

REPORTS
OF THE
COUNCIL AND AUDITORS
OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON,

READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

APRIL 29TH, 1854.

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1854.

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Council have now the pleasure of presenting to the Society their Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1. FELLOWS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

The number of Fellows, Fellows Elect, and Annual Subscribers at the present time amounts to 1691. Of these there are

Compounders, paying £20	280
Ditto ditto £30	182
Paying annual contributions of £2	455
Ditto ditto £3	582
Dormant	133
Admission Fees unpaid	18
Ditto remitted	5
Annual Subscribers, paying £3	36
	<hr/>
	1691

Of these 129 have been elected since the last Anniversary, and 6 have been re-admitted under the provision of the Bye-Laws, Chap. I. sect. 9.

The number of deaths during the same period has been 46.

The number of resignations has been 15; and the removals ordered by the Council, in conformity with the laws of the Society, amount to 60.

The number of Candidates is 38.

The gross number of Members has therefore been in-

creased by 13, notwithstanding the erasure of 60 names from the list, which for the most part were those of persons whose arrears being irrecoverable, it was evidently useless to retain.

The elections and proposals for election which have been received since the 1st of January last have exceeded the corresponding period of 1853 by 50 per cent., and there is therefore every probability that the present gratifying interest which has been excited among the higher classes of society will now continue to add annually to the number of the Fellows.

2. FINANCES.

a. Income.

The gross income of 1853 has exceeded the expectation which the Council felt themselves warranted in expressing at the last Anniversary. It has not only equalled that of the favourable year, 1850, but has considerably exceeded it, the total amount being £17,508 8s. 6d.

As compared with 1852, it presents an increase of £4705 13s. 3d., and an increase of no less a sum than £9742 13s., as compared with 1847.

The principal items of the increase over 1852 consist of

Admission Fees	£ 140	0s. 0d.
Annual Subscriptions	£ 135	3s. 0d.
Garden Sales	£1130	7s. 3d.
Receipts at the Garden Gate	£3413	18s. 0d.

The increase in Admission Fees and Subscriptions cannot fail to be felt as conclusive evidence of the continuance of the reaction in favour of the Society, which first evinced itself in this direction in the year 1852, and from the statement above given, there can scarcely be a doubt that this increase will be rather added to than diminished. The very considerable increase which appears under the head of *Garden Sales* is due to the number of duplicates which naturally accumulate in so rich and generally healthful a Collection as that which the Society now possesses. But at the same time, it is not to be supposed that the income from this source will always amount to so large a sum as that obtained in 1853, when circumstances particularly favoured it.

The increase which took place in the *Receipts at the Garden Gate* is particularly gratifying to the Council, as

it must be to the Society, because it proves, as the Council fully anticipated, that the causes to which they attributed the depression of 1852 were entirely of a temporary nature, and that public interest would revive, as it has done, as soon as the cause of that reaction had subsided.

At no period of the Society's history, not even in the remarkable year of the Great Exhibition, have the visitors ever approached the number which were admitted on Whit Monday, 1853. On that day 22,208 persons, exclusive of children under two years of age, who are admitted gratuitously, passed through the gates; and the Council have particular pleasure in recording the significant fact of the extreme order and good conduct which pervaded the whole assemblage without any exception having been reported to them. Throughout the whole summer, whenever the weather was at all favourable, the same earnest desire to take advantage of the facilities of access to the Collection which the establishment now offers, was evinced by the inhabitants of London and the strangers who visit it; for on 20 consecutive Mondays alone, from May 2nd inclusive, an average of upwards of 7000 persons paid the reduced price of sixpence for their admission; and the total number of visitors in the whole twelvemonth of 1853 was thus brought up to 409,076, exclusive of about 10,600 charity children, who had admission gratuitously.

That the success of 1853 is by no means to be regarded as the limit of public favour is sufficiently demonstrated by the results already obtained in the present year. Up to the week immediately preceding Easter, the increase in the number of visitors had amounted to 21,587, and the increase in the receipts of the gate to the amount of £597 1s. On Easter Monday, however, the weather being fortunately favourable, a demonstration occurred, which must in all respects be considered as equal to that very remarkable display which took place on Whit Monday, 1853. A concourse of no less than 16,482 persons then assembled in the gardens, with the same orderly demeanour as on previous occasions, and as very large numbers continued to follow them on the succeeding days of the holiday week, the increase in the number of visitors between the 1st of January in the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1853, has risen to 48,784, and the increase in the receipts from that source has risen to £1237 12s. 6d.

b. Expenditure.

The expenditure paid in the year 1853 amounted to £17,121 4s. 5d.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	12,764	5	7			
Extraordinary Expenditure . . .	700	0	0			
	<hr/>			13,464	5	7
Arrears of 1852				3,656	18	10

The expenditure actually incurred amounted to an additional sum of £2005 10s. 8d., of which about 25 per cent. is attributable to Extraordinary branches.

Taking together both the ordinary and extraordinary branches of expenditure for the year 1853, we have an amount of £15,469 16s. 3d. as the actual cost of the Establishment, conducted with, it is hoped, a not illiberal policy.

As the gross income of 1853 amounted to £17,508 8s. 6d., it follows that there was an actual surplus of income over expenditure of £2,038 12s. 3d.

The EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE for Permanent Buildings, Works, and Improvements, includes the following useful works:—

1. Fittings of the large Room for Pythons.
2. Fittings of the adjoining room in which the Anteaters are kept.
3. The completion of the Aquavivarium, and its internal fittings.
4. A new Steam-engine and Boiler of 10-horse power.
5. Lava Paving in the Tunnel, in the Aquavivarium and other buildings.
6. A Steam Cooking Apparatus, by which considerable economy is effected in the expenditure of provisions.

The ORDINARY EXPENDITURE presents an apparent increase of £779 1s. 9d.; but as this proceeds almost entirely from the heavy arrears of 1852 having been paid in 1853, it is not to be taken as a permanent addition to the scale of the expenses of the Establishment.

The Expenditure in the PURCHASE AND CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS, making together £1674 13s. 1d., must be taken as extremely moderate considering the results obtained, and was, in point of fact, more than covered by the amount realized by the sale of Duplicates.

The **MENAGERIE EXPENSES**, which is an extremely miscellaneous head, presents an increase of £190 5s. 2d., mainly owing to the increased price of Coals and Straw, two of the largest items included in it.

PROVISIONS present a decrease of £335 14s. 4d., principally in consequence of the reduction in the number of Duplicate Animals effected by the sales which have been previously noticed under the head of Income.

In **REPAIRS, PAINTING, and OTHER WORKS**, a decrease of £1078 8s. 10d. has been effected, as the Council considered it desirable to defer whatever expenditure could safely be postponed under this head until the current year, in accordance with the announcement which was made in their Report at the last Anniversary.

The **GARDENER'S DEPARTMENT** exhibits a decrease of £89 9s. 7d. The attention which has been recently given to this part of the Establishment appearing to create general satisfaction among the Fellows, its present condition will be fully maintained throughout the coming season.

c. Assets and Liabilities.

The **CASH ASSETS** of the Society on the 31st of December 1853 amounted to—

Money at the Bankers	£667	6	1
Paid for £5000 stock Red. 3 per Cents	£4472	19	4
Due on account of Subscriptions	£387	0	0
Ditto " Ivory Tickets	£25	4	0
Ditto " Publications	£76	0	0
Ditto " Garden Sales	£77	2	
	<hr/>		
Total	£5705	11	5

The **LIABILITIES** at the same period amounted to £2005 10s. 8d.

There is therefore an actual money balance in favour of the Society of £3700 0s. 9d., which presents an increase of £1932 9s. 4d. over that reported at the last Anniversary.

PUBLICATIONS.

The next Part of the Society's Transactions will contain, in addition to other Papers, a continuation of Professor

Owen's Researches on the Osteology of the Anthropoid Apes, and an essay by the late Mr. H. E. Strickland.

On the same day the octavo Proceedings of the Society will be brought up to the latest practicable date of publication, and the Illustrations which accompany them will be found to be as exact and as carefully executed as the skill of the various artists employed in their production can effect.

LIBRARY.

The series of Drawings, of which the commencement was announced in 1852, has been continued as occasions arose for obtaining such studies as will gradually form a useful record of the existence of rare and important species in the Society's collection.

Among the most interesting of those executed since the last Anniversary is that of a young Walrus, deposited in the Menagerie for two days before its death by the owners of the ship Commerce, of Peterhead, in which vessel it had been brought from Spitzbergen.

A comparison between this drawing and the ordinary representations of the Walrus will demonstrate satisfactorily how desirable the studies from life now exhibited to the Meeting will become as subjects for future reference.

The principal DONATIONS to the Library since the last Anniversary consist of *Transactions* and *Proceedings* from

- The Royal Society.
- The Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- The Linnean Society of London.
- The Horticultural Society of London.
- The Royal Irish Academy.
- The Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.
- The Royal Society of Sciences, Göttingen.
- The Imperial Academy of Sciences, Copenhagen.
- The Royal Academy of Sciences, Munich.
- The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin.
- The Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
- The Dutch Society of Sciences of Haarlem.
- The Imperial Academy of Naturalists of Breslau.
- The American Philosophical Society.

Mémoires, Journals, Bulletins, Annals, and Reports have also been received from

- The Royal Geographical Society of London.
- The Royal Agricultural Society of England.
- The Geological Society of London.
- The Horticultural Society of London.
- The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.
- The British Association for the Advancement of Science.
- The Society of Arts.
- The Royal Institution of Great Britain.
- The Art Union of London.
- The Photographic Society.
- The Athenæum Club.
- The Statistical Society of London.
- The Dover Museum.
- The Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.
- The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes.
- The Geological Society of Dublin.
- The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- The Lyceum of Natural History of New York.
- The Franklin Institute.
- The Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
- The Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- The Museum of Natural History of Paris.
- The Academy of Sciences of Paris.
- The Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.
- The Society of Natural Sciences of the Canton of Vaud.
- The Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin.
- The Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium.
- The Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow.
- The Royal Society of Sciences of Liege.
- The Natural Society of Sciences of Neufchatel.
- The University of Basle.
- The Society of Naturalists of Cherbourg.

