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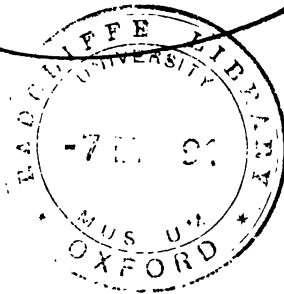
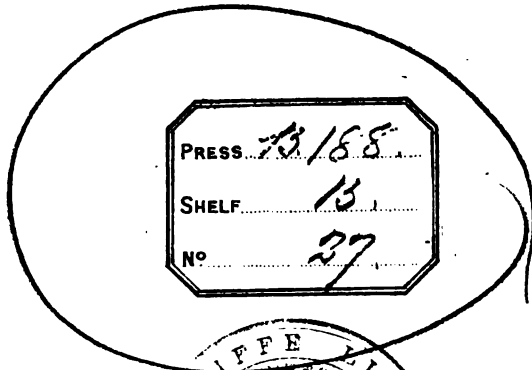
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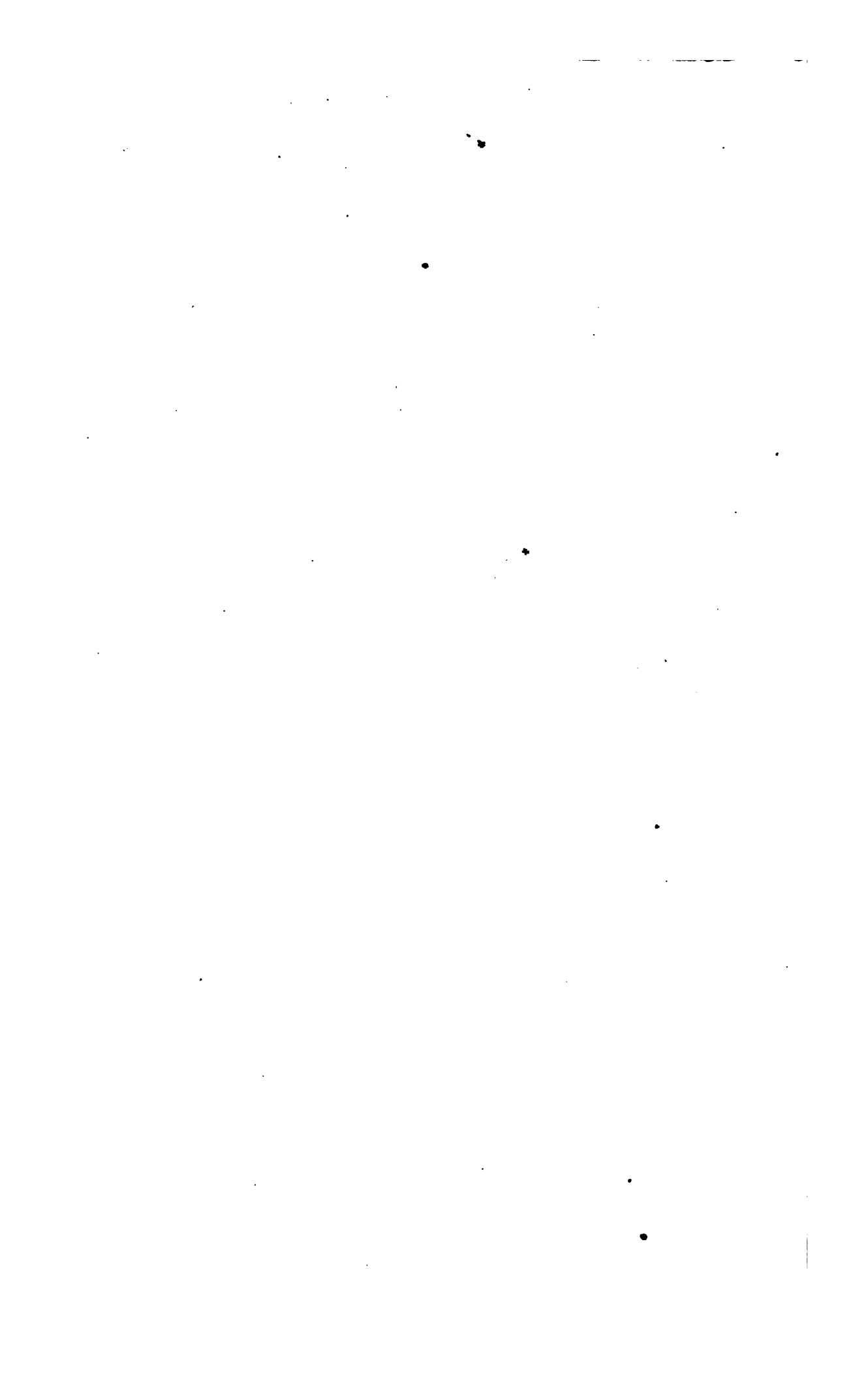
RESTITUTION OF A CURIOUS BOOK TO THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

A translation of the *Legenda aurea Sanctorum* of Jacobus de Voragine. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1527.

This rare black letter book, after having been missing from the Ashmolean Library above 70 years, was restored by Mr. Edmund Grove in 1842. It had been given to him some years since by Mr. Bradley, into whose possession it came upon the death of his father, formerly a servant of Trinity College, and who had been bedmaker to Mr. Huddesford, Fellow of Trinity, and Keeper of the Museum about the middle of the last century. It seems to have come into Bradley's hands in 1773.

As a specimen of the strange matter contained in this work, we extract the following from the life of St. Brandon, an Irish Abbot, presiding over a house consisting of "a thousand Monkes and there ledde a full strayte and holy lyfe in grete penaunce." Here he is visited by an Abbot named Berryne, whose marvellous stories so incited St. Brandon to go and search for such-like wonders, that leaving his monastery with twelve monks he embarks in a ship, and amongst other astonishing sights, he meets with a man "sitting on a stone whiche dyd hym full grete ease. And than Saynt Brandon charged hym to tell hym what he was. And he sayd, my name is Judas, that solde oure lord Jesu Chryst for 30 pens, whiche syketh here moche wretchedly how be it I am worthy to be in the gretest payne that is but our lorde is so meryfull that he hath rewarded me better than I have deserved, for of ryght my place is in the brennyng hell, but I am here but certayne tymes of y^e yere, that is fro Chrystmasse to twelfth daye & fro eester tyll whytsontyde be past and every feestfull daye of our lady and every Saterdaye at noone tyll sonday that eyensonge be done, but all other tymes I lye styll in hell in ful brennyng fyre with Pylate Herode and Cayphas therfore accursed be the tyme that ever I knewe them. And than Judas prayed Saynt Brandon to abyde styll there all that nyght, and y^t he wolde kepe hym there styll that the fendes sholde not feteche hym to hell. And he sayd, w^h goddes helpe y^e shalt abyde here all this nyght. And than he asked Judas what cloth y^e was that henge over his heed. And he sayd it was a cloth that he gave unto a lepre whiche was bought with the money y^e he stole fro our lorde whan he bare his purse. Wherefore it dothe to me grete payne now in betyng my face w^h the blowinge of the wynde and these two oxe tongues y^e hange here above me, I gave them somtyme to two prestes to praye for me. I bought them w^h myne owne money, and therfore they ease me bycause y^e fysses of the see gnawe on them and spare me, & this stone that I syt on laye somtyme in a desolate place, where it eased no man, & I toke it thens and layde it a foule waye, where it dyd moche ease to them y^e went by that waye, & therfore it easeth me now, for every good dede shall be rewarded, & every evyll dede shal be punyshed. And the sendaye agaynst even there came a grete multytude of fendes blastyng and roryng; and badde Saynt Brandon go thens that they myght have theyr servaunt Judas, for we dare not come in the presence of our mayster, but y^f we bryng him to hell w^h us. And Saynt Brandon sayd, I lette not you to do your maysters commande-ment, but by y^e power of our lorde Jesu chryst I charge you to leve hym this nyght tyll to morow. How darest thou helpe hym that so solde his mayster for 30 pens to the jeyes, & caused hym also to dye y^e moost shamefull deoth upon the crosse. And than saynt Brandon charged y^e fendes by his passyon, y^t they sholde not noy hym y^e nyght. And than y^e fendes went theyr way roryng & cryenge towarde hell to theyr mayster the grete devyll. And than Judas thankyd saynt Brandon so rowfully, y^t it was pite to se; & on the morowe y^e fendes came w^h an horryble noyse, sayenge that they had that nyght suffred grete payne, bycause they brought not Judas, & sayd that he sholde suffre double payne y^e sixe dayes folowynge & the toke than Judas tremblyng for fere w^h them to payne."

