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In Entomology the only article is entitled "Descriptions of new Hemipterous Insects collected in the expedition to the Rocky Mountains," by Mr. Say. The number of species described is about fifty; but it is proper to remark that Mr. Say adopts the Linnean definition of *Hemiptera*, and thus confounds under one order insects referable to the two classes, *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*; for instance *Gryllus*, *Pentatoma*, and *Cicada*. The species are all referred to established genera, and appear to present no striking peculiarities.

The only remaining papers connected with Zoology are the "Description of a new species of *Trilobite*," by Dr. Bigsby; and observations "On two genera and several species of *Crinoidea*," by Mr. Say. The latter has already been given entire at page 311 of our second volume, together with some valuable additions from the pen of Mr. G. B. Sowerby. Of the former we have only to remark that it is referable to the genus *Paradoxus* of Brongniart, and that it was discovered in limestone above the saliferous sandstone, and consequently in a more recent formation, than the rocks best known as abounding in *Trilobites*.

Voyage autour du Monde, fait par ordre du Roi, sur les Corvettes l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les Années 1817, 1818, 1819, et 1820, par M. Louis de Freycinet, Capit. de Vaisseau, &c.

Partie Zoologique; par MM. Quoy et Gaimard, Médecins de l'Expédition. Livraisons i.—xiii. 4to Planches coloriées lxxviii. Folio.

IN the letters of M. Arago, and in the numerous extracts and notices contained in the various Journals, the outlines of the Voyage round the World, undertaken by the orders of the French government in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, have been so repeatedly given as to have become familiar to every reader.

To the route pursued by the Corvettes *L'Uranie* and *La Physicienne* until their final loss off the Falkland Islands, it is therefore unnecessary to advert particularly, while noticing the zoological results of this interesting expedition. Numerous and valuable as they are, and grateful as we must consequently feel to MM. Quoy and Gaimard for their collection, it may readily be presumed that they might have been rendered still more important had due attention been paid to the subject by the heads of the French marine. It is indeed somewhat singular that a government which professes the warmest attachment to scientific pursuits, and which even numbers among its members, men whose talents in the various departments of science, and especially in Zoology, cannot be disputed, should have neglected to avail itself to the fullest extent of the opportunities afforded by such a voyage, as that of M. Freycinet. To account for the anomalous circumstance of no naturalist whatever having been attached to a voyage of scientific discovery, we are informed that this able navigator had been so forcibly struck by the irregularity and insubordination which he had witnessed in the expedition of M. Baudin, (an expedition which is too generally known in consequence of the cruel and ungenerous treatment of Captain Flinders, while it is strongly impressed on the memory of naturalists by the names of Péron and Le Sueur,) that he had determined on receiving under his command no person except such as belonged to the marine, and were consequently dependent on him as their superior officer. He ought surely to have been aware that to him as commandant every person on board, whether civil or naval, was bound to submit, and that even a passenger embarking under his charge, would have been responsible to him for his conduct so long as he remained with the expedition.

We will not stop to inquire whether the objection of M. Freycinet might have originated in any hidden motive; nor will we even suspect the possibility of its recurring to his recollection, that the laurels of the former expedition were entirely reaped by the naturalists who formed part of it. It is sufficient to say that his objection was received as valid by the French government. No naturalist was therefore appointed to accompany him; and

this department of science was consequently left to the medical officers of the two corvettes. Of the duty thus gratuitously undertaken by them they have well acquitted themselves, and they are therefore entitled to our most cordial thanks; but these thanks are not equally due to their superiors. If the fact be, as M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire has stated in his report on their labours, that "in the French monarchy every thing ought to be done, and is done, by the king, and for the king," we almost doubt whether our zoologists have not been guilty of *lèse-majesté* by interfering with the prerogative of their royal master, in performing more than was set down for them. That he has virtually pardoned them for this offence of commission, may be inferred from his having adopted the results of their labours, and having given them to the public, as part of the official narrative: but he has himself to answer to the scientific public, whom he courts, for his own sin of omission, which we sincerely hope will not be repeated in this kind, either by him or by any other government. To the trifling expense, as compared with the extensive information to be acquired by attaching a competent naturalist to every expedition of discovery or of survey, no objection would we are confident be offered by the most economical of our own purse-holders. Were this the proper place for such an appeal, we would strenuously urge the subject on the attention of the British government, and fervently entreat them to embrace every opportunity of extending our knowledge of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and thereby probably increasing our domestic comforts and our national resources; but we are here precluded from doing so, and must return to the more immediate object of this article, from which we have already wandered too far.