Donations have also been received from M. Petit de la Saussaye; M. Guérin-Méneville; M. Filippo Pacini; Professor Budge; M. Pictet; M. Roux; M. Felipe Poey; M. Lacordaine; M. De Koninck; Dr. P. Bleeker; M. Antonio Schembri, Corr. Memb.; Herrm. Justus Radius; James D. Dana, Esq.; Dr. Wilhelm Peters; Dr. Theodore Cantor, Bombay Med. Serv., Corr. Memb.; Philip Kernan, Esq., F.Z.S.; P. H. Gosse, Esq.; Dr. Acland; R. Warrington, Esq.; Sir H. De la Beche; G. W. Earl, Esq.;

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, United States; Superintendent of the National Observatory, United States; Messrs. Baird and Girard; Bennett Dowler, M.D.; The Editor of the Athenæum Journal; The Editor of the Zoologist; The Editor of the Literary Gazette; The Editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal; The Editor of the Agricultural Magazine.

GARDEN ESTABLISHMENT.

a. WORKS.

The BUILDINGS, WORKS, AND REPAIRS have been already alluded to in the Report on Expenditure, and the Council have here only to remark, that the gradual, although not extensive improvements to which they thought it desirable to limit their operations during 1853, have had the effect of increasing sensibly the general neatness and convenience of the various parts of the Garden and Menagerie to which they have been applied: and in the case of the only important work which has been executed,—the Aquavivarium,—the most complete success as a popular exhibition has been secured.

As the method of management in this novel undertaking is now completely under control, there will be no difficulty in developing this extremely interesting and instructive feature of the Society's Collection to a much larger extent; and measures have therefore recently been taken for the importation of Exotic species of Zoophytes and Fish, which cannot fail to add very materially to the existing attractions of this building, as well as to its usefulness.

The great size and strength which the Hippopotamus has so rapidly attained, render it absolutely necessary to provide enlarged accommodation for him; and the Council have consequently commenced a building on a suitable scale, adjoining that in which he has hitherto been placed. On the completion of this work, the original building will be appropriated to the young female which has been presented to the Society by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, and which, it is expected, will reach this country towards the end of the month of June.

b. MENAGERIE.

The general completeness of the Series of living Animals in the Menagerie, has, as usual, occupied the attention of

the Council as their primary object; and they have the gratification of being able to report that while very few species of importance have been lost, some of the most interesting additions have been acquired for the Collection.

In the first rank of these ought to be mentioned the Anteaters, the Asiatic Lions, and the Leipoas, recently obtained from South Australia.

Of the Anteaters it is not too much to say, that, in a scientific point of view, they are much the most interesting form which the Society has ever possessed: and as the manner in which they have been treated during the winter has been attended with as much success as the difficulty of substituting an artificial condition for their natural circumstances would admit, there is every reason to hope that these curious animals will continue to gratify public attention throughout the summer, and perhaps for a much longer period.

For the *Asiatic Lions* the Society is indebted to Sir Erskine Perry, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, through whose influence these extremely beautiful specimens of an animal, which is rapidly becoming more and more limited in numbers, were obtained from the Nawab of Janaghra, on the confines of Goojerat.

The question of specific distinction is at all times one of considerable intricacy between animals which are so closely allied as the Asiatic and African Lions, and the opportunity which has been thus afforded of comparing them in the same building, and at nearly identical ages, adds not a little to the value of Sir Erskine Perry's important donation.

The health of the animals in the Menagerie, as evinced by the numerous births of valuable species, has been generally above the average of previous years; but two remarkable exceptions have occurred, viz. in the Felidæ inhabiting the Terrace, and in the Reptiles.

Of the former a considerable number of specimens, including two adult Tigers, died between the 27th December and 24th March, from the results of a disease of which the origin is at present by no means clear. The previously unparalleled riches of the Society in this branch of the Menagerie has fortunately prevented these losses from being felt so severely as would have been the case in former times; and the desideratum created by the death of the Tigers has been already in part filled up by purchase.

The disease from which the Reptiles have suffered at various periods within the last twelve months, is involved in similar obscurity as to its origin; its active effects are necrosis of the jaw-bones and palate.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining sufficiently fine specimens of the larger Serpents, that part of the Collection is at present less numerous than usual, but the Council rely on the activity of the Correspondents, from whom they have derived so much valuable assistance on other occasions, to aid them again in restoring this department to its full power.

One of the most recent additions to the Collection are a pair of the *Leipoa ocellata*, first described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society by Mr. Gould.

The group to which the Mound-raising Birds belong, is so limited as to species, that every step towards completing our knowledge of their habits and œconomy assumes a greater interest; and the Council cannot therefore but regard the acquisition of these Birds as a very gratifying circumstance. The range of the *Leipoa* is entirely distinct from that of the Talegallas, which were acquired through Mr. Plomley in 1848, and it extends apparently from the Western Country or Swan River District, throughout South Australia, while the Talegalla is found from South-Eastern Australia to Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The following species have bred in the Menagerie, in the interval which has elapsed since the last Anniversary, and there is no doubt that this list could be very greatly extended, if larger space and greater conveniences were at the Society's command.

LIST OF MAMMALIA AND BIRDS

BRED BETWEEN APRIL 29, 1853, AND APRIL 29, 1854.

Lion.	<i>Felis leo.</i>	Africa.
Leopard.	<i>F. pardus.</i>	India.
Eland.	<i>Boselaphus oreas.</i>	S. Africa.
Leucoryx.	<i>Oryx leucoryx.</i>	Nubia.
Nylghau.	<i>Portax pictus.</i>	India.