These lines seem to have been the novels and romances of those days, as the mysteries and moralities were their dramas.





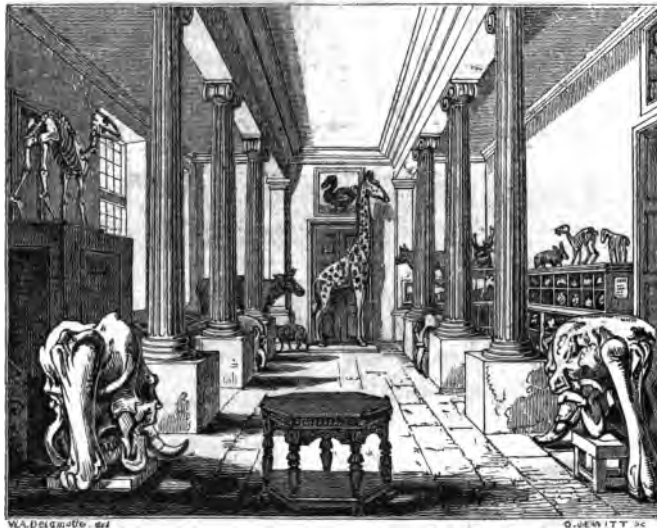
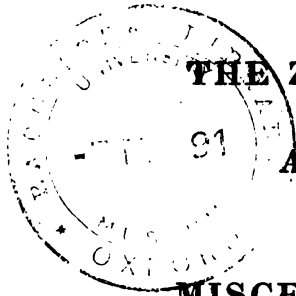
THE ASBURNHAM MANSION.

Published Dec. 1834, by J.H. Pugh, Oxford, 7, The Pier Street, London, & T. Knox, Harmondsworth.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM,

DESCRIPTIVE OF

THE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS,
ANTIQUITIES, COINS,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES.



OXFORD,
PRINTED BY S. COLLINGWOOD.
MDCCCXXXVI.

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HISTORY OF MUSEUMS.

FROM AN ESSAY READ TO THE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

THE term Museum, which literally signifies a place dedicated to the Muses, that is, to study, is said to have been applied originally to that part of the royal palace of Alexandria appropriated for the use of learned men, and the reception of the literary works then extant. According to ancient writers, it was formed into classes or colleges, each of which had a competent sum assigned for their support; and we are further informed, that the establishment was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who added a most extensive library^a.

The history of Museums is involved in much obscurity. The most celebrated of modern date, if the term be applied to repositories of ancient art, are those of the Vatican in Rome, of Florence, and of Paris. The first is distinguished as exhibiting by far the most extensive and valuable specimens of ancient art, but does not contain any zoological specimens. The Gallery of Florence, which contains also many valuable works of ancient art, is a detached building, distinct from the Muséo Fisico, dedicated to anatomical preparations and models, &c. We talk of the Leverian, of the Hunterian, and of Brooks's, and the Anatomical Museum, but not of the Museum of paintings in the Bodleian or Somerset House. The French, however, applied this term to the collection in the Louvre gallery, calling it the Musée Napoleon, at least in the splendid work of engravings from this collection: though they would now probably confine that term to their zoological collection in the *Jardin des Plantes*. They use the word *école*, as applied to their collection of minerals, *Ecole des Mines*. The word Cabinet is applied to one of medals. One cannot doubt about the propriety of the word Museum when applied to an assemblage of the varieties of nature and art^b.

It is agreed on by all our antiquarians, that the Tradescant collection, which was the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum, was the earliest exhibited in Great Britain.

^a The word Museum is *now* generally used to convey the idea of a mixed repository for works of nature and of ancient art; or for the former only, as the word Gallery is always used for the place in which specimens of sculpture or painting are exhibited. We say a Museum of birds, beasts, and fossils; but not a Museum of sculpture or of paintings.

^b All the capitals on the continent of Europe, and I believe most of the larger towns, can boast of Museums of greater or less value and interest.

The next was one made by Mr. Thoresby of York, which consisted of coins, medals, manuscripts, autographs, and some specimens of natural history, one of the most valued of which was the leaf of a pineapple.

Much about the same time Dr. Grew's collection was formed, which was left to Gresham college. A catalogue of it is published, by which one can judge of the progress that was made in the accumulation of objects of natural history.

The next of any note that is mentioned is that of Mr. Courtin, or Charleton, (for he took the latter name,) near London, I believe at Chelsea.

The most extensive that had ever been made in Great Britain was that of Sir Hans Sloane, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. This, it is well known, was the foundation of the present British Museum, and was the first purchased for the use of the public by Government.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the Will of Sir Hans Sloane, who, during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts, and who, being well aware how much science is benefited by the opportunity which large aggregates of objects presented for comparing them together, and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his last Will had cost him upwards of fifty thousand pounds, should, if possible, be preserved entire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of twenty thousand pounds.

Sir Hans Sloane having died in the beginning of the year 1753, the offer in his Will was immediately made to Parliament, and was accepted without hesitation.

Before the expiration of that year an act was passed which ordered the payment of the stipulated sum to his executors, and vested the property of the Museum in trustees for the use of the public. As it may afford some gratification of curiosity to know the contents, I sub-join the following list :

	Number.
Books, prints, and drawings	50,000
Antique idols and utensils	1,125
Coins and medals	23,000
Cameos, intaglios, seals	1,500
Vessels and utensils	542

HISTORY OF MUSEUMS.

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Anatomical preparations	706
Quadrupeds and their parts	8,186
Birds, eggs, and nests	1,172
Fishes	1,555
Amphibia	521
Crustacea	1,436
Shells, echini	5,845
Corals, sponges, &c.	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, &c.	9,942
Dried plants	334
Mathematical instruments	55
Miscellanea	2,098
	109,388

Many valuable additions have been added to Sir Hans Sloane's collection from year to year; and if the Government will continue its support in the same liberal way it has done lately, the British Museum will be the most valuable collection of specimens of ancient art and of natural objects, in the most splendid apartments, under the management of some of the most scientific persons in Great Britain.

The largest private collections in Museums, which have been made and exhibited to the public of late days, have been those of Sir Ashton Lever, (the delight of my younger years,) which displayed a larger assemblage of the works of nature than had ever been before seen in England, and more extensive probably than any previous to that in the Museum of the Zoological Society. William Hunter's, which is now at Glasgow, was formed between 1770 and 1800, and the not less celebrated Museum of John Hunter now at the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Donovan exhibited in his Museum, about thirty years ago, a very interesting collection of specimens of British zoology; Sowerby of minerals and insects; Brookes of the skeletons of animals; and Bullock of the most brilliant specimens of birds, shells, and animals of South America. The Linnæan Society Museum now boasts of a very choice collection of the stuffed animals of New Holland. The India House, of those found in our dominions in the East Indies; and, lastly, the Zoological Society Museum promises fair to eclipse them all by more copious funds, and a combination of active zeal, talent, and industry for the accumulation and arrangement of zoological specimens from every quarter of the globe.

What we possess in this Museum will serve to inspire a taste and lay a foundation for more extensive knowledge, which may be gained in the metropolis. I will now proceed to give you the history of the origin and progress of the Ashmolean Museum.

HISTORY AND ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

IT is well known that the first collection of the curiosities, natural and artificial, which now form but a small part of the contents of the Ashmolean Museum, was made by John Tradescant, by birth a Dutchman, who is supposed to have come to England about the end of queen Elizabeth's, or the beginning of James the First's reign.

He was a considerable time in the service of lord treasurer Salisbury and lord Wootton. He travelled in various parts of Europe as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines, and collected plants in Barbary and the isles of the Mediterranean. He had a garden at Lambeth, and in the reign of Charles the First, in 1629, bore the title of the king's gardener. He was a man of extraordinary curiosity, and was the first who in this country made any considerable collection of the subjects of natural history. His son, of the same name, went to Virginia, and imported many new plants from thence. His Museum, called Tradescant's Ark, attracted the curiosity of the age, and was much frequented by the great, by whose means it was also considerably enlarged, as appears by the list of his benefactors, printed at the end of his *Museum Tradescantianum*; amongst whom, after the names of the king and queen, are found those of many of the first nobility, the duke and duchess of Buckingham, archbishop Laud, the earls of Salisbury and Carlisle.

In what year the elder Tradescant died is uncertain, though it appears most probably to have happened in 1638^c.

