MACROPUS FULIGINOSUS.

Sooty Kangaroo.

Spec. Char.—Mac. colore ferruginosè flavescente-fusco; humeris dorsoque fuliginoso tinctis; gulà, et abdomine medio incanescentibus; faciei lateribus, et rostro cum corpore concoloribus.

Descr.—Fur of the body rather long and inclining to a woolly texture; general colour rusty yellowish brown, darker and inclining to sooty on the shoulders and centre of the back; hairs of the throat, back and abdomen grisly; sides of the face and muzzle uniform and of the same colour as the body; inner surface of the ear furnished with long white hairs; external surface blackish brown; toes and apical half of the tail blackish brown.

			N	Iale.	Female.	
			feet	inches.	feet.	inches
Length	from the nose to the extremity of the tail		. 7	3 .	. 4	$9\frac{1}{2}$
,,	of tail		. 2	6 .	. 1	9
,,	"tarsus and toes, without the nail		. 1	0 .		$9\frac{1}{2}$
2 7	,, the ear			$4\frac{1}{3}$.	•	$3\frac{1}{4}$
,,	,, head			$9\frac{3}{4}$.		7

Kangurus fuliginosus, Desm. Mammal., p. 273.

I мисн regret never having met with this fine species of Kangaroo in a state of nature, or being able to gain any direct information respecting its true habitat, the extent of its range, &c.

Two fine specimens, male and female, form part of the Paris Collection, and a third, a female, is in the Leyden Museum; the two former are the originals of Desmarest's description, and are said to have been brought to Europe by Peron from Kangaroo Island.

I am yet ignorant to which species the large Kangaroo of Swan River and the western coast generally is referable, but analogy would almost lead us to infer that the present may be the one, and not the *Macropus major*: should this ultimately prove to be the case, South Australia will in all probability be the country where the two species inosculate, as is similarly observed in many species, both of birds and quadrupeds. Any additional information on this head will be printed at the close of the work, with such addenda respecting other species as may have come to my knowledge.

The term fuliginosus is by no means applicable to the specimens above mentioned as they now appear; but their long exposure to light in the Museums may have induced a considerable change in their colour, and the term may have been much more appropriate when applied to them by Desmarest.