Wapiti Deer.	<i>Cervus canadensis.</i>	N. America.
Rusa Deer.	<i>Cervus aristotelis.</i>	Java.
Rein Deer.	<i>C. tarandus.</i>	Norway.
Hog Deer.	<i>C. porcinus.</i>	Ceylon.
Guanaco.	<i>Auchenia huanacus.</i>	Chili.
Llama.	<i>A. glama.</i>	Peru.
Alpaca.	<i>A. alpaca.</i>	Peru.
Nubian Ibex.	<i>Capra nubiana.</i>	Nubia.

BIRDS.

Rhea.	<i>Rhea americana.</i>	S. America.
Crowned Pigeon.	<i>Goura coronata.</i>	Indian Archipelago.
Senegal Pigeon.	<i>Columba senegalensis.</i>	W. Africa.
Ring-necked Pheasant.	<i>Phasianus torquatus.</i>	China.
Turquoise Parrakeets.	<i>Euphema pulchella.</i>	Australia.
Cereopsis Goose.	<i>Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ.</i>	
Sandwich Island Goose.	<i>Bernicla Sandvicensis.</i>	Polynesia.
Magellanic Goose.	<i>Bernicla magellanica.</i>	S. America.
Mandarin Duck.	<i>Aix galericulata.</i>	China.
Carolina Duck.	<i>Aix sponsa.</i>	N. America.
Dusky Duck.	<i>Anas obscura.</i>	N. America.
Yellow-billed Duck.	<i>Anas flavirostris.</i>	S. Africa.
Bahama Duck.	<i>Dafila bahamensis.</i>	W. Indies.
Pintail.	<i>Dafila acuta.</i>	Europe.
Shoveller.	<i>Spatula clypeata.</i>	Europe.
Gadwall.	<i>Chaulelasmus strepera.</i>	Europe.

The immense number of species which have been introduced into the Collection during the last five years, renders the accumulation of materials for the list of animals which the Council have annually to report as exhibited for the first time, a work of increasing difficulty; but as those difficulties are not insuperable, it is their hope that they may still, for a long time, be able to prove in this manner the earnestness of their desire to carry out the objects of the Society in this vital point as energetically as the means at their disposal will permit.

In the present year the enumeration of the Animals exhibited for the first time is large beyond all precedent, on account of the new source which has been opened in the Aquavivarium; but it is to be remembered, if it should be thought that too much importance is attached to the minute beings which constitute the greatest portion of the subjoined array of names, that their structures are as wonderful and their relative station in the scheme of nature as important, as that of the most unwieldy quadruped or the most gigantic bird; and, therefore, to the student as valuable and as worthy of observation as the most costly and most rare of the Vertebrata.

LIST OF SPECIES EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME
BETWEEN APRIL 29, 1853, AND APRIL 29, 1854.

MAMMALIA.

Galago. <i>G. moholi.</i>	Lake Gnomi.
Indian Lion. <i>Felis leo, var. goojeratensis.</i>	Goojerat.
Indian Cat. <i>F. macrosceloides.</i>	N. India.
Diard's Cat? <i>F. javanica.</i>	Java.
Cape Zorilla. <i>Zorilla capensis.</i>	S. Africa.
Duiker Bok. <i>Cephalophus mergens.</i>	W. Africa.
Ashy-grey Hare. <i>Lepus canescens.</i>	Scandinavia.
Anteater. <i>Myrmecophaga jubata.</i>	Brazil.

BIRDS.

Hawk Owl. <i>Surnia ulula.</i>	N. America.
Indian Blackbird. <i>Turdus pæcilopterus.</i>	N. India.
Citron Thrush.	N. India.
Pintail Whidah Bird.	W. Africa.
Sulphur-breasted Toucan. <i>Rhamphastos vitellinus.</i>	S. America.
Red-billed Toucan. <i>Rhamphastos erythrorhynchus.</i>	S. America.
Cape Partridge.	S. Africa.
Hardwick's Partridge.	N. India.
Indian Quail. <i>Coturnix coromandelica.</i>	India.
Pinnated Grouse. <i>Tetrao cupido.</i>	N. America.
MALLEE BIRD. <i>Leipoa ocellata.</i>	S. Australia.
Green Shank. <i>Totanus glottis.</i>	Lincolnshire.
American Wigeon. <i>Mareca americana.</i>	N. America.

REPTILES.

Horned Viper.	<i>Cerastes</i> — ?	West Africa.
Natal Python.	<i>Python natalensis</i> .	S. Africa.
Menobranchus.		S. Carolina.
Lepidosiren.		West Africa.

FISHES.