The son inherited his collection, and bequeathed it by a deed of gift to Elias Ashmole^d, who lodged in Tradescant's house. It afterwards becoming a part of the Ashmolean Museum, the name of Tradescant was sunk. John Tradescant, the son, died in 1662; his widow erected a monument to the family in Lambeth churchyard, which having been much injured by time, was repaired by a public subscription in 1773. The quaint epitaph inscribed on it is as follows: the date is 1662.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lie John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son;
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd art and nature thro',

^c *Tradescant*. MSS. Twynne. Archiv. Univ. Ox. p. 286, 287. Physic Garden. "He (Lord Danby) came to some reasonably good terms of agreement with John Tradescant of West Lambeth, designed for the gardener, viz. for a yearly stipend of fifty pounds or thereabouts; and not long after, viz. in 1638, about Easter, the said John Tradescant died."

^d Ashmole was not knighted, although occasionally styled *Sir Elias Ashmole*.

As by their choice Collections may appear,
 Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air ;
 Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
 A world of wonders in one closet shut :
 These famous Antiquarians that had been
 Both Gardiners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
 Transplanted now themselves, sleep here ; and when
 Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,
 And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
 And change their Garden for a Paradise.

Ashmole, amongst his various pursuits, had at one time studied botany, which first probably led him to form an intimacy with the Tradescants, at whose house he is said to have lodged ; and to this circumstance he was probably indebted for the gift of their collection.

He was the son of a saddler in Litchfield, and was born, as he states with his accustomed punctuality, at near half an hour after three o'clock in the morning, on the 23d of May, 1617. He was successively a solicitor in chancery, an attorney in the Common Pleas, a gentleman in the ordnance, when Oxford was garrisoned by the royal army^c, an exciseman, a comptroller of the ordnance, a freemason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician, and, though last not least, a very learned herald.

Heraldry seems to have been his fort, and astrology his foible. It is difficult to reconcile the acquisition of so much dry business-like knowledge with the taste for so much visionary nonsense.

Ashmole enriched the Tradescant collection (which consisted chiefly of the skins and bones of animals) with a collection of medals, coins, and gold chains, which had been presented to him by the elector of Brandenburgh and others ; and with manuscripts and printed books on heraldry and astrology, for he had purchased the library of Lilly the celebrated astrologer.

The Museum has since been increased by Sir W. Dugdale's, Anthony Wood's, and the Aubrey manuscripts, which last have furnished much amusing matter for a publication which was printed some years ago by the Rev. J. Walker of New College. It has also been enlarged by Martin Lister's collections of shells and fossils, Lloyd's, Plot's, and Borlase's, and other objects of natural history, and by Mr. Rheinhold Forster's collection of the dresses and various instruments of the natives of the South Sea islands, and those of the Esquimaux Indians, presented by captains Lyon and Beechey, Sir Thomas Philips and lieutenant Harding.

It has been from time to time enriched by the valuable donations of many other benefactors, particularly by those of the Alfred gem, the

^c At this time he also officiated as a clergyman, having, as he states, christened Mr. Fox's son.

large magnet, the very curious group of figures made with humming-birds' feathers, and lately by a great portion of the antiquities described in the *Nænia Britannica*, presented by that liberal antiquarian Sir Richard Colt Hoare^f.

In a pecuniary point of view its most munificent benefactor was Dr. Rawlinson, who bequeathed a salary for the curator, under several exclusive conditions. For many years the Museum had been so much neglected that it attracted but little curiosity, when in the year 1824. it was fortunately intrusted to the care of Mr. J. S. Duncan, since presented in the Theatre with the honorary degree of D. C. L. He found that the skins of animals collected by the Tradescants had fallen into total decay, that cabinets for those objects which were liable to injury from time were wholly wanting, and that the apartment dedicated to the exhibition of them had become much dilapidated.

Happily at this time a taste for the study of natural history had been excited in the University by Dr. Paley's very interesting work on Natural Theology, and the very popular lectures of Dr. Kidd on Comparative Anatomy, and Dr. Buckland on Geology.

Availing himself of this spirit, the Curator induced the trustees to sanction a general repair of the Museum. Their wish was seconded by the liberality of the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation.

When the room had been cleansed, repaired, and put in its present condition, the next step of my predecessor was to fit it up with cabinets, in which he might arrange in proper order what he found in a very disordered state in the Museum, and in which he might place those objects of natural history, antiquities, or curiosities which he himself purchased, or which might be given by benefactors. The Museum now exhibits a well-arranged collection of many of the genera in every department of Zoology, with some beautiful and rare species included in each genus.

This has not been done without considerable expense; but I am very sure he has never regretted that expense, when he considered that it might contribute to the instruction and amusement of the members of an University for which he has always felt the grateful affection and attachment of the most devoted of her sons.

The arrangement which he has made of the various specimens of natural history, according to the plan of Dr. Paley's Natural Theology, has given an exalted interest to the collection, such as no exhibition of the kind has hitherto displayed.

^f I must not omit to mention with gratitude the names of the late Bishop of Durham, the Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval, R. Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, Sir John Franklyn, Sir Edward Parry, W. Burchell, Esq., Major Stacy of Calcutta, Dr. Such of London, Dr. Prattinton, Prof. and Mrs. Buckland, Rev. R. Walker of Magdalen College, J. Murray, Esq., Miss Murray, Albemarle Street, Rev. Dr. Turner, late Bishop of Calcutta, as munificent contributors to the Zoological department of this Museum.

He thus very clearly explains the plan of his arrangement of the contents of the Museum :

“ The first division proposes to familiarize the eye to those relations of all natural objects which form the basis of argument in Dr. Paley’s Natural Theology ; to induce a mental habit of associating the view of natural phenomena with the conviction that they are the media of Divine manifestation ; and by such association to give proper dignity to every branch of natural science.

“ The second division exhibits relics of antiquity, arranged according to the order of time, with some specimens of curious art of uncivilized as well as of refined nations.

“ In the exhibition of animals the order of Cuvier has been generally adopted. The name of every specimen is conspicuously affixed, and hand-catalogues explain the general principle of the arrangement, and the contents of each cabinet to which they refer.”

After the brief account submitted relating to the establishment of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks which seem closely connected with the subject before us.

The seventeenth century, especially the latter portion of it, was distinguished by an extraordinary activity in the pursuit of useful and philosophical knowledge. Inquiries were now conducted on more rational principles, by careful experiments, by extensive and systematic observations of the phenomena, and by collections in every branch of the productions of nature. In this active scene the University of Oxford was not an idle spectator. It is well known the germ of the Royal Society was fostered here in the dark period preceding the Restoration. Subsequently, when the Society was fully established at Gresham College, the Oxford members were amongst the most zealous and active. Many names might be easily adduced, as Bp. Wilkins, Sir W. Petty, Dr. Willis, President Bathurst, Sir C. Wren, Dr. Plot, Sir T. Millington, Seth Ward, the celebrated mathematician Wallis. Boyle for several years prosecuted here his chemical studies. A branch of the Royal Society was formed in the University, and regular meetings were held here during a considerable time ; and such was the character and activity of the academical members, as to excite some alarm and jealousy in the parent society in London.

Thus the *new philosophy*, as it was sometimes called, the new and more satisfactory mode of the investigation of all departments of the knowledge of nature, was evidently cultivated with great zeal in the University.

During all this period Ashmole was much connected with Oxford. In the year 1669 he had the compliment of a Degree. About the year 1682 he announced his intention of becoming a benefactor to

the University. His offer was received with general satisfaction. A new building, under the superintendance of Sir C. Wren, was raised at no inconsiderable expense, for the reception of the Tradescantian and Ashmolean collections; an honourable monument of the zeal and liberal spirit of the University of Oxford in the seventeenth century. The seventeenth century indeed forms a brilliant period in the history of the University of Oxford: it was marked by the completion of the Bodleian Library, and of the new Schools, and the Laudian Statutes, and by the foundation of the Botanical Garden, by the Sheldonian Theatre, and the Ashmolean Museum, and by students of the first celebrity in our annals in every department of learning. Our ancient and more important studies were cultivated with ardour and success, and the new philosophy, the physical sciences, were not thought unappropriate, or inconsistent with graver and more essential duties.

The principle thus acted on must be equally true in the nineteenth century, in an era equally, if not more remarkable for intellectual activity and persevering efforts in the diffusion of useful knowledge, and equally liberal in supplying the best means of promoting it.

It would be strange were Oxford not animated with the same spirit. In a period of universal excitement, we cannot remain stationary: every species of knowledge of useful application, and not incompatible with our legitimate studies, ought to find here an establishment adequate to the age in which we live.

