

MISCELLANEA

MAMMALS.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE SKELETONS OF TWO LARGE INDIAN ELEPHANTS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—

(1) ♂, *Bilkandi, Nia Dumka, Santal Parganas, presented by Mr. W M Smith, 1870.*

(*Cf. W L. Sclater, Cat. Mamm. Ind. Mus., ii, p. 207, specimen a.*)

Height from anterior dorsal ver-	Ft.	In.
tebræ, highest point	11	3
Height from highest point of		
scapula	10	6
Frontal length of skull	0	49·6
Orbital breadth of skull	0	29·25
Length of humerus	0	41·25
,, ,, ulna	0	39
,, ,, femur	0	48
,, ,, tibia	0	30
·Circumference of tusk at socket	0	21·75

From the manner in which it is mounted, it is possible that the height of the skeleton is exaggerated by a few inches, but the animal in life probably measured 12 feet from the highest point. This appears to be a record so far as *E. indicus* is concerned. The tusks of the specimen are not in the Museum.

(2) ♂, *presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1906.*

Height from anterior dorsal ver-	Ft.	In.
tebræ, highest point	9	4
Height from highest point of		
scapula	9	0
Frontal length of skull	0	45
Orbital breadth of skull	0	25
Length of humerus	0	38
,, ,, ulna	0	36
,, ,, femur	0	42
,, ,, tibia	0	25·5
Circumference of tusk at socket.	0	13·5

This elephant headed the procession at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and was thought to be an elephant of unusual height and power.

The tusks had been artificially shortened.

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