

would doubtless belong) to be compared with skulls of *R. sumatrensis*. Mr. Manson had stated that the front horn of his specimen was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the second merely a stud between the eyes.

Mr. Sclater remarked that this was the third¹ recorded occurrence of a Two-horned Rhinoceros north of the Bay of Bengal.

Mr. Sclater also called attention to the fact that Mr. W. Jamrach had just imported a young living specimen of the Rhinoceros of the Bengal Sunderbans, which was either *Rhinoceros sondaicus* or a very closely allied form². Mr. Sclater had lately examined this animal, which was of the female sex, and measured about 3 feet in height. At this time of life there was certainly no appearance of a horn on the nose.

Mr. Sclater exhibited a small living Amphisbænian (*Blanus cinereus*) which had been accidentally brought to England in the roots of a hot-house plant from Port St. Mary, Spain, and had been presented to the Society by John Goddard, Esq., Elmer Lodge, Beckenham.

The following papers were read:—

1. On the Mammals of Asia Minor. By CHARLES G. DANFORD, F.Z.S., and EDWARD R. ALSTON, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Received February 20, 1877.]

(Plate XXXI.)

The general lack of information as to the fauna of Asia Minor seems to render an apology unnecessary for the introduction of the following very imperfect list of the mammals known to inhabit that country.

In drawing up this catalogue, reference has been made to various notes which have appeared in our 'Proceedings'³, which relate chiefly to the districts of Trebizond and Erzeroum, and also to a few notices of animals in various books of travels⁴, especially in those of Mr. Ainsworth and M. Tchihatcheff. To these are added the animals either observed by Danford, or ascertained by him to occur in the country.

¹ One being that of the specimen of *R. lasiotis* now in the Gardens, and the second that recorded P. Z. S. 1875, p. 566.

² See P. Z. S. 1876, p. 751.

³ E. T. Bennett, "Observations on several Mammalia from Trebizond and Erzeroum," P. Z. S. 1835, pp. 89, 90. E. D. Dickson and H. J. Ross, "Notes accompanying a Collection of Birds (&c.) from Erzeroum," P. Z. S. 1839, pp. 119-123. C. G. Danford, "Notes on the Wild Goat (*Capra aegagrus*, Gm.)," P. Z. S. 1875, pp. 458-468.

⁴ Of these we may mention:—Ainsworth, 'Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldea' (London, 1838); Spratt and Forbes, 'Travels in Lycia' (London, 1847); Baker, 'Lares and Penates' (London, 1853); Curzon, 'Armenia' (London, 1854); Tchihatcheff, 'Asie Mineure' (Paris, 1856); and Kotschy, 'Reise in d. Cilicischen Taurus' (Gotha, 1858).

The districts were personally acquainted

1. The highlands same name

2. The low country Denizli, especially

3. The high plain of Lycia near

4. The high country Ala Dagh, the

5. The country Black Sea, and which forest-covered range

principally a barren about 3000 feet.

The time spent season of the year

early spring

Both the facts exhaustive one, as

Rodents, many do inhabit the country

as a contribution Asia Minor

With regard to the we have consulted

Cyprus, Persia, and for Palestine, Mr

Turkistan

The species of which with an asterisk; the doubtful are not

1. *VESPERUGO

Common to the country at the village of Iss

rocky hills, where, on roadside are a few

This was the only will doubtless be found

2. *CROCOTURUS

Common to the north by Eichwald and

¹ Expéd. Sci. en L. Kotschy,

² Unger and Kotschy, Asiatic

³ Zoogr. Reise, pp. 84

⁴ P. Z. S. 1835, pp. 84

⁵ Turkistan, the Jevon Hist.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877
270-282 ~~1877~~

Canon Tristram, the common Shrew of North Palestine is *C. aranea* auct.¹; and closely allied (if distinct) species have been described from Persia and Georgia.

3. ERINACEUS EUROPÆUS, Linn.?

A Hedgehog which is not uncommon in various parts of the country probably belongs to this species, which is known to inhabit the Lebanon and the Caucasus; but specimens obtained in the Smyrna district on Danford's visit to the country were not preserved.

4. FELIS UNCIA, Schreb. *Kaplan*.

Not common, but generally distributed in the mountains near Smyrna and on those bordering the southern coasts. The Ounce of Asia Minor was specifically separated by Valenciennes under the name of *Felis tulliana*², but our friend Mr. D. G. Elliot, who has examined the typical specimens, can find no trustworthy distinctive characters.

This animal, though generally very shy, sometimes shows great daring. On one occasion, after firing several shots at a small herd of Wild Goats, Danford was following up a wounded male, which shortly afterwards fell over a cliff. To reach the spot where he lay, a circuit had to be made, which took not more than ten minutes; but on coming to the place nothing remained but a pool of blood and a few handfuls of hairs; the tracks of two Ounces were easily discernible in the patches of snow; nor did he ever see any thing more either of the Goat or the thieves. The natives both trap and shoot Ounces, and great value is set upon their skins.

5. *FELIS CATUS, Linn. *Yaban kedî* (Wild Cat).

A male and female of this species were obtained among the rocks near Zebil, at an elevation of 3000-4000 feet. The natives say they are not uncommon. Their principal food appears to be a species of Mouse (*Mus mystacinus*, see p. 279), of which no less than fourteen were found in the stomach of one of the Cats trapped. In these skins the ground-colour is of a clearer grey, and the dark markings of the flanks are much more broken up into distinct spots, than in European examples of the species.

[*FELIS LYNX, Linn.

A fine skin obtained in Constantinople, and stated to be from Asia Minor, is nearly uniform light rufous above, with obscure spots on the flanks, and markings on the limbs hardly darker than the colour of the back; the terminal third of the tail is black. It agrees well with Blyth's *F. isabellina*³ from Tibet; but we do not think that the form is more than a variety of *F. lynx*, which has

¹ *Sorex russulus* (Zimm.), not *S. araneus*, Linn.

² Compt. Rend. Ac. Paris, xlii. p. 1035. Figured by Tchihatcheff, As. Min., Zool. pl. i.

³ Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xvi. pt. ii. p. 1178.

long been known to
found in Turkestan

6. *FELIS PARD

REBE. A small s
found in the Tr
of the Caucasus
Turkey
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in the
in the

7. *FELIS CARA

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8. *FELIS ASTR

Nor was mon
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9. *FELIS VULG.

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10. *FELIS STRE

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11. *FELIS LUP

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by the Kap

12. *FELIS AUR

Generally commo

13. *FELIS VULG

the
Proc. Zool. Soc.