nest. On the 18th of August one young was hatched, which the
parent bird immediately proceeded to eat. The other egg (ex-
hibited herewith) was added. The period of incubation was
exactly 28 days. The only observable difference between the male
and female Cariama is that the female is rather the largest.”

In reference to their communication on the Dentition of the
Manatee, Messrs. Thomas and Lydekker desired to draw attention
to a memoir on the same subject by Dr. Clemens Hartlaub, pub-
lished in 1886. This paper, mainly on account of its title, had
been overlooked, the references in the ‘Zoological Record’ being so
worded as to make it appear that it referred chiefly or entirely to
the distinction and geographical distribution of the species, rather
than to any more general question.

So far as the number of teeth in the Manatee was concerned,
Dr. Hartlaub had come to very much the same conclusions as
Messrs. Thomas and Lydekker, and on nearly similar grounds, but
he had ventured to go even further in the estimate of the number
of molars which it might be possible for the animal to develop in
the course of its life.

Since this part of Dr. Hartlaub’s admirable paper had, at least
in England, by no means attracted the attention it deserved, the
present authors, while regretting the omission of reference and
credit to Dr. Hartlaub, felt at the same time it was no disadvantage
to science that the wonderful dentition of the Manatee had been
described afresh in a publication so widely read and quoted as the
Society’s ‘Proceedings.’ They would likewise take the opportunity
of expressing their gratification that the conclusions reached by
themselves, startling and improbable as these at first sight seemed,
had been independently attained by so competent a judge as
Dr. Hartlaub.

Some of the palæontological points advanced by the present
authors, and the bearing that a knowledge of the Manatee’s den-
tition would have on the homologies of other Mammalian teeth, had
not been discussed in Dr. Hartlaub’s paper.

Mr. Lydekker exhibited on behalf of the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-
Hardy a flat skin of Ursus pruinosus, collected by Mr. Neil Malcolm
in Tibet. Although differing considerably in coloration from the
specimen figured in plate xxvii. of the present volume (P. Z. S. 1897,
p. 412) of the Society’s ‘Proceedings,’ there could be no doubt
that the new specimen belonged to the same species—this being
especially shown by the bases of all the hairs being black. Much
less white on the head and shoulders was exhibited by the new
specimen, in which the ears were black instead of white. There was
also a rufous band down the middle of the back, not observable in

---

1 Abore, p. 595.