

But we then fall back upon the law developed by Max Schultze for *Nais proteocidea*. We fall back upon it without implying any other generation than that constituting the normal and continuous mode of growth of the Annelide in question. We therefore think that we may express the opinion that in the *Naidæ* there are not two modes of agamic reproduction, one by scissiparity, the other by gemmation. There is nothing but *scissiparity*.

The gemmation observed by the authors who have already treated this question appears to us to be nothing but the normal phenomenon of growth of the individual. Hence we no longer meet with it in the posterior portion of the body of adult individuals. It is only when it has brought each individual produced by scissiparity to a certain size that a new division takes place. This fresh division may appear before or after the complete separation of the primary individuals. This, according to us, is the sole difference.—*Comptes Rendus*, June 13, 1870, p. 1304.

On Edible Bull-frogs.

"*Bull-frogs* are eaten in Philadelphia. I saw laid out on the counter an edible which somewhat resembled a fried sole. I observed several persons devouring them greedily, and, on inquiring what they were, learned to my extreme horror that they were *bull-frogs*, gutted, slit open, and fried in eggs and bread-crumbs. They are also to be had at railway-stations."—*H. Phillips, Musical and Personal Recollections*, 1864, p. 122.

Note on a new Genus of Sponge from West Australia.

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

ECHINOSPONGIA.

Sponge very hard, woody, erect, dividing above into elongate, virgate, erect branches, with three or four more or less subspiral series of large angular lobes, much broader than the central stem. Outer bark of the stem and lobes porous, and more friable than the central axis. Surface smooth, without any appearance of pores or of oscules when dry; substance strengthened with numerous slender elongate fusiform spicules and minute six-rayed cubical stars, rays cylindrical and strongly dentate at the end.

Echinosporgia australis.

Hab. Nichol's Bay, West Australia.

This remarkable Sponge was discovered by Mr. Clifton, who has kindly sent a specimen to the British Museum.

Dr. Bowerbank has figured the spicules of a reticulated Sponge from the same locality, which I have called *Axæ Cliftæ*; but in it the spicules are formed of two flat three-rayed stars, placed one on the other so that the rays alternate; they are similarly dentate at their extremity.