

lariæ represent it, though there is uncertainty respecting the actual forms to be identified with *Calamites*. The roots were given off from the lower part of each internode, but above the node, and were apparently epidermal.

There is also considerable doubt respecting the fructification of *Calamites*. Some of the *Volkmanniæ* have evidently belonged to this group; but only one example retaining its minute organization has yet been found in which the structure of the central axes corresponded with that of the *Calamites*. The relationship to *Calamites* of the fruits figured by Binney under the name of *Calamodendron commune*, which are identical with the *Volkmannia Binneyi* of Carruthers, is more than doubtful, because of the anomalous structure of their central axes.

After a careful comparison of the organization of *Calamites* with that of the recent Equisetaceæ, the author prefers constituting the former an independent order, distinct from, though allied to, the Equisetums, under the name of *Calamitaceæ*, and characterized by cryptogamic fructification and verticillate foliage, associated with an exogenous axis. The latter feature probably involved the existence of something resembling a cambium layer, furnishing the material for the new tissues.

It is further proposed to divide these plants into two generic groups, viz. *Calamites* and *Calamopituis*—the former to comprehend those unprovided with infranodal canals, and the latter those which possess them. The existing specific distinctions appear to have little or no scientific value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On a new Species of Three-toed Sloth from Costa Rica.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

Arctopithecus griseus.

Fur very long, greyish white; under-fur very abundant, brown; forehead and cheeks white; crown and temples black; chin and throat brown. *Male* with a yellow patch of soft hair between the shoulders, with a central black streak. *Female* with a puff of very soft white hair on each side of the back.

Hab. Costa Rica (Salvin). Brit. Mus.

On a new Form of Sponge. By Prof. EHLERS.

Aulorhipis elegans, n. g. et sp.

The stratified tissue of this sponge, which encloses many foreign bodies, lines the inner surface of a worm-tube, from the superior opening of which it projects in the form of a little stalk, which forks into two branches bending downwards in the same plane, and gives off from each branch several (eight to ten) twigs directed upwards,



Gray, John Edward. 1871. "On a new species of three-toed Sloth from Costa Rica." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 302–302. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937108696374>.

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