Labrax lupus.	Motella 3-cirrhata.
Mullus surmulletus.	— vulgaris.
Cottus bubalis.	— glauca.
Gasterosteus spinachia.	Muraenoides guttata.
— semiarmatus.	Morrhua minuta.
Atherina presbyter.	— lusca.
Blennius pholis.	— vulgaris.
— guttorugine.	Merlangus vulgaris.
— Yarrellii.	— carbonarius.
— ocellaris.	— virens.
— Montagui.	— pollachius.
Gobius niger.	Rhombus vulgaris.
— Ruthensparri.	— maximus.
— unipunctatus.	Platessa vulgaris.
— albus.	— microcephala.
— minutus.	Solea vulgaris.
Labrus bergylta.	— pegusa.
— Donovanii.	Monochirus linguatulus.
— mixtus.	Lepidogaster cornubiensis.
Crenilabrus cornubicus.	— bimaculatus.
— melops.	Syngnathus lumbriciformis.
— rupestris.	— acus.
— pusillus.	— typhle.
Callionymus dracunculus.	— æquoreus.
Aspidophorus cataphractus.	— anguineus.
Trachinus vipera.	— ophidion.
Ammodytes Tobianus.	Raia clavata.
Mugil capito.	— microcellata.
Motella 5-cirrhata.	Squatina angelus.

MOLLUSCA.

Sepiola vulgaris.	Doris flammula.
Sepia officinalis.	— bilamellata.
Octopus vulgaris.	— tuberculata.
Eolis papillosa.	— subquadrata.
— pellucida.	Bulla hydatis.
— coronata.	Murex erinaceus.
— picta.	Buccinum undatum.
— elegans.	Fusus corneus.
Tritonia Hombergii.	Purpura lapillus.
Doris pilosa.	Trochus exiguus.
— flammea.	— granulatus.

Trochus ziziphinus.
 — magus.
 — striatus.
 — tumidus.
 — umbilicatus.
Fissurella emarginata.
Emarginula fissura.
Turritella terebra.
Calyptræa sinensis.
Natica monilifera.
 — Alderi.
Cypræa europæa.
Aplysia hybrida.
 — —, n. sp.
Pileopsis ungarica.
Chiton fascicularis.
 — lævis.
 — —, sp. undet.
Rostellaria pes-pelecani.
Cerithium reticulatum.
Littorina littorea.
 — rudis.
 — neritoïdes.
Velutina lævigata.
Ægirus punctilucens.
Actæon viridis.
Pleurotoma gracile.
Nassa macula.
Polycera 4-lineata.
Lamellaria —, sp. undet.
Anomia ephippium.

Anomia striata.
 — —, sp. ?
Pecten opercularis.
 — varius.
 — maximus.
Venus casina.
 — fasciata.
 — ovata.
Venerupis irus.
Pullastra aurea.
 — virginea ?
Pholas dactylus.
 — parva.
Pinna ingens.
Modiola papuana.
 — Gibbsii.
Saxicava rugosa.
Arca fusca.
Thracia truncata.
Cardium exiguum.
 — edule.
Nucula nucleus.
Antiopa cristata.
Ascidia prunum.
 — mentula.
 — —, 2 sp. undet.
Botryllus —, var. sp. ?
Botrylloïdes —, var. sp. ?
Phallusia —, var. sp. ?
Synoicum —, var. sp. ?

CRUSTACEA.

Galathea squamifera.
 — nexa.
Homarus vulgaris.
Palæmon serratus.
 — squilla.
 — Leachii.
Crangon vulgaris.
 — trispinosus.
 — fasciatus.
 — sculptus.
 — spinosus.
Porcellana platycheles.
 — longicornis.
Hippolyte varians.
 — Cranchii.
 — gracilis (Gosse).
 — fascigera (Gosse).
 — Thompsoni.

Pandalus annulicornis.
Athamas nitescens.
Pagurus Prideauxii.
 — Hyndmanni.
 — Bernhardus.
 — —, sp. undet. ?
Stenorhynchus phalangium.
 — tenuirostris.
Inachus Dorsettensis.
 — dorynchus.
Pisa tetraodon.
Hyas araneus.
 — coarctatus.
Maia squinado.
Eurynome aspera.
Cancer pagurus.
Pilumnus hirtellus.
Carcinus mænas.

Portunus depurator.
 — puber.
 — arcuatus.
 Doto fragilis.

Ebalia Pennantii.
 Atelecyclus heterodon.
 Corystes Cassivelaunus.

ANNELIDA.

Sabella tubularia.
 Sabellaria alveolata.
 Serpula triquetra.
 — tubularia.
 — contorta.
 Spirorbis spirillum.
 Arenicola piscatorum.
 Aphrodita aculeata.

Aphrodita hystrix.
 Polynoë cirrata.
 Sigalion Boa.
 Phyllodoce lamelligera.
 Nereis pelagica.
 Pontobdella muricata.
 Planaria vittata.

ECHINODERMATA.

Echinus miliaris.
 — sphaera.
 Thyone papillosa.
 Sipunculus Johnstonii.
 — punctatissimus.
 Cucumaria pentactes.
 Cribella oculata.
 Palmipes membranaceus.
 Asterina gibbosa.

Ophiura texturata.
 Ophiocoma rosula.
 — —, sp.
 Uraster rubens.
 — violacea.
 — —, sp.
 Solaster papposa.
 Asterias aurantiaca.

ACALEPHÆ.

Aurelia aurita.

Cydidpe pileus.

ZOOPHYTES.

ANTHOZOA.

Actinia clavata.
 — dianthus.
 — parasitica.
 — miniata.
 — crassicornis.
 — alba.
 — bellis.

Actinia gemmacea.
 — mesembryanthemum.
 — —, n. sp. allied to 'bellis.'
 — —, sp. var.?
 Anthea cereus.
 Adamsia palliata.
 Lucernaria cyathiformis.