The official account of the expedition of M. Freycinet, as published by the French government, is divided into seven parts: the History of the Voyage; the Hydrography; the Meteorology; the Philology and Vocabularies; the Observations on the Pendulum and Magnetism; the Botany; and the Zoology. Of this latter department alone have we to speak. Its execution will be sufficiently characterized by observing that it is such as was to be anticipated in a national work supported by national resources,

For the use of the copy which we have consulted, we have great pleasure in returning our thanks to Barron Field, Esq. F.L.S., by whose kindness we were favoured with the use of the earliest copy which reached the British metropolis.

In the arrangement of their work MM. Quoy and Gaimard have followed that of the *Règne Animal* of the Baron Cuvier. Their first chapter consequently embraces the history of the most striking variety or species of the human race which they had occasion to observe, the Islander of New Guinea. Of this we shall offer no analysis; nor shall we enter into any details with respect to the second chapter which contains general remarks on the *Mammalia* and Birds observed at the principal resting-places of the expedition, each of these furnishing materials for a separate section. The third chapter is devoted to the descriptions of the *Mammalia* collected, and which, although not numerous, nor offering any type of form differing from those already known, are yet interesting as exhibiting several new species.

The first of these is a new species of *Pteropus*, from the Island of Guam, one of the Ladrões. It is thus characterized, *P. Keraudren*, "Body and wings blackish; neck, shoulders, and hinder part of the head yellow; auricles short; tail none." The extent of its wings when expanded varies from two feet to two feet and a half; and its length from the tip of the nose to the anus, from six to eight inches. This is succeeded by a new species of *Perameles*, from New Holland, the *P. Bougainville*, "Body rufous above, cinereous beneath: head elongated, acute; ears ovate, long." It is chiefly by this last character that it differs from *P. nasuta*. The *Dasyurus Maugei*, a well known species, is now figured for the first time; as is also the *Phalangerista maculata*; another species of this latter genus being given as new under the name of *P. Quoy*, but which has been previously described by M. Desmarest under that of *P. Papuensis*. The same observation applies to the *Potorous White*, a species which has also been previously described by Desmarest as the *Kangurus Gaimardi*, and by MM. Quoy and Gaimard them-

selves under the name of *K. lepturus*. It appears to be the same with the Kangaroo-Rat, the *Potorous murinus*. The specimen brought home by the expedition was from the neighbourhood of Port Jackson; the head of a second species of the same genus found on Dirk Hatich's Island is the only fragment of the *P. Lesueur*; and a skeleton in the Paris Museum differs so considerably in the form of the head as to appear to constitute a third species, to which the name of *P. Peron* is proposed to be given. The only true Kangaroo described is equally unfortunate with the preceding. It is the *Kangurus laniger* of MM. Quoy and Gaimard, whose name must yield to the prior claim of *K. rufus* assigned to the same animal by M. Desmarest.

In an appendix relative to the *Seals* and the *Cetacea*, which forms the fourth chapter, the authours have embodied much curious information with respect to the habits of these animals, the observation of which so seldom falls to the lot of those who are capable of rendering it available to the purposes of science. The common opinion represents the Whales as almost continually throwing up jets of water from their spiracles. That this occasionally happens cannot be doubted; but it is only under peculiar circumstances. In many hundreds of these animals which MM. Quoy and Gaimard observed in the course of their voyage in the Southern Seas, it occurred to them to witness this fact only once, in a Whale which was on shore on one of the Malouine Islands, and which at ebb-tide threw up water from its spiracles, respiring at the same time with considerable noise. Much interesting matter is also contained in this appendix relative to the fishery, for which the authours are chiefly indebted to the crews of the different whalers with which they met; this, however, we must pass by, and proceed to the enumeration of the new species noticed by them. These include the *Physeter polycypus*, so named from the protuberances on its back, which is signred from a drawing communicated by Captain Hammat, but is not described; the *Delphinus Rhinoceros*, which is black, spotted, with a protuberance resembling a horn on its occiput; the *D. albigena*, altogether black, with a large white fascia on each side of the

head, and surrounding the eye; and the *D. cruciger*, which is white above and below, with a kind of black girdle across the belly.

In the department of Ornithology the acquisitions are more numerous and valuable, including many species hitherto undescribed, and one type of form which is altogether new to the Zoologist. We shall enumerate the species in the order in which they are described and figured, interspersing the list with occasional observations, and with the characters assigned to such of the birds as are new.