Never were there greater facilities for the study of natural history offered to those in the University who wish to pursue this science than at present.

In aid of the Zoological specimens in this Museum, the Radcliffe Library possesses a valuable collection of books in every department of natural science, which, by permission of the Librarian, is freely opened to all who are engaged in these studies.

I have thus given a short account of the origin, progress, and present state of this Museum. How much it has been improved by the late Curator, those who remember its former state can well appreciate; how far its present arrangement deserves the praise I have bestowed on it, any one can easily judge on a slight examination.

In 1829 Mr. P. B. Duncan succeeded his brother as Keeper, and since his appointment the Museum, in consequence of the addition of the Lower room, has been in a great measure newly arranged, and considerable additions have been made to the Collection; the printed books and MSS. have been repaired, and catalogues made of these as well as the other contents of the Museum.

The First Class of Vertebrated Animals.

M A M M A L I A^a.

Vertebrated animals, with red and warm blood, breathing through lungs, viviparous, and suckling their young with milk formed in their mammæ or breasts. Cuvier, in his last edition of the *Règne Animal*, has arranged this class into the following orders; viz. Bimana, Quadrumana, Carnaria, Marsupiata, Rodentia, Edentata, Pachydermata, Ruminantia, Cetacea.

Order I. BIMANA^b.

With two hands, of which man is the only type. Teeth of three kinds, incisors, canines, and molars; the posterior extremities adapted for walking; the anterior furnished with hands, nails flat; body vertical, two pectoral mammæ; stomach simple. Orbital and temporal fossæ distinct; three lobes to the brain.

Gen. HOMO.

1. A cast in plaster, of the natural size, representing the exterior muscles. [J. S. Duncan, *New Coll.*
2. An articulated skeleton. [J. S. D.]

Order II. QUADRUMANA^c.

Three kinds of teeth, incisors, canines, and molars; four extremities terminated by hands, with the thumb separate from the other fingers, and more or less opposable to them; fingers long and flexible; two or four pectoral mammæ; clavicles complete; bones of the arm and leg distinct and susceptible of the motions of pronation and supination; stomach membranous, simple; intestines of medium length; a little cœcum; orbital and temporal fossæ distinct.

The animals of this order feed on fruits, roots, and insects. They are intelligent, agile, lively, and petulant; destined by their organization to live on trees, where they are almost constantly found. Inhabit the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America.

The principal genera enumerated are, 1. Simia, Linn. 2. Hapales, Illig.; and 3. Lemur, Linn.

^a *Mamma*, a breast.
four, and *manus*, a hand.

^b *Bis*, two, and *manus*, a hand.

^c *Quadrus*, from *quatuor*,

1. Gen. SIMIA, *Linn.*^aSubgen. CERCOPITHECUS, *Erzl.*^b3. *Cer. auratus*, *Geoff.*—Golden Guenon.—India. [*J. S. Duncan.*]4. *Cer. cephus*, *Geoff.*—Mustache Monkey.—Africa?
[*P. B. Duncan, New Coll.*]Subgen. SEMNOPITHECUS, *Fr. Cuv.*^c5. *Sem. comatus*, *Desm.*—Sumatra. [*J. S. Duncan.*]6. *Sem. Entellus*, *Fr. Cuv.*—The Entellus, young.—Bengal. [*J. S. D.*]Subgen. MACACUS, *Lacep.*^d7. *Ma. Sinicus*, *Desm.*—Chinese Monkey. [*C. W. Bingham, New Coll.*]Subgen. CERCOCEBUS, *Desm.*^e8. *Cer. cynosurus*, *Desm.*—The Malbrouck.—Bengal. [*J. S. Duncan.*]9. *Cer. cynosurus*, *Desm.*—The same (skeleton).—Bengal. [*J. S. D.*]Subgen. PITHECUS, *Gray.*^f10. *Pith. nemestrinus*.—Brown Baboon.—Java. [*J. S. D.*]Subgen. CEBUS, *Geoff.*^g11. *Ce. capucinus*, *Desm.*—Capuchin Monkey (skeleton).—Guyana.
[*J. S. D.*]2. Gen. HAPALES, *Illig.* (*Simia*, *Linn.*)^hSubgen. JACCHUS, *Geoff.*ⁱ12. *Jacchus penicillatus*, *Geoff.*—Tufted Jacchus.—Brazil.[*N. C. Strickland, Linc. Coll.*]13. *Jacchus penicillatus*, *Geoff.*—The same (skeleton).—Brazil.[*J. S. Duncan.*]Subgen. MIDAS, *Geoff.*^k14. *Midas rosalia*, *Geoff.*—Silky Tamarin or Lion Monkey.—Guyana.[*P. B. Duncan.*]Gen. LEMUR, *Linn.*^lSubgen. STENOPS, *Illig.*^m15. *Sten. gracilis*.—Loris gracilis, *Geoff.*—Slender Loris.—Ceylon.[*J. S. Duncan.*]

Order III. CARNARIA.

Carnivorous, or feeding more or less on animal food; three kinds of teeth. No horizontal movement to the lower jaw, but the articulation

^a Probably from *σιμος*, *simus*, snub-nosed. ^b *Κερκος*, a tail, and *πιθηκος*, an ape.
^c *Σεμνος*, venerable, and *πιθηκος*, or *πιθηξ*, an ape. ^d Probably of African or East Indian origin.
^e *Κερκος* and *κηβος*, a species of ape. ^f *Πιθηκος*, an ape. ^g *Κηβος*, an ape.
^h *Απαλος*, soft, tender. ⁱ *Ιαχος*, a loud cry. ^l *Ιαχος*, Bacchus. ^k *Μιδας*, a king to whom Apollo gave long ears. ^m *Λεμυρες*, hobgoblins. ⁿ *Στενος*, narrow or slender, and *ωψ*, face.

transverse, so as merely to open and shut. Animals of this order have no thumb capable of free motion, and opposable to the toes. They are divided into three families; viz. Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and Carnivora.

Family 1. CHEIROPTERA ⁿ.

General form disposed for flight. Incisors variable in number; canines more or less strong; molars sometimes covered with points, sometimes furrowed longitudinally; a fold of skin between the four members and the fingers of the anterior feet; two pectoral mammæ; very strong clavicles, scapulæ large; fore-arms not capable of rotation. The Cheiroptera are nocturnal animals, and feed chiefly on insects and fruits. Their power of locomotion on the ground is very limited, and consists in dragging themselves forward in an awkward manner by the hooks of the wings. They pass the greater part of the year in a state of lethargy, fastened to the roofs of caverns by their hinder feet.

1. Gen. VESPERTILIO, *Linn.*^o

Subgen. PTEROPUS, *Briss.*^p

16. Pteropus Edwardsii, *Desm.*—Vesp. Vampyrus, *Linn.*—Great Bat of Madagascar.

17. Pter. rubricollis, *Geoff.*—The red-collared Roussette.—Isle of France. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

18. Pter. Javanicus, *Horsf.*?—Great black or eatable Bat.—Java. [*Hon. the East India Company.*]

Subgen. PLECOTUS, *Geoff.*^q

19. Plecotus auritus, *Geoff.*—Long-eared Bat.—Britain. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

2. Gen. GALEOPITHECUS, *Pallas.*^r

20. Ga. rufus.—Lemur volans, *Linn.*—Flying Colugo.—Molucca Islands, *Shaw.* [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Family 2. INSECTIVORA. ^s

The Insectivora lead a nocturnal or subterranean life; they feed principally on insects; and in cold countries, many of them pass the winter in a torpid state. Their feet are short and their movements feeble. They rest the entire sole of the foot on the ground when walking. Molar teeth crowned with pointed tubercles; canines sometimes very long, sometimes very short; incisors variable in number; body covered with hair or prickles.

Gen. ERINACEUS, *Linn.*

21. E. Europæus, *Linn.*—Common Hedgehog. [*P. B. Duncan.*]

22. E. Europæus, *Linn.*—The same, young.—Britain. [*G. Rackstrow.*]

ⁿ Χειρ, a hand, πτερον, a wing. ^o Vesper, evening, vespertinus. ^p Πτερον, wing, πους, foot. ^q Πλεκω, to fold, οvs, an ear, or ωρα, ears. ^r Cat-like monkey. Γαλη, a cat, and πιθηκος, an ape. ^s Insecta, insects, and voro, to eat.

