

**SOREX ODORATUS.**

Dark cinereous brown above inclining to chestnut, beneath slightly paler. Snout proboscidal, deeply emarginate at the point, and furrowed on the under side. Ears large, naked, with two rather large lobes within, the lower one of which appears to be the antitragus; tail long, triangular.

Length 5 inches; head 1·65; tail 2·6; ears ·2.

This species has a very strong musky odor.

**SCIURUS SUBVIRIDESCENS.**

Above black, the hair tipped with pale brown, in some positions appearing greenish; beneath pale yellowish cinereous; tail longer than the body, of the same colors above and beneath, and tipped with black, not distichous. Head small. Ears rounded and very short, not tufted.

Length 6·7 in.; tail 7·5 in.; head 1·5 in.; ears ·3.

**SCIURUS LEMNISCATUS.**

Above on the head, upper part of the back and legs rufous brown, mixed with darker and black. The back with four black stripes from the shoulders to the hinder parts of the body and two stripes of yellowish, with one of rufous (this last sometimes quite indistinct) down the middle of the back. Hair of the head annulate with black, of the sides dark cinereous tipped with pale rufous. Under side of the head, body and legs white. Head roundish; nose pointed; lower fore teeth slender; ears small round. Tail distichous.

Varies in having the paler stripes scarcely apparent.

Length 7·5 in.; tail 6·5 in.

**SCIURUS RUFBRACHIATUS.**

Louis Fraser, *Zoologia typica* No. 24; Waterhouse, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1842, p. 128.

This animal is figured in Audubon and Bachman's *Quadrupeds of North America*, under the name of *Spermophilus annulatus*. The specimen described by Dr. Bachman was purchased in New York from a dealer in preserved birds. It is by no means a native of our continent.

**SCIURUS PUMILIO.**

Hair short and soft, dark cinereous, tipped with reddish brown, on the throat and belly with much paler. Head short roundish; ears small; tail shorter than the body, distichous; hair reddish brown at base and tip, black in the middle, appearing by this disposition of colors to be edged with brown; four of the toes on each foot equal.

Length 5·4; head ·7. ear ·2; tail 2·3; fore leg ·9; hind leg 1·5.

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**ALUMINIUM.**
**The progress in its manufacture.**

BY W. J. TAYLOR.

The use of sodium in the reduction of metals from their chlorides, as has been so successfully accomplished within the last two years, may be justly considered a great progressive step in science.

Aluminium has been the first in which this process has been perfected. What the other metals are which will be reduced successfully from their chlorides by the use of sodium, the future will determine. Some facts concerning the early history of aluminium, the progress made in its manufacture, and the numerous uses to which it can be applied, will not be uninteresting.

Much confusion existed in the minds of the early alchemists regarding the oxide alumina. They knew of an alum which was brought from the East, which they regarded for a long time as sulphuric acid combined with an earth. Stahl and others also mistook this earth for lime. Geoffroy, in 1728, pointed out its existence in clay; Marggraff, in 1754, proved it to be a substance having a sepa-  
1857.]