HYDROIDA.

Hydractinia echinata.
 Eudendrium ramosum.
 Halecium halecinum.
 Sertularia polyzonias.
 — abietina.
 — operculata.
 — cupressina.
 — argentea.

Antennularia antennina.
 — ramosa.
 Plumularia falcata.
 — myriophyllum.
 — pennatula.
 — pinnata.
 Laomedea geniculata.

POLYZOA.

Aleyonidium gelatinosum.	Lepralia —, sp.?
Valkeria pustulosa.	Eschara foliacea.
Flustra foliacea.	Cellepora pumicosa.
— chartacea.	— ramulosa.
— Murrayana.	Notamia bursaria.
— avicularis.	Tubulipora patina.
Cellularia avicularia.	

SPONGES.

Halichondria suberea.	Halichondria incrustans, sp.
— sanguinea.	Grantia ciliata.
— panicea.	Nullipora polymorpha.
— incrustans.	

LIST OF DONORS TO THE MENAGERIE.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.	<i>Two Gazelle Antilopes.</i>
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.	<i>A Great Bustard.</i>
HER MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.	<i>A Spotted Hyæna, a Serval, a Goliath Heron, a Bateleur Eagle, Two Griffon Vultures.</i>
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, late Chief Justice of Bombay, F.Z.S.	<i>A pair of Indian Lions.</i>
His Excellency The Lord Harris, F.Z.S.	<i>A Kinkajou.</i>
The Lord Lyttelton.	<i>A Talapoin Monkey.</i>
The Earl of Kilmorey, F.Z.S.	<i>A Persian Sheep.</i>
The Hon. T. L. Powys, F.Z.S.	<i>Two Ortolan Buntings.</i>
The Lady Cochrane.	<i>Four Turtle.</i>
His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Jamaica.	<i>A White-masked Duck, an American Wigeon.</i>
Hon. H. Berkeley, M.P.	<i>A Macaque Monkey.</i>
Sir William Jardine, Bart.	<i>A Woodcock.</i>
Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley.	<i>A Moor Hen.</i>
F. Eardley Wilmot, Esq.	<i>A Wombat.</i>
Joseph Bebb, Esq.	<i>A Sooty Monkey.</i>
M. Hagerty, Esq.	<i>A Macaque Monkey.</i>
A. Ainger, Esq.	<i>A Rhesus Monkey.</i>

- S. B. Lakeman, Esq., Capt. Cape Mounted Rifles.
*A Vervet Monkey, a Spring Bok,
 a Short-tailed Eagle.*
- Capt. Falconer. *A Vervet Monkey.*
- T. Lescombe, Esq., Surg. R.N.
An Entellus Monkey.
- Chas. Fache, Esq. *A Black Capuchin Monkey.*
- Capt. Seymour, R.N. *A Green Monkey.*
- J. S. Biggs, Esq. *A Vervet Monkey.*
- Lieut. Coxon, 45th Regt. *A Pluto Monkey.*
- Miss S. M. Gossip. *A Spider Monkey.*
- James, Esq. *A Bonneted Monkey.*
- T. B. Arnott, Esq. *A Patas Monkey.*
- Henry Lowman, Esq. *A Macaque Monkey.*
- Mrs. Warner. *A Rhesus Monkey.*
- M. F. Halliday, Esq. *A Rhesus Monkey.*
- John Cates, Esq. *A Green Monkey.*
- Callibran, Esq. *A Bonneted Monkey.*
- Mr. Mortimer. *A Bonneted Monkey.*
- Mrs. Lockyer Freestun. *A Macaque Monkey.*
- Capt. Monro. *A Macaque Monkey.*
- W. G. Ceely, Esq. *A Macaque Monkey.*
- Peter Edwards, Esq. *A Macaque Monkey.*
- Miss Broadwood. *A Brown Bear.*
- Colonel Shirley, 88th Regiment.
A Black Bear.
- The Colonel and Officers of the 38th Regiment.
An American Black Bear.
- Admiral Tucker, Indian Navy.
A Sloth Bear.
- 14
 Capt. D. Herd. *Two American Black Bears, Two
 Virginian Eagle Owls, a Hawk
 Owl, and a Short-eared Owl.*
- Capt. Davan. *A Leopard.*
- Neville Maskelyne, Esq. *A Puma.*
- J. J. Forester, Esq., Corr. Memb.
Two Young Wolves.
- W. C. Domvile, Esq., F.Z.S.
*A Martin Cat, and Five Wood
 Pigeons.*
- Albert Hambrough, Esq. *A Red Coati Mondí.*
- A. M. Dewar, Esq. *A Grey Ichneumon.*
- William Thompson, Esq. *A Shanghae Sow.*
- Dr. Fitzgibbon. *A Gambian Gennet.*