Gen. SOREX, *Linn.*^u

- 23.
- So. fodiens*
- ,
- Gm.*
- Water Shrew.—Britain. [J. S. Duncan.]

Gen. CHRYSOCHLORIS, *Lacép.*^v

- 24.
- Chry. Capensis*
- ,
- Desm.*
-
- Talpa Asiatica*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Cape Mole. [J. S. D.]

Gen. CLADOBATES, *Fr. Cuv.*^w

- 25.
- Cla. Javanicus*
- .—
- Tupaia Javanica*
- ,
- Raffles.*
- Javanese Tupaia. [J. S. D.]

- 26.
- Cla. ferrugineus*
- .—
- Tu. ferruginea*
- ,
- Raffles.*
- ferruginous Tupaia.—Java. [J. S. D.]

Gen. TALPA, *Linn.*^x

- 27.
- Tal. Europæa*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Common Mole.—Britain. [J. S. D.]

- 28.
- Tal. Europæa*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Variety. [J. S. D.]

Family III. CARNIVORA.

Six incisors in each jaw; cheek teeth never furnished with sharp points, as in the family of Insectivora, but either trenchant or tuberculous, or both; canines long and strong.

First Tribe, PLANTIGRADA.

Sole of the foot entirely resting on the ground in walking. Most of the Plantigrades which inhabit cold countries pass the winter in a lethargic state; they have all five toes on every foot.

Gen. URSUS, *Linn.*^y

- 29.
- Ur. maritimus*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Polar Bear, young male. [Mr. Leadbeater, London.]

Gen. PROCYON, *Storr.*^z

- 30.
- Pro. Lotor*
- .—
- Ursus Lotor*
- ,
- Linn.*
- The Raccoon.—S. America. [Ed. Winterbottom, St. John's Coll.]

Gen. NASUA, *Storr.*^a

- 31.
- Nas. rufa*
- ,
- Desm.*
- The red Coati.—S. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Gen. MELES, *Storr.*^b

- 32.
- Me. vulgaris*
- .—
- Ursus meles*
- ,
- Linn.*
- The Badger.—Britain. [J. S. D.]

Second Tribe, DIGITIGRADA.

They are distinguished by their quick and light mode of locomotion on the extremities of the toes, instead of the whole sole of the foot. All the species of this tribe are more exclusively carnivorous than the Plantigrades.

^u Latin. ^v *Χρυσος*, gold, and *χλωρος*, green. ^w *Κλαδος*, a twig, and *βαινω*, to go.
^x Latin. A mole. ^y Latin. A bear. ^z *Προ*, before, *κυων*, a dog. *Procyon*, a constellation before the dog-star. ^a *Nasus*, a nose or snout. ^b *Meles*, a badger.

Gen. MUSTELA, *Linn.*^c

Divided by Cuvier into four subgenera; viz. the Putorii, or Polecats; the Mustelæ, or Martens; the Mephites, or Mephitic Weasels; and the Lutræ, or Otters.

Subgen. PUTORIUS, *Cuv.*^d

33. Pu. vulgaris.—*Mustela putorius*, *Linn.*—The Polecat.—Britain.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
34. Pu. *Mustela vulgaris*, *Linn.*—Common Weasel.—Britain.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland, Ch. Ch.*]
35. Pu. ermineus.—*Mustela erminea*, *Linn.*—The Ermine.—Britain.
[*Rev. Dr. B.*]
36. Pu. ermineus.—The same.—The Stoat.—Britain. [*Rev. Dr. B.*]

Subgen. MARTES, *Cuv.*^e

37. Mar. vulgaris.—*Mustela Martes*, *Linn.*—Pine Martin.—Britain.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
38. Mar. zibellina.—*Mustela zibellina*, *Linn.*—(The Sable.) Siberia.
[*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. MEPHITIS, *Cuv.*^f

39. Me. Americana, *Desm.*—American mephitic Weasel.
[*Phil. Soc. New York.*]
40. Me. Americana, *Desm.*—The same. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
41. Me. Javanensis, *Desm.*—*Mydaüs Meliceps*, *Horsf.*—The Telagon.
—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Subgen. LUTRA, *Storr.*^g

42. Lu. vulgaris.—*Mustela Lutra*, *Linn.*—Common Otter.—Britain.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]
43. Lu. Canadensis, Sabine.—Canadian Otter. [*Dr. Kidd.*]
44. Lu. Leptonyx, *Horsf.*—Javanese Otter (young).
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Gen. CANIS, *Linn.*^h

45. *Canis vulpes*, *Linn.*—The Fox.—Britain. [*T. Staniforth, Esq. Ch. Ch.*]
46. *Canis fulvus*, *Desm.*—Fulvous Fox.—N. America.
[*R. S. Hawker, Esq. Magd. Hall.*]
47. *Canis pictus*, *Desm.*—*Hyæna venatica*, *Burchell.*—Cape of Good
Hope. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Gen. VIVERRA, *Linn.*Subgen. VIVERRA, *Cuv.*ⁱ

48. Vi. zibetta, *Gmel.*—The Zibett.—Africa. [*Rev. T. H. Scott.*]

^c Latin, probably a stoat, see *Phædrus* and *Horace*. ^d From *putor*, a strong fetid scent. ^e Latin name. ^f Latin, ill savour. *Virgil*, *Persius*. ^g *Louvo*, to wash, *λουτρον*, a bath. ^h Latin, the dog kind. ⁱ Lat. weasel or ferret.

Subgen. GENETTA, *Cuv.*^k

49. *Ge. vulgaris*.—*Viverra Genetta*, *Linn.*—The Genet.—Africa.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
50. *Ge. rasse*.—*Viverra rasse*, *Horsf.*—The Rasse.—Java.
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
51. *Ge. Bondar?*—*Viverra Bondar*, *Desm.*—The Bondar.—Bengal.
[*Dr. Prattinton, Bewdley, Worcestershire.*]

Subgen. MANGUSTA, *Cuv.* HERPESTES, *Illig.*^l

52. *Man. Cafra*.—*Viverra Cafra*, *Gmel.*—Caffrarian Ichneumon.—
Killed in S. Africa. [W. Burchell, Esq.]
53. *Man. Javanica*, *Horsf.*—Javanese Ichneumon. [P. B. Duncan.]

Gen. FELIS, *Linn.*^m

54. *Fe. leo*, *Linn.*—The Lion.—Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]
55. *Fe. leo*, *Linn.*—The Lioness.—Africa. [P. B. Duncan.]
56. *Fe. leopardus*, *Linn.*—The Leopard.—Killed in Africa. [W. Burchell.]
57. *Fe. Javanensis*, *Horsf.*—The Kuwuk of Java. [Hon. the E. I. Comp.]
58. *Fe. Capensis*, *Forster?*—Cape Cat.—S. Africa. [P. B. Duncan.]
59. *Fe. catus*, *Linn.*—The common Cat. [J. S. Duncan.]
60. *Fe. Canadensis*, *Geoff.*—The Canada Lynx. [*Phil. Soc. New York.*]

Third Tribe, AMPHIBIAⁿ.

Feet short, fitted for swimming, those behind horizontal. These animals pass the greater portion of their life in the sea, and do not come to land, except to bask in the sun and suckle their young. Their food consists of fish, mollusca, and algæ.

Gen. PHOCA, *Linn.*^o

61. *Pho. vitulina*, *Linn.*—Common Seal.—N. Seas.
[*Mrs. Schutz, Shotover House.*]
62. *Pho. Leptonyx*, *Blainv.*—Small clawed Seal.—Adriatic Sea.
[P. B. Duncan.]

Gen. OTARIA, *Peron.*^p

63. *O. Peronii*.—*Phoca pusilla*, *Linn.*—Peron Sea Bear.—Cape of
Good Hope. [J. S. Duncan.]

Order IV. MARSUPIATA^q.

Teeth varying in the different subdivisions; all the species born prematurely, at least in a very early state of development; and become

^k Native name from Africa or Malacca. Qu. ? ^l *Ερπηστρης*, creeper. ^m Latin, the cat kind. ⁿ *Αμφι* or *αμφις*, and *βιος*, life both ways. ^o Greek name, a seal. ^p *Ωταριον*, a little ear. ^q Greek and Latin, *μαρσιπιον*, *marsupium*, a purse.

attached to the mammæ of the mother, in a manner not known. The mammæ and young of most of the species enclosed within an external pouch or second womb; the pouch supported by two marsupial bones; thumb of the hind extremities mostly distinct and opposable to the fingers, in a few species wanting.

