearance of the skins I have seen, I should be inclined to regard this species as approaching in figure the Felis Chaus of Guildenstadt.

FAM. VIVERRIDÆ.

Genus VIVERRA.

Viverra maculata, Gray. (Square-spotted Genet) Colour grey-brown, with a brown streak down the back, commencing narrow just between the bladebones and widening as it reaches the tail, slightly erectile like a crest, with three interrupted narrow streaks on the back of the neck, reaching over the shoulder and extending along the sides of the back in three series of spots, the spots of the two higher series square, those of the highest series the largest and nearer together, of the lower series roundish; the sides of the belly with scattered black-brown spots; shoulder and hind-legs with moderate roundish black spots; beneath pale whitish, with a few scattered small dark spots. Head grey-brown, with a dark rough place on each side the nose and a small one on the inner angle of the eyebrow, a long white spot before the eye, and six small blackish spots between the ears, in front of the face, placed in two groups of three each. Tail reaching to the ears, rather furry, triangular, broader beneath, with seven black bands, increasing in breadth towards the end. Feet black-brown.

Inhabits Northern Africa.

Viverra binotata, Temm. (Two-spotted Civet.) Colour grey, with scattered black spots of unequal size, and two white spots on the top of the shoulders; tail longer than the body, spotted and ringed with black.

Inhabits Ashantee.

Genus CRYPTOPROCTA, Bennett.

Plantigrade; toes webbed almost to their extremities, five on each foot, armed with claws more or less retractile, on the forefeet sharp, and resembling those of cats; an anal pouch.

Cryptoprocta typicus. General appearance approaches that of Paradoxurus; but the fur is short, adpressed and of uniform colour, and the tail is slender, cylindrical, and equally hairy all round, rendering it probable that this organ is not subject to being curled in the manner usual to that genus. In the young individual belonging to the Zoological Society, "the dentary characters could not be ascertained, its teeth being only of the deciduous class. Its anatomical structure resembles, in the shortness of the intestines, the size and direction of the execum;

the disposition of the superficial vessels of the kidneys, and in some other respects, that of the typical Viverridæ, and approaches nearly to the structure of the Felidæ. Mr. Bennett stated his impression that the animal should be regarded as the type of a new genus, nearly allied to, but distinct from, Paradoxurns."

Inhabits Madagascar.

Cryptoprocta ferox, Bennett. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1833, p. 46.

FAM. MANGUSTIDÆ.

Genus Crossarchus. F. Cuvier.

Incisors 6, canines \(\frac{1}{1}\), molars \(\frac{5}{5}\),\(-36\). Teeth like those of the Ichneumon; head rounded; snout slightly prolonged, moveable, terminated by a muzzle, on the margins of which the nostrils are situated. Eyes small, pupils round; ears small and round, with two prominent lamelliform lobes placed one above the other in their concavity. Fur composed of two hinds of hair; feet with five toes; an anal pouch; tail moderate; form rather robust.

Crossarchus typicus. (The Mangue.) Colour brown throughout, paler on the head, and slightly tinted with yellow, most distinct on the anterior parts, which arises from the hairs being deep brown at their base and tipped with yellow, and this latter portion of them is longer towards the neck and shoulders than on the hinder parts and thighs. The woolly hairs are numerous, and covered almost entirely by the silky ones, some of which are an inch and a half long; they are, however, very short on the head and limbs, and the tail appears to be furnished with them only on its upper and under surfaces; the hairs incline irregularly in various directions. Tail, when the animal is in motion, usually curved downwards. Length of the head three inches and a half; of the body, eight; of the tail, seven: medium height five inclies.

Inhabits the Western Coast of Africa.

Crosarchus Dubius, F. Cuvier. Hist. Nat. des Mammiferes.

Obs. The animal which forms the type of this genus is allied by certain of its characters both to Ichneumon and Ryzæna, and is to be considered as holding an oscillant position between them.

ORDER GLIRES.

Genus Aulacodus. Van Swind.
Incisors 3, canines 3 3, molars 4 4,—20. Canines of upper jaw deeply furrowed; molars lamellated; no cheek pouches; anterior feet with four toes and the rudiments of a thumb, hinder ones with four toes; nails curved, strong, rounded above, dilated and channelled beneath; tail moderate, hairy and attenuated.*

Aulacodus Swinderianus, Temm. Covering consisting entirely, except on the tail, of flattened somewhat spine-like bristles, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the tips only of which are flexible and hair-like: the dark space which occupies the greater portion of each of the bristles exhibits a changeable metallic lustre, varying in different positions from deep steel-blue to bright copper-red. The length of the body and head is seventeen inches, or measured along the convexity of the back twenty; of the tail nine inches. The ears nearly concealed by the bristly covering, is 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch long and 1 broad.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.

Ground Pig or Ground Rat of the Natives. Probably the Wild Rat, bigger than a Cat, mentioned by Bosman.

Obs. Temmicks considers this genus as near to Arctomys.

FAM. CAPRIDÆ.

Capra nubica, F. Cuvier. (The Wild Goat of Egypt.) Horns two feet long, half black, compressed on their inner surfaces and rounded in front, with twelve or thirteen prominent nobs. Colour of hair fulvous grey mixed with brown; lower parts of shoulders and flanks brown; legs brown before and white behind, pasterns white with spots of the same colour upon the heels and wrists, the brown forms a ring behind the toes of all the feet; dorsal line blackish, which is also the colour of the tail; beard black.

Inhabits Upper Egypt.
Geoffroy St. Helaire et F. Cuvier. Hist. Nat. des Mamm.
Lwr. 50.

^{* &}quot;The deep sulci on the anterior surface of the incisor teeth of the upper jaw are situated nearer to the inner than to the outer edge of the tooth, and divide its face into three ridges, the inner of which is half the breadth of the middle, and the middle less than half the breadth of the outer. The molar teeth of the upper jaw have two re-entering folds of enamel on the outer, and one on the inner side; the outer passing beyond the middle of the crown, the inner central and less deeply entering: all the teeth are nearly equal in size; the anterior three are nearly square; the posterior somewhat rounded: there is no notching on the outer edge, but a distinct notch exists where the enamel folds in on the inner side, especially of the three posterior teeth. In the lower jaw the first molar has three folds of enamel on the inner side passing beyond the middle of the crown, and one small fold slightly notched on the outer: the second and third have two inner folds and one outer, all notched at the edge: the posterior is nearly similar, but more rounded behind. This system of dentition bears a greater resemblance to that of Erethizon, F. Cuvier, than to that of any other genus of the Rodentia."