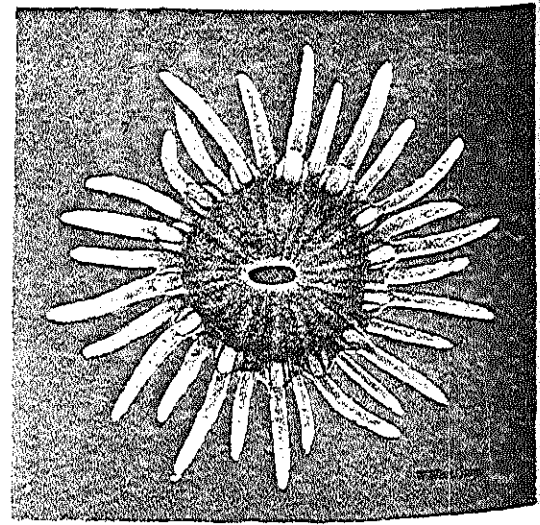
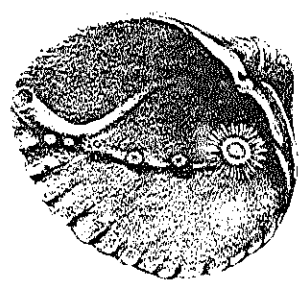
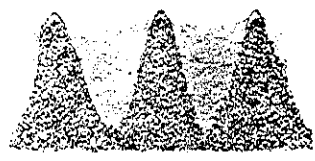


*Aphrocera alstonii*

*Aphrocera deixonii*



the ears bright reddish; ears, and the greater part of the tail bright red-brown; tip of the tail black.

*Hab.* Aru Island.

Male.

"In houses as destructive as rats to every thing eatable.

"Teeth 34:—Inc.  $\frac{6}{6}$ ; C.  $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ ; Prem.  $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ ; M.  $\frac{2-2}{3-3}$ ."—Wallace.

8. PERAMELES (ECHIMIPERA) DOREYANUS.

*Perameles Doreyanus*, Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. Astrol. Zool. i. 100. t. 16. f. 1-5; Waterhouse, Mam. i. 386.

*Echymipera Kalulu*, Lesson, Règ. Anim. 192.

Tail naked, rugose, squamose, wrinkled below. Toes 3-5: the two inner front large, equal; the outer small; the inner hind toe short, clawless; the two index fingers small, united, clawed.

*Hab.* Aru Island.

Female.

"The skin is very thin and friable.

"Teeth 46:—Inc.  $\frac{8}{6}$ ; C.  $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ ; Prem.  $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ ; M.  $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ ."—Wallace.

This enumeration agrees with that given by MM. Quoy and Gaimard, being two cutting teeth in the upper jaw less than are found in the other species of the genus; hence Lesson considered it as a genus.

The outer and inner toes of the forefeet are very small, rudimentary and clawless.

9. PARADOXURUS HERMAPHRODITA.

*Hab.* Ké Islands.

Is in the collection: it only appears to be a variety of the very variable and extensively distributed *Paradoxurus hermaphrodita*.

5. DESCRIPTION OF APHROCERAS, A NEW GENUS OF CALCAREOUS SPONGIADÆ BROUGHT FROM HONG-KONG BY DR. HARLAND. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., PRESIDENT ENT. SOC. ETC.

(Radiata, Pl. X.)

APHROCERAS.

Sponge tubular, branched, without any large superficial oscules, formed of two distinct coats, externally covered with simple fusi-form calcareous spicula, placed side by side in the longitudinal axis of the stem and branches, forming an even coat; inner surface of the tube lined with a minute network of interlaced fibre placed in all directions; branches simple, tapering, attenuated at the tip, with a round terminal contracted aperture.

The spicula are entirely dissolved in dilute muriatic acid, leaving the form of the sponge marked by the internal network and the sheaths

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of the spicula on the surface. When treated with caustic potash, the internal network is destroyed, leaving only the external spicula placed side by side.

This genus is allied to *Grantia*, but it is easily distinguished by the uniform fusiform shape and the disposition of the spicula.

**APHROCERAS ALCICORNIS.** (Pl. X.)

*Hab.* Hong-Kong (*Dr. Harland*).

This species somewhat resembles *Grantia botryoides* in appearance and habit; but in that species the spicula are all *triradiate*, which appears to be the generic character of the genus *Grantia* as I propose to restrict it.

**6. ON APHROCALLISTES, A NEW GENUS OF SPONGIADÆ FROM MALACCA.** BY DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., PRESIDENT ENT. SOC.