Gen. DIDELPHIS, *Linn.*^r

64. Di. Virginiana, *Pennant.*^s—Virginian Opossum.—N. and S. America.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

Gen. DASYURUS, *Geoff.*^t

65. Das. penicillatus, *Geoff.*—Brush-tailed Opossum.—N. Holland.
[*J. S. D.*]

Gen. PHALANGISTA, *Cuv.*^u

66. Pha. vulpina, *Cuv.*—Vulpine Phalanger.—New S. Wales.
[*Rev. T. H. Scott.*]

Gen. HYPSPRYMNUS, *Illig.*^v

67. Macropus minor, *Shaw.*—Kangaroo Rat.—N. S. Wales. [*J. E. Stacy.*]

Gen. MACROPUS, *Shaw.*^w

68. Mac. giganteus.—Kangaroo, young.—Botany Bay. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
69. Mac. giganteus.—The same (skeleton). [*J. S. South, Esq. London.*]

Order V. RODENTIA^x.

Two large incisors in each jaw, separated from the molars by a vacant space; these wear by use; and grow again on the inner side. No canine teeth; cheek teeth in some genera with flat or ridged crowns, in others, with blunt tubercles. The lower jaw is articulated by a longitudinal condyle, so that it has no horizontal lateral motion, such only as is suitable for the action of gnawing. Eat in general vegetable matter, but the species with tuberculated teeth are nearly omnivorous.

Extremities, the posterior longest, terminated by unguiculated toes, the number varying according to the species; mammæ variable in number; stomach simple; intestines very long.

Habits various, generally timid.

1. Gen. SCIURUS, *Linn.*^y

Subgen. SCIURUS, prop. *Cuv.*

70. Sci. vulgaris.—Common Squirrel.—Britain. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

^r Δις, double, δελφύς, uterus. ^s The young of the opossum, (D. Virginiana,) sometimes sixteen in number, only weigh a grain each when born. Although blind, and almost without form, they find the mammæ by instinct, and adhere to them until they have attained the size of a mouse, which is only on the fiftieth day, when they open their eyes. They continue to return to the pocket until they are the size of a rat. Another genus (Parameles) carry their young on their backs, their tails twisted round that of the mother. ^t Δασύς, hairy, ουρά, a tail. ^u Φαλαγγιον, a long-legged spider, φαλαγξ, a joint. ^v Ψιπρυμνος, having an elevated stern. ^w Μακρός, long, ποὺς, foot. ^x Gnawing animals. *Rodere*, to gnaw. ^y Σκία, shade, ουρά, tail.

71. *Sci. bicolor*, *Sparman*.—Two-coloured Squirrel.—Java.
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
72. *Sci. penicillatus*, *Leach*.—Madras. [Major *Stacy*.]
73. *Sci. rufiventer*, *Geoff*.—Red-bellied Squirrel.—N. America.
[*J. S. Duncan*.]
74. *Sci. Ludovicianus*, *Curtis*.—Red-River Squirrel.—N. America.
[*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. PTEROMYS, *Cuv.*^γ

75. *Pter. nitidus*, *Desm*.—The bright Pteromys.—E. India. [*Dr. Kidd*.]
76. *Pter. nitidus*, *Desm*.—The same.—E. India. [*J. S. Duncan*.]
77. *Pter. nitidus*, *Desm*.—The same.—E. India. [*J. S. D.*]
78. *Pter. volucella*, *Desm*.—Virginian flying Squirrel.—United States.
[*J. S. D.*]
79. *Pter. genibarbis*, *Horsf*.—The Kechubu.—Java. [Major *Stacy*.]

2. Gen. MUS, *Linn.*^zSubgen. MUS, prop. *Cuv.*^z

80. *Mus rattus*, *Linn*.—The black Rat.—Britain. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland*.]
81. *Mus Norvegicus*, *Brisson*.—Norway Rat. [*P. B. Duncan*.]

Subgen. CRICETUS, *Cuv.*^a

82. *Mus cricetus*, *Linn*.—Hamster Rat.—N. of Europe. [*J. S. Duncan*.]

Subgen. ARVICOLA, *Lacep.*^b

83. *Mus amphibius*, *Linn*.—Water Rat (skeleton). [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. DIPUS, *Gmel.*^c

84. *Dipus minutus*, *Gmel*.—Little Jerboa.—Shores of the Caspian.
[*P. B. Duncan*.]

Gen. HELAMYS, *Fr. Cuv.*^d

85. *He. Capensis*.—Dipus Caffer, *Gmel*.—Cape Jerboa. [*J. S. Duncan*.]

Gen. BATHYERGUS, *Illig.*^e

86. *Bath. maritimus*.—Coast Bathyergus.—Cape of Good Hope. [*J. S. D.*]
87. *Bath. Capensis*.—Cape Bathyergus. [*J. S. D.*]

Gen. HYSTRIX, *Linn.*^fSubgen. HYSTRIX, prop. *Cuv.*

88. *Hys. cristata*, *Linn*.—Crested Porcupine.—Africa. [*P. B. Duncan*.]

Subgen. ERETHIZON, *Fr. Cuv.*^g

89. *Er. dorsata*.—Hystrix dorsata, *Gmel*.—Canada Porcupine. [*P. B. D.*]

^γ Πτερον, a wing, *μυς*, a mouse. ^z Latin and Greek. ^a Κρικος, a ring or circle.
^b Αρουριον, ploughed land, *loco*, to inhabit. ^c Δις, double, *πους*, foot. ^d Αλλομαι, to leap, *μυς*, a mouse. ^e Βαθυσ, deep, *εργαζομαι*, to toil. ^f Ίς, a pig, *τριξ*, hair. ^g Τριτριξ, erinaceus. ^g Ερεθίζω, to irritate.

Gen. LEPUS, *Linn.*^hSubgen. LEPUS, prop. *Cuv.*

90. *Le. timidus*, *Linn.*—Common Hare. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 91. *Le. timidus*, *Linn.*—Variety. [*J. Lechmere, Esq. Steeple Aston.*
 92. *Le. cuniculus*, *Linn.*—Rabbit (skeleton). [*J. S. Duncan.*

Gen. HYDROCHÆRUS, *Eral.*ⁱ

93. *Hy. Capybara*.—*Cavia Capybara*, *Gmel.*—The Capybara.—
 S. America. [*P. B. Duncan.*

Gen. CAVIA, *Illig.*^k

94. *Ca. Cobaya*.—*Mus porcellus*, *Linn.*—Guinea Pig. [*P. B. D.*
 95. *Ca. Cobaya*.—The same (skeleton). [*J. S. Duncan.*

Gen. DASYPROCTA, *Illig.*^l

96. *Das. acuti*.—*Cavia acuti*, *Gmel.*—The Agouti.—S. America.
 [*W. K.*

Order VI. EDENTATA^m,

Includes but a few genera; they are, however, among the most curious of the mammiferous tribes. Incisive teeth wanting in most of the speciesⁿ; some have canines and cheek-teeth, others cheek-teeth alone, and a few are absolutely toothless. Toes varying in number, generally armed with powerful nails; orbital and temporal fossæ united. Food various, vegetable for some of the genera, insects and flesh for others. This order is divided by Cuvier into three tribes—1. Tardigrada, the Sloths; 2. Edentata effodientia, the Armadillos and Ant-eaters; 3. Monotremata, the Echidnæ and Platypus.

First Tribe, TARDIGRADA^o.Gen. BRADYPUS, *Linn.*^p

97. *Brad. tridactylus*, *Linn.*—The three-toed Sloth.—S. America.
 [*J. S. Duncan.*
 98. *Brad. torquatus*, *Geoff.*—The black-collared Ai.—S. America.
 [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*

Second Tribe, EDENTATA.

Gen. DASYPUS, *Linn.*^qSubgen. CACHICAMES, *Cuv.*

99. *Cach. novemcinctus*.—*Das. 9-cinctus*, *Linn.*—The nine-banded Armadillo. (*Mus. Trad.*)—S. America. [*The Founder.*

^h Latin, hare. ⁱ ὕδωρ, water, χοίρος, a hog. ^k Brazilian name. ^l Δαίσιος,
 hairy, πρῶτος, rump. ^m Latin, toothless. ⁿ One, at least, of the Armadillos
 (the Encoubert) has these teeth. ^o Latin *tardus*, slow, *gradus*, step. ^p Bradus,
 slow, πους, a foot. ^q Δαίσιος, hairy, πους, a foot.

100. *Cach. novemcinctus*.—The same.—S. America. [Zool. Society.]