Falco (Astur) leucorrhous. Body fuscous blackish: cere and feet yellow; uropygium white; tail with three white fasciæ beneath.—From Brazil.

Falco (Buteo) polyosoma. Body cinereous: cere and feet yellow: tail whitish, with transverse fuscous lines, and margined at the apex with black: wings long.—From the Malouine Islands.

Falco (Circus) histrionicus. Body, above griseous, beneath white with transverse fuscous fasciæ: cere and feet yellow.—From the Malouine Islands. Of this species the young as well as the adult is figured.

Lanius ferrugineus. Lath. The specimen figured by M M. Quoy and Gaimard, was obtained in the Isle of France, into which it is known to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, its original country. It appears to belong to the genus *Malacotus*, proposed by Mr. Swainson in the first volume of the Zoological Journal, which forms the African type corresponding with the *Thamnophili* of South America.

Vanga striata ♂ and ♀; the former being the *Vanga gris*, and the latter the *Vanga roux* of M. Vieillot. It is a true *Thamnophilus*, and may be regarded as almost typical of that genus in the characters of the tail. The species was described in the first volume of the Zoological Journal, under the name of *Thamnophilus Vigorsii*, and both the male and female birds were figured in the Supplementary Plates.

Barita Tibicen, Cuv.; a well-known species; being the *Coracias Tibicen* of Latham, and a *Cracticus* of Vieillot, the latter generic name having the priority over that of Cuvier. It possessed great

powers of voice, imitating the poultry on board the corvettes, and even whistling airs.

Graucalus viridis, the *Sphecothera viridis* of Vieillot; from Timor.

Turdus Falcklandii, Pectus and abdomen rufescent: throat spotted with black.—The trivial name points out the country in which this species was captured, but where it seems to be only an occasional visitor, its true country appearing to be South America. It very closely resembles the Griverou de Bresil, figured in Le Vaillant's Oiseaux d'Afrique, differing chiefly in the linear spots under the neck being more distinctly circumscribed in the *T. Falcklandii*.

Oriolus regens, the *Sericulus chrysocephalus* of Swainson, Zool. Journal, i. 478. It is unfortunate that M. M. Quoy and Gaimard have been unable to furnish any information with respect to the habits of this bird, the precise location of which remains therefore still undecided. The only specimen which they possessed having been lost on the voyage, they have been compelled to employ for their engraving a drawing by Lewin, who regarded it as a *Meliphaga*.

Malurus textilis, Body throughout somewhat rufous, marked longitudinally with brown points: bill black, strong: tail long. This species keeps under bushes in the neighbourhood of the Baie des Chiens Marins, New Holland, where it runs quickly, and might be mistaken for a mouse, from its resemblance in colour, and in its slight shrill whistle.

M. leucopterus. An undescribed species from Dirk Hatich's Island, of which a specimen is contained in the collection of the Linnean Society.

Emberiza melanodera, Body yellowish-green: head and neck fuscous above; throat black. From the Malouine Islands.

Xanthornus Gasquet, Body and wings fuscous: abdomen, flexure of the wings, and uropygium yellow.—This species, which differs chiefly from the Troupiale bicolor of Vieillot, by its broad yellow fascia on the extremity of the back, is referable to the genus *Lëistes* of Vigors. It is identical with the *Lëistes Suchii*, Vig., described at page 191. of our second volume.

Dacelo Gaudichaud, Head, scapulæ, and upper part of the back, black : throat whitish rufescent : back and uropygium cyaneous : pectus and abdomen rufous.—From New Guinea.

Cuculus Guira, Latham, the *Crotophaga Pirrigeria* of Vieillot. In its solitary habits this bird differs from the Anis, with which it was associated by Vieillot.

Psittacus erythropterus, Latham ; a *Platycercus* of Vigors. Only one specimen was seen by M M. Quoy and Gaimard, which differed considerably from the *Ps. Melanotus* of Shaw.

Columba Pinon, Head, neck, pectus, and greater part of the back, cinereo-fuscous : wings and tail slate-coloured : tail with a transverse fascia : feet red.—From Rawak, one of the New Guinea Islands.

Columba ænea, Lath.

Columba Pampusan, Body rufous ; bill black : tail with a transverse black fascia : feet rather rufous.—From Guam, one of the Marianne Islands.

