

4. NOTICE OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE FAMILY TRIONYCHIDÆ FROM WESTERN AFRICA. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., ETC.

The British Museum has just received two specimens of a *Trionyx* with covered legs from Western Africa (collected by the late Dr. B. Baikie, probably on the Niger), which is evidently different in structure from any we have before received from that country, and which I am inclined to believe is an entirely new form.

It differs from the other African *Trionyches* with covered feet in only having two pairs of callosities on the sternum; while *Heptathyra* has seven, and *Cyclanosteus* has nine such hardnesses on the sternal bones. These callosities differ in disposition and mode of development, as well as in manner, in the three genera. The form of the skull is like that of the genus *Cyclanosteus*; that is to say, the face is moderate, with eyes about halfway between the front of the zygomatic arch and cavity of the temporal muscle and the end of the nose; but it differs from the skull of the latter genus in the forehead and crown being wider and flatter.

The genus (which I should refer to the tribe *Cyclanosteina*) may be defined thus:—

TETRATHYRA.

The face of the skull short, convex, arched in front; orbits lateral, shelving, about midway between the end of the nose and the front of the zygomatic arch; forehead flat, rhombic, broad. The dorsal shield with flexible margins, without any marginal bones; front of dorsal shield warty above and without any odd nuchal bone. Sternum flat, with broad rounded lobes covering the feet, and two pairs of sternal callosities; the front pair small, rounded, on the front ends of each of the front pairs of sternal bones; the lateral pairs are large, oblong, broadly notched out behind, and very rugose.

This genus differs from *Cyclanosteus* in the want of any odd bone in front of the dorsal shield, as well as in the number and disposition of the sternal callosities.

The upper surface of the front of the disk is closely covered with roundish warts. The sternal callosities are not developed in the young specimen, the larger lateral pair being first indicated as the animal increases in size. The dorsal disk of the young specimen is marked with close grains, or warty, in rather arched longitudinal ridges.

There are some young specimens in spirits from West Africa in the Museum, which belong to this species; they differ from the young of *C. senegalensis* in being marbled, while that species is marked with distinct small subcircular black spots.

This second genus of *Cyclanosteina* may explain the reason why we have two skulls from West Africa the one with the front and the other with the whole upper edge of the lower jaw dilated, as figured in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1864, fig. 18, p. 95, and fig. 21, p. 96.

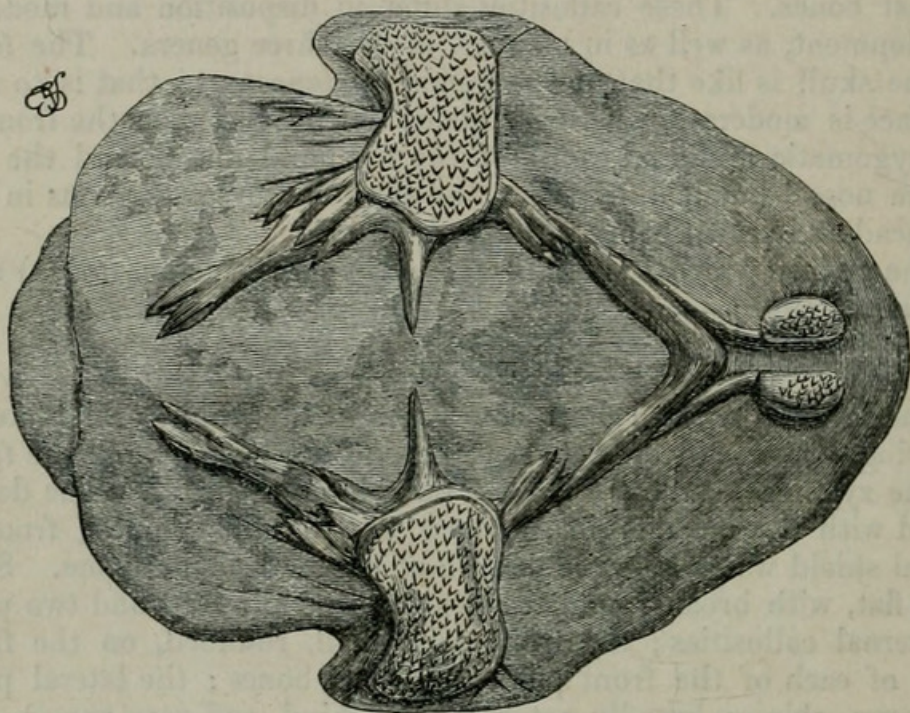
TETRATHYRA BAIKII, sp. nov.

Head olive, white-spotted. Back olive, marbled with black above; the lower surface pale, irregularly black-marbled or spotted. The front pair of callosities small, oblong.

Younger specimen, the head and dorsal shield pale brown, marbled with large black (often inosculating) streaks; lower part of head and sternum black, with large, irregular-sized, pale spots, some of which are symmetrical.

Hab. West Africa, River Niger?

The largest specimen, which is not full-grown, is 11 inches long; the dorsal shield 7 inches long and 5 inches wide.



Lower surface of *Tetrathyra baikii*.

5. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ROCK-KANGAROO FROM
NEW SOUTH WALES. BY GERARD KREFFT, CURATOR AND
SECRETARY, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY, N. S. WALES.

PETROGALE LONGICAUDA, sp. nov.

Hair remarkably soft and long (3 inches in length upon the back and sides), dark grey at the base, tipped with pale yellow and black, giving the fur a mottled appearance. Head and neck grey, a lighter patch extending from the base of the ears to the nostrils. Ears grey at the base, black at the tip; sides slightly fringed with yellow. Shoulders and fore legs dark grey, grizzled with white, which colour extends to about the middle of the body. The hair of the back and haunches is of much longer growth, silky to the touch, of a mottled brownish-grey colour, and changing into rusty



Gray, John Edward. 1865. "Notice of a new genus and species of the family Trionychidae from Western Africa." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1865, 323–324.

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