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London, Taylor and Francis, Ltd.

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ser.3:v.20=no.115-120 (1867):

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/53344>

Page(s): Page [i], Page 300, Page 301

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THE ANNALS
AND
MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY,

INCLUDING

ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND GEOLOGY.

(BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE 'ANNALS' COMBINED WITH LOUDON AND
CHARLESWORTH'S 'MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.')

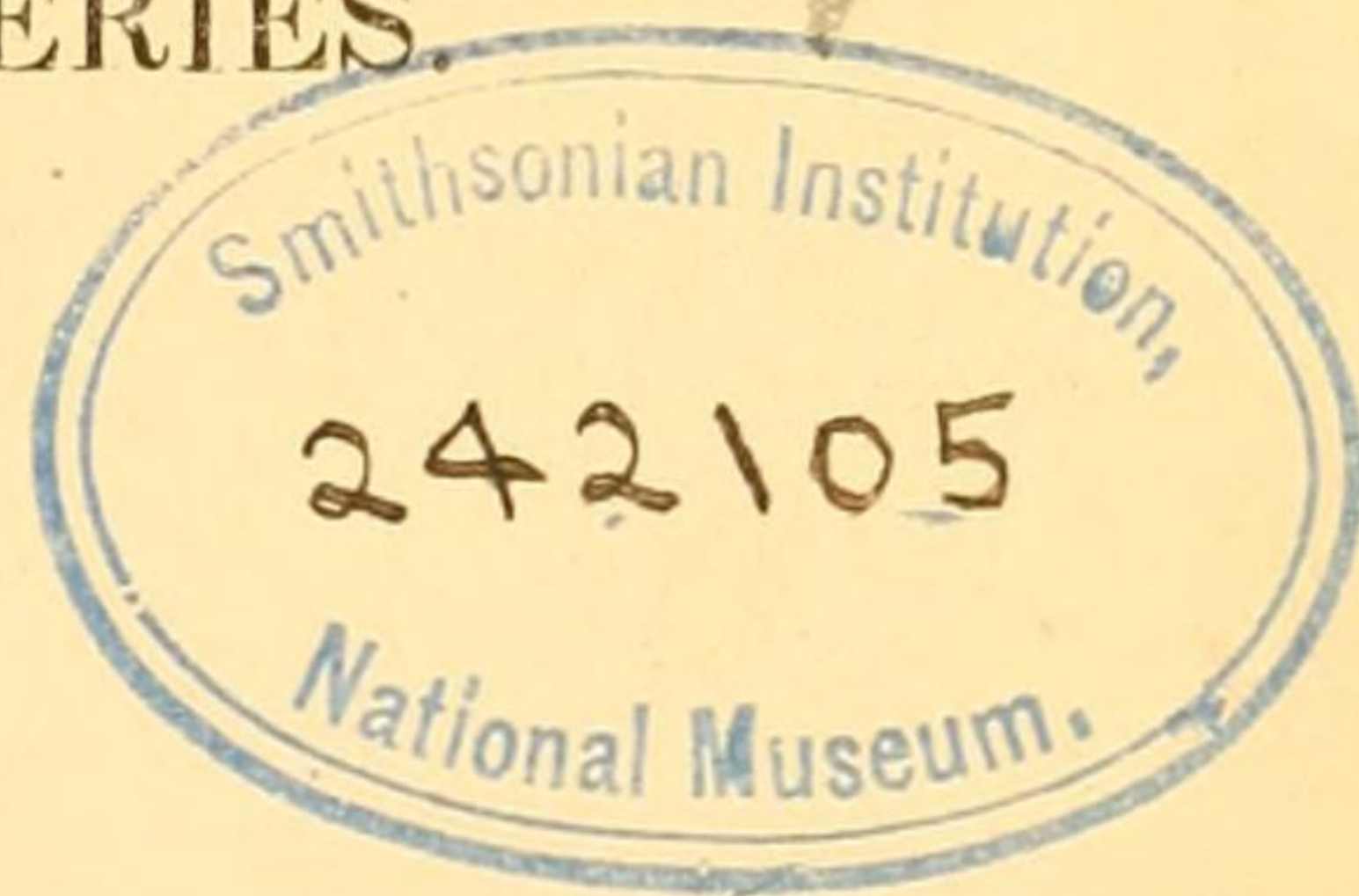
CONDUCTED BY

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JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. &c.,

AND

WILLIAM FRANCIS, Ph.D., F.L.S.

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VOL. XX.—THIRD SERIES.  
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LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS.

SOLD BY LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.;

KENT AND CO.; BAILLIÈRE, REGENT STREET, AND PARIS:

MACLACHLAN AND STEWART, EDINBURGH:

HODGES AND SMITH, DUBLIN: AND ASHER, BERLIN.

