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Sharks' Fins exported from Bombay, chiefly to China, 1845-46.

Weight, 8771 cwt. 50 lbs. Value, 182,316 rupees.

The following are some of the entries of imports of sharks' fins into Bombay in 1845-46 :—

	Weight.		Value.
	cwts.	lbs.	rupees.
African Coast	104	28	2,118
Arabian Gulf.	1493	98	30,786
Malabar	554	76	10,757
Cutch and Scinde	1149	98	25,076
Kurrachee.	589	81	13,096
Konkan.	692	44	14,118

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CRUSTACEAN.

BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S. ETC.

CYPRIDINA ZEALANDICA. (Annulosa, Pl. XVII.)

The valves of the carapace are of an oval form, somewhat flattened, but convex in the centre, and concentrically striated. The striæ are numerous, close-set, and of a waved appearance. The surface of the valves is covered with minute punctations, which probably give origin in the fresh state to short hairs, though they are not visible in the dried specimens. The anterior extremity is slightly narrower than the posterior. The whole carapace is of a uniform white colour. The natural size is about one-fourth of an inch in length and one-fifth of an inch in breadth.

Two specimens were sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. Taylor of Waimati, New Zealand, along with a collection of marine and freshwater shells, but without any history attached to them.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANATOMY OF THE TAPIR.

BY H. N. TURNER, JUN.

A young American Tapir having unfortunately died in the Society's establishment, I have been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Mitchell, to make some interesting observations on the structure of that animal; and I now propose to notice a few points, which I believe to be hitherto unrecorded, calling attention at the same time to certain interesting resemblances, both external and internal, existing between this form and those to which the more philosophic principles of modern zoology have proved that it is most nearly allied. Perhaps I may be permitted to recall the fact, that it was through the preference formerly given to those accounts which assigned to the Tapir a complex stomach, that Cuvier was led to abandon that method of subdividing the Ungulata, which Professor Owen has since shown to be the true one, and which, in the paper that I last had the honour to communicate, I have endeavoured still further to support. It is very possible that Cuvier, had *no* accounts of the anatomy of the Tapir been extant, might have followed up and established his original idea; for on external examination alone, characters fully suf-