- Mrs. R. M. M. Thompson. *A Grey Ichneumon.*
- Lieut. Calvert, R.N., F.Z.S. *An Axis Deer.*
- John Cross, Esq., F.Z.S. *Two African Sheep.*
- Capt. Hopkins. *A Wild Sow from Upper Scinde.*
- W. S. Gray, Esq. *A Male Axis Deer.*
- H. P. Ashby, Esq. *An American Fallow Deer.*
- Commander A. Eardley Wilmot, R.N. *An African Gennet.*
- Miss Emily Mary Barber. *Two Gazelles.*
- Edward Hardy, Esq. *Four Guanacos.*
- W. Jennings, Esq. *An European Marmot.*
- Mrs. Douglas. *An American Black Squirrel.*
- F. Green, Esq. *A Common Jackal.*
- Mungo Park, Esq., M.D. *Two Chameleons.*
- Mr. Whiteside. *A White-lipped Peccary.*
- B. W. Doyle, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul at St. Martha, South America. *A Collared Peccary.*
- T. F. Buckland, Esq. *Eleven Pied Rats.*
- W. S. Crowdace, Esq. *A Malabar Squirrel.*
- T. Auret, Esq., R.N. *A Kangaroo Rat.*
- Capt. Tytler. *A Blossom-headed Parrakeet, a Land Tortoise, a Fruit Pigeon.*
- Joseph Addison, Esq. *A Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.*
- John Russell Reeves, Esq., F.Z.S. *Two Red-winged Parrakeets.*
- R. P. Gunnell, Esq. *A Pennantian Parrakeet, a King Parrakeet, a Bauer Parrakeet.*
- C. D'Oyley Tweedy, Esq. *Three Mustache Pigeons, Three Snakes (from Hayti).*
- Mr. T. W. Pratt. *A Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.*
- John S. Rigge, Esq. *A Cinereous Sea Eagle.*
- R. Barnes, Esq. *A Solstitial Parrakeet.*
- J. Graham, Esq. *Two Muscovy Ducks.*
- R. J. Bouchier, Esq., Corr. Memb. *Two Gallinules.*
- Dr. Chorley. *A Common Jay.*
- Mrs. Sancroft Holmes. *A Great-eared Owl.*
- Dr. Thompson, 58th Reg. *A Weka Rail.*
- T. Wood, Esq. *A Common Kite.*
- The Crystal Palace Company. *Two Bull Frogs.*

- Hudson's Bay Company. *Two Cross Foxes, a Red Fox, a Marten, a Canadian Porcupine.*
- Mrs. Clarke. *A Senegal Parrot.*
- Mrs. Farmer. *A White-fronted Parrot.*
- A. De Lautour, Esq. *A White-headed Eagle, Three Actinias, One Starfish, One Hermit Crab, One Common Crab, Two Spider Crabs, Five Echinus, Two Sea Mice.*
- Mr. Hughes. *A Dusky Grebe.*
- Miss M. A. Cole. *Seven Egyptian Quails.*
- Mrs. T. Landseer. *A Rosehill Parrakeet.*
- William Payne, Esq. *Two Rosehill Parrakeets.*
- Robert Emery, Esq. *A Green-winged Turtle Dove.*
- H. Hall, Esq. *A Webless Duck.*
- Buckingham, Esq. *A Lesser-crested Cockatoo.*
- Frederick Peake, Esq. *Two White Rats, One Pied Rat.*
- Mr. Barwise. *Two Slow-worms, One Common Viper.*
- W. W. Smith, Esq. *A Water Tortoise.*
- Charles Holland, Esq. *Three Horned Lizards.*
- Odo Russell, Esq. *Six Snakes and Five Lizards.*
- F. Bond, Esq. *A Toad.*
- Capt. Seymour, R.N. *An Alligator.*
- Mr. Jolly. *An Alligator.*
- Capt. Abbott. *A Crocodile, Five Lizards, Three Locusts, Five Indian Wall Lizards.*
- Messrs. Montgomerie and Greenhorne. *A Ceylon Boa.*
- G. T. Saul, Esq. *A Water Tortoise.*
- J. N. Tweedy, Esq., F.Z.S. *Two Chicken Snakes, One Cobra.*
- Dr. Akers, Staff Assist.-Surg. *A West African Boa.*
- T. A. Jennings, Esq. *Two Otters.*
- Mrs. Withycombe. *A Water Tortoise.*
- Robertson, Esq., Staff Surgeon. *A Water Tortoise.*
- Miss Curtis. *A Green Lizard.*
- Mr. Treblecombe. *A Green Lizard.*
- J. H. Gurney, Esq., F.Z.S. *A Common Otter.*
- A. Patridge, Esq. *A West African Boa.*
- Mr. Wilkins. *A Turtle.*
- A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., F.Z.S. *One Hundred and Twenty Cray Fish.*

Dr. Hamilton, F.Z.S.	<i>Twenty-five Cray Fish.</i>
F. W. Farrer, Esq.	<i>Fourteen Tench, Five Common Eels.</i>
T. L. Shuckard, Esq.	<i>A Collection of Marine Animals.</i>
E. C. Buckland, Esq.	<i>Seventeen Cray Fish and Six Carp.</i>
Plowden Weston, Esq.	<i>Two Menobranchus.</i>
W. H. Lintott, Esq., F.Z.S.	<i>Four Tench.</i>
Miss Bickell.	<i>Two Actinias.</i>
Mr. Doubleday.	<i>Ten Perch.</i>
C. K. Bishop, Esq.	<i>Twenty-two Actinias.</i>
John Marshall, Esq.	<i>Two Natterjacks.</i>
Mrs. Woolnough.	<i>Fifty Actinias.</i>
E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., F.Z.S.	<i>Twelve Actinias.</i>
Thomas Edgar, Esq., F.Z.S.	<i>A Marine Animal.</i>
Mr. Rich.	<i>Fifty-four Actinias, Six Cockles.</i>
Mr. Sweeting.	<i>A Sea Mouse.</i>
Mr. Roblow.	<i>Two Barbel, Three Dace.</i>
T. W. Whitmarsh, Esq.	<i>Eighteen Anthreas, Six Actinias.</i>
G. Lenox Conyngham, Esq., F.Z.S.	<i>Six Actinias.</i>
Mr. Murray.	<i>A Bream.</i>
Hon. Rowland Wynn.	<i>Forty Fresh-water Mussels.</i>
M. Moggeridge, Esq.	<i>Six Pipe Fish.</i>
Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	<i>Sixteen Grey Mullet.</i>

Conclusion.

