entirely different species from that of Tasmania or Victoria, I gladly embraced the opportunity of determining the species in the only way in which it could for the first time be done from the skin, namely, from an examination of the skull; and in this way I am able to furnish a description of the external characters of what I believe to be the *Phascolomys latifrons*. Mr. Angas not noticing the extraordinary character of the hairy muffle, I am quite uncertain as to what his species may really be. His differs from mine also in having the feet of the same colour as the body, instead of a rich brown.

"The two specimens examined were quite alike; both were males. Their general size and shape is somewhat like that of *P. Wombat*, but the body is considerably longer and narrower in proportion; the neck is also so much more slender that the animal may easily be confined by a dog-collar round the neck, which cannot be done with *P. Wombat*, from the neck being nearly as thick as the head. The head, instead of being broader, is narrower and deeper in proportion to the length of the body; the forehead is much more elevated across the eyes, forming a very obtuse but distinct angle with the line of the nose; but the most extraordinary difference in the character of the head is produced by the great width and flatness of the nose, which is covered with dense coarse white hair, and is much wider than high, instead of being narrow, black, naked, and longitudinally ovate. Another marked peculiarity is the great comparative length of the ears, which are long and elliptically pointed, differing remarkably from the very short rounded ears of *P. Wombat*. The general outline, too, of *P. latifrons* is rendered remarkably different by the broad, flat, oblique form of the body behind the crest of the hips, and the hair forming two circular rosettes on that part, uniting to form a short transverse crest across the back by meeting the ordinary hair of the back coming down in the opposite direction. The claws are shorter and broader than those of *P. Wombat*. The tail, also, instead of being a mere tubercle, is slender and cylindrical.

"The fur is totally unlike the coarse, harsh, densely adpressed fur of P. Wombat, being soft, and in length, texture, and feel resembling more nearly that of an English wild rabbit. It is closer on the feet and toes than on the legs, differing thus from the long bristly covering of the toes of P. Wombat.

"Upper part of head, back, sides, and legs brownish grey; a semicircular spot under the nostrils, one in front of the eye, a broad spot on the chin, the back of the ears, and the feet dark brown; the crest of the lower part of the back is dusky brown; the tail is blackish and naked; the under part of the body is whitish or dull grey, and the sides under the head ochraceous or yellowish; whiskers black, with a few white hairs; hairs on muffle silvery-whitish grey.

"From Mr. Angas omitting to notice the broad, white hairy muffle, and from the narrowness of the head and great width of the nostrils, I supposed the species I have above described would prove to be the *Phascolomys platyrhinus* of Owen, which seems to have been overlooked by most subsequent writers, but an examination of the skull proved the above-given description to belong truly to the *P. latifrons*; possibly Mr. Gould and Mr. Angas may have had *P. platyrhinus* under their eyes."

It will be remarked that both Professor M'Coy and Mr. Angas consider the animal they respectively describe to be the true *P. latifrons* of Owen; and from an examination of examples received from South Australia, I have no doubt that the remarks of both gentlemen refer to one and the same animal: the omission of the hairy muzzle by Mr. Angas may have arisen from the hairs having been eroded in consequence of confinement, as is the case to a certain extent with the animal in our Gardens. With regard to the *P. vlatyrhinus* I may mention, that on a further examination of the skull in the Museum of the College of Surgeons to which that name has been applied, it so much resembles several skulls of *P. Wombat*, that it is questionable if it be really distinct.

While writing these remarks, another *Phascolomys* has just arrived at the Zoological Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, which certainly differs from all the rest, its colour being uniform jet-black, even to the plated bare shield on the nose. It is allied to the *P. lasiorhinus* in its long pointed ears, which at once separates it from *P. Wombat* and the animal I have figured as *P. latifrons*. For this new species I propose the name of *P. niger*. Its native locality is unknown: can it be the dark animal spoken of by the blacks to Mr. Angas as inhabiting the Murray scrub?

In concluding these remarks, I must express a hope that mammalogists will adopt the names I have applied to the four species of Wombat. I admit that there is still some little difficulty as to the identity of the *P. latifrons* of Owen, whether it be or be not a species still unknown to us, or whether it be the animal I have figured under that name. I must also in fairness state that the skull of *P. lasiorhinus* sent to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons for comparison appeared not to be fully adult; at the same time it exhibited so many striking differences from the skull to which the name of *P. latifrons* was assigned, that no anatomist would for a moment consider them to be identical; and we can scarcely suppose that the progress of age would produce so great a change in the character of the skull that ultimately they would be alike.

My figures were taken from a drawing made by Mr. Wolf, from the animal in the Zoological Society's Gardens, which was received from South Australia.