Columba Macquarrie, Tail long : head, pectus, and uropygium, cinereous blue : eyes naked, rather yellow : wings spotted with whitish lunules.—This species is known only from a drawing presented to the expedition by Governor Macquarrie. Another, which was merely casually seen, is mentioned in a note under the name of *C. Jamieson*, from the gentleman in whose poultry-yard it was.

MEGAPODIUS. *Bill* slender, weak, straight, equally broad as high, flattened above at its base ; superior mandible longer than the inferior, slightly curved at its extremity ; inferior mandible straight, not hidden by the elongated margins of the superior : *Nostrils* nearly oval, open, situated nearer to the apex than to the base of the bill ; nasal fossæ long, covered by a membrane which is furnished with feathers : circumference of the eye naked : neck almost naked, furnished with a few scattered feathers : *Feet* large and strong, placed backward on the body ; tarsus thick and long ; toes four, much elongated ; the three front ones united at their base by a small membrane, which is more evident between the internal and middle toes than between this latter and the exter-

nal ; the posterior toe horizontal, resting on the earth throughout its whole length: *Claws* very long, very slightly curved, triangular with the point obtuse, nearly like those of *Menura*: *Wings* moderate, concave, rounded ; the third and fourth quill-feathers longer than the others: *Tail* small, wedge-shaped, scarcely extending beyond the wings, composed of twelve feathers.

M. Freycinet, Body blackish ; bill fuscous, whitish at the apex ; neck almost naked, blackish ; feet of the same colour.—From Vaigiou and Boni, Islands of the New Guinea group.

M. La Pérouse, Body rufous ; bill blackish, with the apex whitish ; neck naked, rather yellow ; tarsi rather yellow.—From Tinian, one of the Marianne Islands.

Hæmatopus niger, Body throughout black ; flexure of the wings with an obtuse tubercle ; bill red ; feet rose-coloured.—This species, which was captured on Dirk Hatich's Island, is recorded as doubtful, it being always found in company with the common Oyster-catcher of New Holland.

Chionis alba, Forster ; *Ch. necrophagus* of Vieillot.

Podiceps Rolland, Bill blackish ; crest, lax, black ; cheeks white ; eyes bright red, shining ; neck and pectus fuscous-blackish.—From the Falkland Isles.

Procellaria (Puffinus) Berard, Small, body blackish above, white beneath ; bill black, spotted with white ; feet lead-coloured.—From the Falkland Islands.

Lestris Cattaractes, Temm. Also from the Falkland Islands. It is the *Larus fuscus* of Brisson, and has long been known as the Port Egmont Hen of Cook's voyages.

Anas brachyptera, Lath.,—the *A. cinerea* of Gmelin, and the Race Horse of Wallis and Cook ; also from the Falkland Islands.

In the succeeding chapter, M M. Quoy and Gaimard conclude the ornithological department of their work, by "Remarks on the Pelagic Birds, and on certain other Palmipedes, considered especially as regards their habits and their geographical distribution in the Oceans of the Globe." Many of these are extremely in-

teresting, especially the observations on the manners of the *Aptenodytes demersa*, which the navigators were compelled by the calls of hunger to study during their forced stay in the Falkland Islands. They also indicate several species of Albatrosses, and many of Petrels, which they were unable to describe accurately from the impossibility of procuring specimens, although the birds repeatedly approached so near as almost to touch the vessels. Notices obtained under such circumstances cannot of course possess sufficient exactness for the purposes of science, although affording valuable information to the navigator and the general reader. We are therefore under the necessity of passing them by, to proceed to the other orders of animals, which must, however, from the unavoidable length of the present article, be deferred until our next number.

The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. xv.
Part i.—4to. pp. 334.—Plates ii.

IN Zoological interest, the present portion of the Linnean Transactions is equal to any which it has previously fallen to our lot to analyse. Again it contains but a single botanical paper, the remainder of its pages being entirely devoted to the animal kingdom. If then our notice of its contents should on the present occasion be more brief than usual, it is only because we are compelled to limit its extent by the heavy arrear into which we have fallen. We have indeed less hesitation in sketching merely a rapid outline of a work, which will necessarily pass through the hands of almost every one of our readers, than we should have in curtailing our notices of foreign transactions, to which occasional access can alone be had.

The papers relative to the *Mammalia* are two in number. The first of them is a "Description of a new genus of the class *Mammalia* from the Himalaya chain of Hills between Nepaul and the Snowy Mountains: by Major-General Hardwicke." It refers to