

more than one species of this genus has produced young in London, especially the *Macacus rhesus*, which everywhere shows a special capacity to breed under confinement. Hybrids have been produced both in Paris and London from this same genus. The Arabian baboon, or *Cynocephalus hamadryas*,²⁵ and a Cercopithecus have bred in the Zoological Gardens, and the latter species at the Duke of Northumberland's. Several members of the family of Lemurs have produced hybrids in the Zoological Gardens. It is much more remarkable that monkeys very rarely breed when confined in their native country; thus the Cay (*Cebus azaræ*) is frequently and completely tamed in Paraguay, but Rengger²⁶ says that it breeds so rarely, that he never saw more than two females which had produced young. A similar observation has been made with respect to the monkeys which are frequently tamed by the aborigines in Brazil.²⁷ In Amazonia, these animals are so often kept in a tame state, that Mr. Bates in walking through the streets of Pará counted thirteen species; but, as he asserts, they have never been known to breed in captivity.²⁸

Birds.

Birds offer in some respects better evidence than quadrupeds, from their breeding more rapidly and being kept in greater numbers.²⁹ We have seen that carnivorous animals are more fertile under confinement than most other mammals. The reverse holds good with carnivorous birds. It is said³⁰ that as many as eighteen species have been used in Europe for hawking, and several others in Persia and India;³¹ they have been kept in their native country in the finest condition, and have been flown during six, eight, or nine years;³² yet there is no record of their having ever produced young. As these birds were formerly caught whilst young, at great expense, being imported from Iceland, Norway,

²⁵ See 'Annual Reports Zoolog. Soc.' 1855, 1858, 1863, 1864; 'Times' newspaper, Aug. 10th, 1847; Flourens, 'De l'Instinct,' p. 85.

²⁶ 'Säugethiere,' &c., s. 34, 49.

²⁷ Art. Brazil, 'Penny Cyclop.,' p. 363.

²⁸ 'The Naturalist on the Amazons,' vol. i. p. 99.

²⁹ A list of the species of birds which have bred in the Zoological Gardens from 1848 to 1867 inclusive has been published by Mr. Sclater in 'Proc. Zoolog. Soc.,' 1869, p. 626, since the first edition of this work appeared. Of Columbæ 51 species have been kept, and of Anseres 80 species, and in both these families, 1

species in 2·6 have bred at least once in the 20 years. Of Gallinæ, 83 species have been kept, and 1 in 2·7 have bred; of 57 Grallæ, 1 in 9 have bred; of 110 Prehensores, 1 in 22 have bred; of 178 Passeres, 1 in 25·4 have bred; of 94 Accipitres, 1 in 47 have bred; of 25 Picariæ, and of 35 Herodiones, not one species in either group has bred.

³⁰ 'Encyclop. of Rural Sports,' p. 691.

³¹ According to Sir A. Burnes ('Cabool,' &c., p. 51), eight species are used for hawking in Sindh.

³² Loudon's 'Mag. of Nat. Hist.,' vol. vi., 1833, p. 110.