rior in development to the former one. In a much earlier stage (fig. 10), when the young *Echinus*, 0·6 millim. in diameter, no longer shows any remains of its pluteus, but still does not present any indications either of mouth or anus, it moves, as we learn from J. Müller's investigations, by means of five large primordial tentacles furnished with sucking-disks, which issue, at equal distances apart, from inconsiderable depressions not far from the margin of the ventral surface of the lentiform body, which was turned towards the inside of the pluteus. Within these large tentacles is situated a circle of five pairs of calcareous reticulated disks, of a rounded, internally oblong form. Each disk has near its aboral end a large, evenly bounded, oval, outwardly pointed aperture, above which is placed one of the ten smaller tentacles (figs. 12 & 13). These five pairs of disks can hardly be any thing but the foundations of the first primary ambulacral plates, and the rather because, between the pairs nearer to the periphery, five smaller, nearly triangular plates come in, which then would be the first commencement of the interradia. Each of the five large primordial tentacles has its base in the line which separates each pair of the ten smaller and later ones, at the point from which the median suture of the ambulacrum will subsequently start. Can these five isolated tentacles have any thing in common with the tentacles of the buccal membrane, which also first make their appearance isolatedly? Krohn saw them become absorbed and disappear before the mouth opened, and the ten paired tentacles become the instruments of locomotion in their stead*.

[To be continued.]

XLIV.—*Notes on* Propithecus bicolor *and* Rhinoceros lasiotis.

By P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

The Lemur described by Dr. Gray in the last Number of the 'Annals' (*anteà*, p. 206), as *Propithecus bicolor*, has been already named *Propithecus Edwardsi* by M. Alfred Grandidier (Compt. Rend. lxxii. p. 231, 27 Feb. 1871). M. Milne-Edwards, who has requested me to make known this correction, informs me that he has examined a marked skin of this animal received from Mr. E. Gerrard, jun., and has no doubt of the identity of the two species.

As regards the two Asiatic two-horned rhinoceroses in the Zoological Society's Gardens, when the first specimen arrived from Chittagong I referred it to *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, that being the only species of this section then known to science.

* Müller's Archiv, 1851, p. 351.

But when the second animal (obviously of a different species) reached us, I carefully examined the literature on the subject, and came to the conclusion (exactly contrary to that of Dr. Gray, *anteà*, p. 207) that the latter was the true *R. sumatrensis* and the former new to science. Under these circumstances, in a paper read before Section D at the British Association's Meeting at Brighton on the 16th of August last, I proposed to call the former *Rhinoceros lasiotis**. Supposing even that the existing descriptions and figures of *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* are not sufficient to settle this question (which, however, is, in my opinion, by no means the case), the known localities from which the two animals were brought are of themselves strongly presumptive that my determination is correct. One was captured near Chittagong, in a district where no two-horned rhinoceros was previously known to occur; the other in Malacca, where the fauna is well known to be identical with that of the adjacent island of Sumatra. I may add that Mr. Blyth†, who has paid special attention to the Asiatic rhinoceroses, and Dr. Dorner, who has examined not only the specimen in the Regent's Park, but also the similar animal in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of Hamburg, of which he is Secretary, are both of opinion that the Malaccan animal is the true *R. sumatrensis*; and I believe that any naturalist who has an opportunity of examining the two animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens will come to the same conclusion.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Tortoises, Terrapins, and Turtles drawn from Life. By James de Carle Sowerby, F.L.S., and Edward Lear. London, Paris, and Frankfort: Henry Sotheran, Joseph Baer and Co., 1872.

Dr. Gray, who edits this work, prefaces it by the following introduction:—

"This series of Plates was made under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Bell, to illustrate his 'Monograph of the Testudinata,' a work in which the author intended to represent and describe not only all the known recent, but also fossil species. The publication of this extensive work was unfortunately interrupted (by the failure of the publisher) when only two-thirds of the plates that had been prepared (which in themselves formed but a limited portion of the intended work) were published.

"We are informed in the original Prospectus that 'The whole of the drawings are from the inimitable pencil of Mr. James Sowerby; and the author feels that he is only doing justice to that distinguished artist in natural objects when he states that in correctness of

* See the 'Times' of August 19th, p. 5, where a notice of this paper is given; also 'Athenæum' of August 24th, p. 243.

† See 'Field,' August 24, 1872, letter signed "Z."