Subgen. *APARA*, *Cuv.*^s

101. *Ap. tricinctus*.—*Das. tricinctus*, *Linn.*—Back plates of the three-banded Armadillo (Mus. Trad.) [The Founder.]

Subgen. *ENCOUBERT*, *Cuv.*^t

102. *Das. sexcinctus*, *Linn.*—Le Tatou encoubert, *Buff.*—The six-banded Armadillo. (Mus. Trad.) [The Founder.]

Gen. *ORYCTEROPUS*, *Geoff.*^u

103. *O. Capensis*, *Illig.*—The Cape Ant-eater, or Ground Hog.—S. Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]

Gen. *MYRMECOPHAGA*, *Linn.*^v

104. *Myrm. tamandua*, *Cuv.*—Ursine Ant-eater.—S. America.

[S. F. Strangways, Esq. Ch. Ch.]

105. *Myrm. tamandua*, *Cuv.*—The same.—S. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

106. *Myrm. tamandua*, *Cuv.*—The same.—S. America. [J. S. D.]

107. *Myrm. didactyla*, *Linn.*—The little or two-toed Ant-eater. [J. S. D.]

Gen. *MANIS*, *Linn.*^w

108. *Ma. pentadactyla*, *Linn.*—The short-tailed Manis.—Bengal.

[H. Johnson, Esq. Ch. Ch.]

109. *Ma. pentadactyla*, *Linn.*—The same. [R. G. Lewis, Esq. Wadh. C.]

110. *Ma. pentadactyla*, *Linn.*—The same. [J. S. Duncan.]

Gen. *ECHIDNA*, *Cuv.*^x

111. *E. Hystrix*.—Porcupine Ant-eater.—N. Holland. [J. S. D.]

Gen. *ORNITHORHYNCHUS*, *Blumenbach.*^y

112. *Orn. rufus*.—Duck-billed Platypus.—N. Holland.

[Miss Nowell, Ifley.]

113. *Orn. rufus*.—The same.—N. Holland. [Dr. Price, Brighton.]

114. *Orn. rufus*.—The same (skeleton).—N. Holland. [Dr. Price.]

Order VII. PACHYDERMATA^z.

Skin very thick, whence the order is named. Three or two kinds of teeth; the toes variable in number, and furnished with strong nails or hoofs, no clavicles; stomach simple. Herbivorous or omnivorous. This order is divided into three families. 1. The Proboscidea, including the Elephants. 2. The Pachydermata, ordinarily so called, as

^s *Apar*, Brazilian word. ^t *Encuberto*, concealed, Portuguese. ^u *Ορυκτηρ*,
a digger, *πους*, a foot. ^v *Μυρμηξ*, an ant, *φαγειν*, to eat. ^w Probably a Brazilian
name. ^x *Εχιδνα*, a viper. ^y *Ornis*, a bird, *ρυγχος*, a beak. ^z *Παχυσ*, thick,
δερμα, skin.

the Hippopotamus, Hog, Rhinoceros, Hyrax, and Tapir. 3. The Solipeda, or Horses.

Second Family, PACHYDERMATA.

Gen. DICOTYLES, *Cuv.*^a

115. *Di. labiatus*.—White-lipped Pecary.—S. America. [*P. B. Duncan.*]

Gen. HYRAX, *Hermann.*^b

116. *Hy. Capensis*.—The Cape Hyrax. [*Rev. T. H. Scott.*]

Third Family, SOLIPEDA.^c

Gen. EQUUS, *Linn.*^d

117. *Equus Caballus*.—The Horse, skeleton young. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

118. *Equus Zebra*.—The Zebra.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*]

Order VIII. RUMINANTIA^e.

So called from the singular property these animals possess of chewing their food a second time by bringing it back into their mouths after the first deglutition; a property owing to the structure of their stomachs, of which they have always four. Intestines long; two or four inguinal mammæ. Teeth of three sorts, incisors in the lower jaw only, usually eight in number, opposed to a callosity in the upper jaw; a vacant space between the incisors and molars, but in which, in some genera, are found one or two canines; molars twelve in each jaw, the crown marked with two double crescents of enamels; articulation of the jaw disposed for a grinding motion; no clavicles; extremities disposed for walking; two toes furnished with hoofs, which face each other by a flat surface, presenting the appearance of a single hoof which has been cleft, whence the name of cloven-footed, bifurcated, &c. Behind the hoof are sometimes found two small spurs, the vestiges of lateral toes; metacarpal and metatarsal bones united; horns in the males, and often in the females of most species. Food invariably vegetable. This order is naturally distinguished into two families, those without and those with horns. To the former belong the Camel and Musk; to the latter all the other genera. Horns are of three kinds, as may be seen in the deciduous antler of the Stag, the permanent invested protuberances of the Camelopard, and the true horn or hollow corneous case of the Cow, Sheep, Antelope, &c. Col. Hamilton Smith divides the whole order into five tribes, the types of which are the Camel, the Stag, the Giraffe, the Goat, and the Ox.

^a Δις, double, κορυλη, cavity.
^d Latin, a horse.

^b Τραξ, a rat.

^c Solus, single, pes, a foot.

^e Latin, chewing the cud.

1. Family AKERATOPHORA, or HORNLESS^f.Gen. CAMELUS, *Linn.* ^ε

119. Ca. Dromedarius, *Linn.*—The Arabian Camel (skeleton).
[*Capt. Symonds, R. N.*]

Gen. MOSCHUS, *Linn.* ^h

120. Mos. Javanicus, *Buff.*—The Kantchil.—Java. [*Rev. W. Lee, N. Coll.*]

Second Family, KERATOPHORA, or HORNED.

Gen. CERVUS, *Linn.* ⁱ

121. Cer. Alces, *Linn.*—The Moose Deer, fem.—N. America.
[*Rev. the Warden Wadham Coll.*]
122. Cer. Capreolus, *Linn.*—The Roebuck, m. and f.—Scotland.
[*R. Ferguson, Esq. Raith, Scotland.*]

Gen. CAMELOPARDALIS, *Linn.* ^k

123. Cam. Giraffa, *Gmel.*—The Giraffe.—S. Africa. [*Ashmolean Society.*]

Gen. ANTILOPE, *Cuv.* ^l

124. Ant. Mergens, *Blain.*—The Duiker Bock.—Caffraria. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
125. Ant. Pygmæa, *Pall.*—The Pigmy Antelope.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*]
126. Ant. Pygmæa, *Pall.*—The same.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*]

Heads and Horns of Ruminantia.

- 127—130. Horns of the Elk.—Cervus Alces, *Linn.*—Mus. Trad.
[*The Founder.*]
131—135. Horns of the Rein-Deer.—Cervus Tarandus, *Linn.*—Mus.
Trad. [*The Founder.*]
136. Head and Horns of the Fallow-Deer.—Cervus Dama, *Linn.*
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
137. Horns of the Fallow-Deer, shewing the velvet coating for the
protection of the incipient horn. [*Sir P. M. Egerton, Ch. Ch.*]
138. Horns of the Wapiti.—Cervus Canadensis. [*W. Bullock.*]
139. Head and Horns of the Stag.—Cervus Elaphus, *Linn.*
[*Sir C. W. A. Ross, Ch. Ch.*]
140—144. Horns of the Stag, varieties.—Cervus Elaphus, *Linn.*—
Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
145. Horn of the great Rusa.—Cervus hippelaphus, *Desm.*—Java.
[*J. P. Pratt, Esq. Bath.*]

^f A, negative, *κερατα*, horns, *φερω*, to bear. ^ε *Καμηλος*, a camel. ^h *Μοσχος*, a musk, also a calf. ⁱ Latin, a stag. ^k *Καμηλος*, a camel, and *παρδαλις*, a leopard.
^l *Ανθολοψ*, *αμθολορε*, a word found in Eustathius, a writer under Constantine, probably referring to the fine eyes of the animal, much celebrated in Eastern poetry.