1867.

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The anatomy of the eye and ear is fully described in the original paper, together with that of the digestive, nervous, and vascular systems; in connexion with this last, remarkable vascular retia were found, situated in the axillary, submaxillary, and cervical regions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of a new Species of Spider Monkey (Ateles Bartlettii) in the British Museum. By Dr. J. E. GRAY.

MR. EDWARD BARTLETT, who is collecting specimens on the banks of the Amazons, has sent home a new and beautiful species of spider monkey, which I propose to call *Ateles Bartlettii*, in honour of the father and sons. Every one acquainted with the father knows him as a most careful and accurate observer and most obliging person; and I believe his sons are following in his footsteps.

Ateles Bartlettii may be thus distinguished:—

Fur abundant, long, and soft. Black; the cheeks white, a band across the forehead over the orbits bright reddish yellow; the chest, belly, inner side and front and back of the limbs, and the sides and under surface of the tail yellow.

Hab. Brazil, the upper part of the Amazons (Bartlett). In Brit. Mus.

Note on a Species of Planarian Worm hitherto apparently not described. By the Rev. W. HOUGHTON, M.A., F.L.S.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—I have recently met with a form of Planarian worm which I am unable to identify with any described species, either in Diesing's 'Systema Helminthum' or in Johnston's 'Catalogue of non-parasitic Worms in the British Museum.' It belongs to the family of Dalyellidæ, and is a species of the genus *Typhloplana*, Hemp. & Ehrenb. Diesing (Syst. Helminth. vol. i. p. 231) enumerates four freshwater species of this genus; and Dr. Johnston admits two into the British fauna, viz. *T. fœcunda* and *T. prasina*, the first of which is white, the second of a beautiful grass-green colour. My specimens are almost entirely black, except at the margins near the head. I find them within the stems of *Sparganium* in a weedy reedy pond where other Planariæ (such as *Polycelis nigra* and *P. brunnea*, *Planaria lactea* and *P. torva*) are common. The species, which I believe to be new, occurs sparingly. Diesing's definition of the genus is as follows:—

“*Corpus* oblongum, teretiusculum. *Caput* corpori continuum. *Os* centrale v. subcentrale. *Ocelli* nulli. *Aperturæ* genitales.... *Aquarum dulcium*, rarissime maris incolæ.”

The species, which I propose to call *Typhloplana nigra*, may be thus described:—

Body rounded anteriorly, tapering to a point behind; colour deep

black, except near the head, where the margin is white when viewed under a lens. Length about 2 lines. Motion active.

From the bodies of some individuals I have pressed about twenty round, reddish-brown, capsulated ova. It will be seen, by a reference to Dr. Johnston's 'Catalogue' (p. 16), that this species bears a great resemblance to the *T. (Planaria) prasina* of Sir John Dalyell, and differs almost solely in colour. I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
W. HOUGHTON.

Megaceros hibernicus in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to Mr. H. G. Seeley's letter in the 'Annals' for August 1867, on the Irish Elk, I beg to remark that I was acquainted with the passage in Prof. Owen's 'British Fossil Mammals' to which Mr. Seeley alludes; but, as the bone to which my note referred was found in *Cambridgeshire*, and as *Megaceros hibernicus* is not common in the Fens, I supposed that its occurrence was worth recording. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Dublin, Aug. 26, 1867.

NORMAN MOORE.

Note on Ursus lasiotus, a hairy-eared Bear from North China.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

The Zoological Society has recently received a bear from North China. It belongs to the same group as the European bear (*Ursus arctos*), the Grisly Bear (*U. ferox*), and the Japanese bear, having a broad head rounded above behind, a moderate broad nose, and prominent ears.

It differs from these species in having the ears covered externally and, especially, internally with long soft hairs, those on the inside forming a tuft that nearly fills up and projects beyond the cavity of the ear. The fur is longer than in the European and Japanese bear at the same seasons; and there is a large tuft of longer hair on the back part of the throat, which is bent forwards at the tips. It is nearly as black as the Japanese bear; but it has a brownish nose and no indications of the angular mark on the chest usually found in that species, and it is of a larger size.

These peculiarities induce me to believe that the Chinese hairy-eared bear is a distinct species, for which I propose the name of *Ursus lasiotus*. When we have an opportunity of examining the skin and bones more particularly, I expect that more important specific characters will be observed. It is very distinct from the Syrian or Isabella bear of the mountains of Asia, which has a long narrow head.

Mr. Bartlett believed that it was a distinct species as soon as he saw it on board the ship. It is probably the bear that the Chinese lead about and teach to tumble, as shown in Chinese pictures, and as the "bear-leaders" in my childhood's days used to exhibit in London the European brown bear.