The Council cannot conclude their Report without expressing their cordial thanks to the Committees of Audit, Finance, and Publication, for the services which they have respectively rendered to the Society by their co-operation in those departments of business in which they are specially interested.

With reference to their own administration of the affairs of the Society, they have the pleasure of feeling, that the course which they determined to adopt at the commencement of last year to meet the emergency created by the financial reaction in 1852, has equalled their expectations of success. The establishment has not only been maintained in full vigour, but materially and sensibly improved.

The number of Fellows is steadily, if not rapidly, increasing; and the support afforded to the Society by the public, is evinced in a manner which gives unequivocal indications of their approval and interest in its success.

Under these circumstances, the Council trust that they are entitled to congratulate the Society on the present state of their prospects, which, there is every ground to believe, must tend to still greater successes in directing the attention of all classes to the charms of that beautiful and elevating science which the Institution was founded to promote.

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REPORT
OF THE
AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS,

Appointed January 5, 1854.

THE Committee of Auditors having carefully examined the Accounts of the Society for the year ending December 31, 1853, and having inspected all the Books and seen Vouchers for all the Payments, now beg to lay before the Society the following Abstract of such Accounts, together with a Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Society, and a Report thereon.

The result of the examination by the Committee of Audit of the Accounts of the Society must be highly gratifying to the Fellows, as it proves the Finances of the Society to be in a much more satisfactory state at the close of the last year, than it was their duty to report at the end of the previous year 1852. The causes of this condition are to be found,—

In the first place, in the greatly increased amount of money received for Admissions to the Gardens, which has exceeded by £3413 18s. the receipts of the year 1852, and by the large amount of Garden Sales, by which £1834 14s. has been received without detracting from the uses or attraction of the Collection, as the preceding amount for Admissions would sufficiently demonstrate, and presenting an increase of £1130 7s. 3d. over the receipts of 1852; but this source of Income is only an exceptional one, and has probably reached its extreme limit. It may perhaps be as well to mention, that part of this amount is made up by the sum of £700 received for two Giraffes, and £115 by the sale of a Lioness, besides the Arrears of previous years, amounting to £206 8s. 6d., collected in accordance with a recommendation in the last Report.

And Secondly, in the decrease of Expenditure. It will be seen that in the three items presented to the consideration of the Council in the Auditors' Report of 1852, a considerable saving has been effected, viz. in Salaries and Wages, £167 9s. 1d.; in Advertisements, £353 19s 0d.; and in the Cost of Provisions for Animals, a saving of £335 14s. 4d.,—a result in the latter instance highly gratifying, seeing that many kinds of provisions had increased in price during the last four months of 1853 by nearly 50 per cent.

The Expenditure for New Buildings, and Works and Repairs, although still considerable, shows a decrease of £1943 4s. 2*d.*, compared with 1852.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Society are also in a much more satisfactory condition, presenting a decrease of Liabilities amounting to £1631 19s. 9*d.*, with an increased Balance at the Bankers of £387 4s. 1*d.*

The number of Fellows is only identical with that of 1852, on account of the removal of 60 names from the List in accordance with the Bye Law, Chap. I. Sect. IX.; but the amount received from Annual Subscriptions has increased £135 3s.

The Committee do not find any other object worthy of remark, it being patent that the liberal and energetic policy pursued by the Council, aided by the zealous administration of the Secretary, has mainly tended to attract the public attention, while at the same time, it more fully realizes the legitimate objects of the Society. It is therefore hardly necessary to recommend a continuance of this wise and useful course; but it may be anticipated that some diminution in receipts will arise upon the completion of a new and magnificent object of attraction in the suburbs of the Metropolis, which may probably divert the attention, if but for a time, of the sight-seeing public; therefore the policy of increasing, not only the attraction of the Gardens, but the facilities by which the public may be admitted at all times and at all seasons is much to be recommended. This, with a due economy in all branches of expenditure most especially exercised in "Buildings" and "Works and Repairs," will, it is trusted,

enable the Society to present as favourable a financial statement next year, as the Committee of Audit have now the pleasure of doing.

The Accounts have been as usual most clearly and intelligibly kept by the Accountant Mr. Leigh, and the acknowledgements of the Committee are due to him for the facilities afforded to them in the progress of the Audit.

LIONEL BOOTH.
JOHN VAN VOORST.
JOHN TOMES.
CLEMENT GEORGE.
WILLIAM MARTYN.
J. NEWMAN TWEEDY.
A. PEYTON PHELPS.

11 *Hanover Square, March 27, 1854.*





