

The hinder nose-leaf is bristly, ovate-lanceolate, and slightly notched at the base as the first, with a rather produced tip; the upper part of the nose is grooved; and the front leaf expanded with a quite free membranaceous edge. The head is elongated; the face depressed; the muzzle rounded; the ears are large, reaching when bent down rather beyond the tip of the nose. The fur is soft and of a pale mouse colour. The membranes are dark and naked, with rather distant whitish hair on the under side near the sides of the body.

"This *Bat* is very nearly allied to the true European *Rhinolophi*, and agrees with them in having four cells at the base of the hinder nose-leaf, and distant pectoral tents. It differs from them in having a much broader nose-leaf. The pits on the nose and the distant tents are not found in the other *Rhinolophi*, which have no hinder nose-leaf. These I propose to separate from the others under the name of *Hipposiderus*."

Mr. Gray also exhibited specimens of several fresh-water *Tortoises*. Of these he had recently received three from John Russel Reeves, Esq., of Canton, two of which he regarded as being previously undescribed. These he now characterized as follows :

*EMYS NIGRICANS.* *Em. testâ obovato-oblongâ, convexâ, nigro-fuscâ; subtricarinatâ, carinâ medianâ obtusâ posticâ continâ, lateralibus indistinctis distentibus; scutellis obscurè radiatis, vertebralibus latis, anterioribus pentagonis; marginibus revolutis, posticâ subserratâ; infrâ ad latera luteo maculatâ; sternum subconvexum, luteum, nigro variegatum.*

Long. testæ, 3 poll.

Hab. in Chinâ prope Canton.

This species is nearly allied in shape and colour to *Em. crassicollis*, Bell, but differs by the distance and indistinctness of its lateral keels, the convexity of its *sternum*, and the shape of its anterior vertebral plates. From *Em. Thurjii*, Gray, it is distinguished by its smaller size, the darkness of its colour, and the yellow spotting on the under side towards the edge of the shell.

The character is taken from a half-grown shell, from which the animal had been removed.

*EMYS SINENSIS.* *Em. testâ ovatâ, convexâ, subcarinatâ, olivaceâ nigro punctatâ; scutellis lavibus, luteo strigatis, vertebralibus latis hexagonis; marginibus integris, lateralibus subrevolutis; subtâ luteâ, maculis oblongis olivaceis nigro marginatis ornatâ; sterni lateribus subcarinatis: collo lincis tenuissimis flavis notatâ.*

Long. testæ, 5 poll.

Hab. in Chinâ.

Allied to *Em. vulgaris*, Gray, but easily distinguished by the orange streaks in the centre of each discal shield. The under side of each of the marginal plates is marked near its hinder edge by a large oblong subquadrate olive spot, which is dotted and margined with black; the axillary and inguinal plates are marked with a black ring. The sternal plates are varied with brown.

A third undescribed species of *Emys*, of which a specimen was ex-

hibited by Mr. Gray, was brought from Dukhun by Lieut. Col. Sykes. It was characterized as the

*EMYS TENTORIA. Em. testis ovato-oblongi, olivaceâ; dorso subangulariter compresso; scutellis subrugosis, vertebraliâ primo quadrato, reliquis elongato-hexagonis carinatis posticè productis (tertio præcipue) tuberculatis, marginalibus sternalibusque fatis carinatis; sterno subplano parum elevato.*

*Hab.* in Indiæ Orientalis regione Dukhun dictâ.

A fourth new species characterized by Mr. Gray was the

*EMYS PLATYNOTA. Em. testis ovata, convexâ, fuscâ; dorso complanato; scutellorum vertebraliâ primo lato hexagono; margine subintegro; sterno plano; capite luteo variegato.*

*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali.

Long. testis, 9 poll.

The shell differs at first sight from all the other species of the genus by the flatness of the middle of the back, agreeing in that character with *Hydropsis planiceps*, Bell.

Mr. Gray also exhibited a specimen of the fresh-water *Tortoise* which he had described in his 'Synopsis Reptilium,' under the name of *Cistuda Bealii*, from a drawing communicated to him by Mr. Reeves. The examination of the specimen subsequently received from Mr. Reeves has enabled him to ascertain that it is really an *Emys*, which is easily distinguishable from all the other known species of that genus by the possession of two eye-like spots on each side of the nape: the shell is in form like that of *Em. vulgaris*, Gray; its colour is dull olive, speckled with black as in *Cistuda Europæa*, Gray. The name of the species will now necessarily be changed to *Emys Bealii*.

With these *Terrapins* Mr. Reeves had also transmitted to Mr. Gray three specimens of *Cistuda Amboinensis*, Gray, two of which, differing very much from each other and from the typical species in external form, were exhibited.

The first is extremely heavy and solid, with a very high back. It appears to have belonged to an old animal, as the plates are worn nearly smooth; its *sternum* is solid, flat, rounded before and behind, and the gular and anal pairs of plates are each united into one, leaving only a slight groove between the gular pair, showing where the division is generally placed.

The second is very much depressed, expanded on the sides, so as to be nearly orbicular, and is as wide as it is long. This extension is chiefly produced by the length of the costal plates, for the vertebral ones are very narrow, the front one being rather longer than broad, and much narrower behind. The *sternum* is very broad, flat, rounded before, and slightly keeled behind. All the plates are separate.

Colonel Sykes exhibited several pieces of the leaden pipes used for the supply of water to his house, which were perforated by having been gnawed by *Rats*.

The following notes, by Mr. Rymer Jones, of the dissection of a