... leaf is briefly, cuneo-lanceolate, a little ciliate at the base as the frangula, with a rather produced tip; the apex 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. testa obtusato-oblunga, convexa, nigro-fusca; subtricarinata, carinæ medianæ obtusa postice continua; lateribus indistinctis distibus, scutellis obscuræ radiatis, vertebalis latis, anterioribus pentagonis; marginibus revolutis, posticis subseratae; infrā ad latera luteo maculata; sternum subconvexus, lateum, nigro variegatum.

Long. testa, 3 poll.

Hab. in China prope Canton.

This species is nearly allied in shape and colour to Em. crassicolis, 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 SINKENSIS. Em. testa ovato, convexa, subcarinata, olivaceo nigro punctata; scutellis laevibus, luteo striatis, vertebalis latis heragonis; marginibus integris, lateribus subrevolutis; sub-thesis luteo, maculis oblongis olivaceis nigro marginatis ornati; sterni lateribus subcarinalibus: collo lineis tenuissimis flavis notato.

Long. testa, 5 poll.

Hab. in China.

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 testoria.** Em. testi ovato-oblongi, olivaceus; dorso sub-
angulariter compresso; scutellis subrugosis, vertebrallum primi
quadrate, reliquis elongato-hexagonalibus carinatis postice produc-
to (lentic precipie) tuberculatis, marginales sterni subintegrae, carinatis; sterno subplano parum elevato.

*Hab.* in Indiæ Orientalis regione Dukhun dicta.

A fourth new species characterized by Mr. Gray was the

**Emys platynota.** Em. testis ovati, convexi, fusci; dorso com-
planato; scutellorum vertebrallum primo lato hexagono; margin
subintegra; sterno plano; capite luteo variegato.

*Hab.* in Indiæ Orientali.

Long. testa, 9 poll.

The shell differs at first sight from all the other species of the gen-
us by the flatness of the middle of the back, agreeing in that char-
acter with *Hydaspis planiceps*, Bell.

Mr. Gray also exhibited a specimen of the fresh-water Terrapin
which he had described in his 'Synopsis Reptilium,' under the name of
*Cistuda Belii*, 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 gen-
us 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 Europaea*, Gray. The name of
the species will now necessarily be changed to *Emys Belii*.

With these Terrapins Mr. Reeves had also transmitted to Mr. Gray
three specimens of *Cistuda Ambiens*, 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