(Radiata, Pl. XI.)

In 1842 we received from Captain Sir Edward Belcher a Sponge which he obtained in Malacca, which evidently forms a new genus nearly allied to the *Euplectella* of Professor Owen. I therefore have great pleasure in bringing a description of it before the Society.

**APHROCALLISTES.**

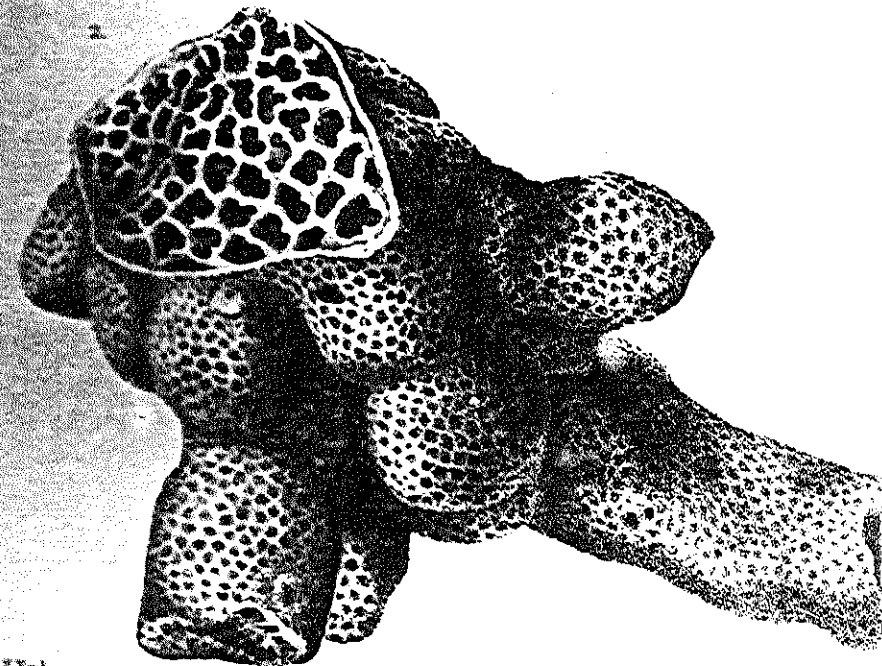
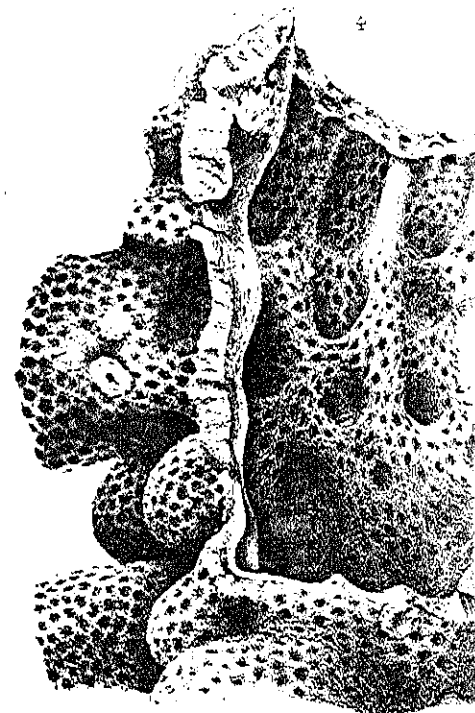
The sponge cylindrical, tubular, branched; the end of the main tube closed with an open network formed of spicula; branches cylindrical, simple, rarely bifid, rounded and closed at the end; the inner surface of the tube with large unequal-sized concavities placed in longitudinal series, having a large roundish oscule near its lower edge.

The sponge hard, calcareous, with uniform, close, equal, regular hexangular pores on the surface, and larger round ostioles in series on the sides of the main tube. The outer surface formed of intertangled transparent spines, which inosculate and unite with each other at the intersection, forming a hard, rather brittle crust. The inner surface lined with a coat of fusiform transparent spicula, which are placed in bangles parallel to each other in the spaces between the roundish internal apertures of the crowded small superficial pores.

This genus is very like *Euplectella* of Professor Owen in its external form, and especially in the upper part of the tube being closed with network.

It differs from that genus in being more irregularly formed and branched, and in the structure and calcareous composition of the sponge itself.

In that genus the basis of the tube is formed of ropes of elongated spicula placed at right angles longitudinally and transversely to the



APHROCALLISTES BEATRIX Gray  
1.3 Natural size. 2.4 Magnified