- 146—148. Horns of the Roe-buck —Cervus Capreolus, *Linn.*—Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
149. Horn of the blue Antelope.—Antilope Leucophæa, *Auctorum.*—S. Africa. [*The Founder.*]
150. Horn of the roan Antelope.—Antilope Equina, *Geoff.*—S. Africa. [*The Founder.*]
- 151—155. Horns of the Oryx.—Antilope Oryx, *Pall.*—S. Africa. [*The Founder.*]
156. Horns of the Gambian Antelope.—A. Forfex.—Central Africa. [*Rev. A. Irvine, Charter House Square, Lond. 1827.*]
157. Horns of the Kob.—Antilope Adenota^m.—Mus. Trad.—Central Africa. [*The Founder.*]
158. Horns of the common Antelope.—A. Cervicapra, *Auctor.*—Mus. Trad.—India. [*The Founder.*]
- 159—161. Horns of the Chamois.—A. Rupicapra.—Switzerland. [*The Founder.*]
162. Head and Horns of the Ibex.—Capra Ibex.—Switzerland. [*Viscount Cole, 1834.*]
163. Head and Horns of the Ibex.—Capra Ibex. [*The Founder.*]
164. Horns of the Persian Goat.—Capra *Ægagrus*, *Desm.*—Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
165. Head and Horns of the Muscovy Ram.—Hircus Cotelardicus, *Jonst.*—Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
166. Horns of the Ram.—Ovis Aries.—Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
167. Horns of the Caama G. *Cuv.*—Damalis Caama.—Caffraria. [*Rev. A. Irvine.*]
168. Horns of the Impofo.—Damalis Oreas.—Caffraria. [*Capt. H. F. De Lisle, Jersey, 1827.*]
169. Single Horn of the Impofo.—Damalis Oreas.—Mus. Trad. [*The Founder.*]
170. Horns of the Canna.—Damalis Canna.—S. Africa. [*Capt. H. F. De Lisle.*]
171. Horns of the Koodoo.—Damalis Strepsiceros.—Cape Colony. [*Rev. A. Irvine.*]
172. Horns of the Koodoo.—The same.—Cape Colony. [*Rev. A. I.*]
173. Horns of the Koodoo.—The same.—Cape Colony. [*Th. Pennant, Esq. 1768.*]
174. Head and Horns of the Kokoon.—Catoblepas taurina, *Hamilton Smith.*—A. Taurina, *Burchell.*—S. Africa. [*Capt. H. F. De Lisle.*]
175. Head and Horns of the Arnee.—Bos Arnee, *Shaw.*—E. India. [*Miss C. Blagrave, Calcot Park, Berks, 1831.*]

^m Ἀδην, a gland, *πυρον*, the back.

176. Head and Horns of the Arnee, of heavier form.—E. India.

[*Capt. Masters, Bath.*

177—179. Horns of the Bison.—*Bos Americanus*.—N. America.—

Mus. Trad.

[*The Founder.*

Order IX. CETACEA^a.

Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal appendage, cartilaginous and horizontal; two anterior extremities formed like fins, the bones of which are very much flattened and short; head joined to the body by a very short and thick neck; cervical vertebræ very slender, and partly soldered together; two pectoral or abdominal teats, ears with very small external openings; skin more or less thick, without hair; brain large, hemisphere well developed; bone of the internal ear separate from the head, or adhering by ligaments; two rudimentary bones, lost in the flesh, represent the pelvis and anterior extremities.

Animals altogether aquatic, swim by the assistance of the tail, which moves up and down, and not from right to left like that of the fish.

Inhabit almost all seas; the very large species the more northern; the herbivorous near the equator. They are divided into two families, the Herbivora, having teeth with flat crowns, and the Cetacea, with conical teeth, or none.

At present, the Museum contains no entire specimen of this order, but various parts may be seen, in the lower room, among the collection illustrating the various characters of terrestrial and aquatic Mammalia.

^a From *cetus*, a whale.

The Second Class of Vertebrated Animals.

B I R D S.

Vertebrated Animals with red and warm blood, respiring by lungs; the young of which are produced from eggs. Body covered with feathers, general conformation adapted for flying.

This class is divided by Cuvier into six orders; viz. Accipitres, Passeres, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ, Palmipedes.

Order I. ACCIPITRES, *Linn.*

Birds of prey have the beak crooked, with the point sharp and bent toward the base; the nostrils pierced in a membrane which invests all the base of the beak; the feet armed with strong talons. The muscles of their thighs and legs indicate the strength of their talons; their tarsi are rarely elongated. They all have four toes, and the nails of the great and middle toes are the strongest. They bear the same relation in their mode of life among birds as the Carnivora among quadrupeds. Almost all live on animal food. Some take their prey alive, others clear the ground of the noxious remains of dead animals, others feed on fishes and reptiles; and a few species live chiefly on insects. The females are almost always larger than the males.

They form two families, the diurnal and nocturnal.

First Family, DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

Gen. VULTUR, *Linn.*

THE VULTURES.

Subgen. VULTUR, *Cuv.*

1. Vul. cinereus, *Gmel.*—Cinereous Vulture, *Lath.*—Europe.
[*J. S. Duncan.*

Subgen. CATHARTES, *Cuv.*^a

2. Cath. aura.—Vult. aura, *Linn.*—Carrion Vulture, *Lath.*—
S. America. [Dr. Such, *Magd. Hall.*

Subgen. GYPAËTOS, *Storr.*^b

3. Gy. barbatus.—Vult. barbatus, *Linn.*—Bearded Vulture.—Nepaul.
[*Mrs. Kennaway, Charmouth, Dorset, 1833.*

^a Καθαρτης, a cleaner or scavenger, from καθαρω, to clean.
an eagle.

^b Γυψ, a vulture, αερος,

176. *Head and Horns of the Arm.*

177 - 179. *Horns of the Bison.—*
Mus. Trad.

Order IX. CI

Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal fin; head horizontal, two anterior extremities for arms very much flattened and short; head short and thick neck; cervical vertebrae fused together; two pectoral or abdominal external openings; skin more or less thin; brain hemisphere well developed; bone of the head, or adhering by ligaments; two ribs; the pelvic, represent the pelvis and anterior extremities.

Animals together aquatic, swim by the caudal fin up and down, and not from right to left.

Found almost all seas; the very largest are the *Belugas* near the equator. They are the *Hudsons*, having teeth with flat crowns (teeth), or none.

At present, the Museum contains no specimens that may be seen, in the collection of various characters.

ANDION, *Savigny*.^h

ichthyaëtus, *Horsf.*—Marine Eagle,
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.* 1831.]

ASTUR, *Bechst.*

anthothorax, *Temm.*—Brazil.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

ACCIPITER, *Auctorum*.ⁱ

—Sparrow-hawk, m. and f.—Britain
[*J. S. D.*]
male.—Britain and Europe.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
Cuv.—Collared Falcon.—N. Hol-
[*J. E. Stacy.*]

ELVUS, *Bechst.*

—Common Kite, f.—Britain and
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
with Woodpigeon as prey.
[*J. Huyshe, Esq. Brasennose Coll.*]

ELANUS, *Sav*.^k

melanopterus, *Shaw.*—Black-winged Falcon,
Egypt, Africa, India, &c. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
Alcon blanco, *d'Azara.*—White-tailed Hawk,
S. America. [*J. Parkinson, Esq.*]

Subgen. PERNIS, *Cuv*.^l

capivorus, *Shaw.*—Honey Buzzard, f.—Britain
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. BUTEO, *Bechst.*

—*F. lagopus, Gmel.*—Rough-legged Falcon.—Eng-
land and Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

—*F. buteo, Linn.*—Common Buzzard, preying on a
Pigeon.—Britain and Europe. [*Rev. W. Risley, New Coll.*]

—*F. tinnunculus, Linn.*—The same, preying on a Rabbit. [*Rev. W. R.*]

—*F. tinnunculus, Linn.*—The same, preying on a Pigeon. [*Rev. W. R.*]

—*F. jacksoni, Shaw.*—Jackal Falcon, *Lath.*—S. Africa.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]

ⁱ *Nisos*, the
Greek name of a Greek hero changed into a bird of prey. ^k Perhaps from *ελαυνω*, to drive or chase.
^h *Andion*, the name of a Greek king changed into a hawk. ^l *Pernis*, a kind of hawk, Aristotle.

Gen. FALCO, *Linn.*

THE FALCONS.

NOBLE BIRDS OF PREY.

Subgen. FALCO, *Bechst.*

4. Fal. peregrinus, *Linn.*—Peregrine Falcon, f.—Britain and Europe.
Shot on Heyford Heath. [J. Lechmere.]
5. Fal. peregrinus, *Linn.*—Peregrine Falcon, f.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval, 1824.]
6. Fal. peregrinus, *Linn.*—Young Peregrine, f. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
7. Fal. subbuteo, *Linn.*—Hobby, m. and f.—Britain and Europe.
[Miss Morland, Abingdon.]
8. Fal. æsalon, *Linn.*—Merlin, m. and f.—Britain and Europe.
[G. T. Fox, Esq. Newcastle.]
9. Fal. æsalon, *Linn.*—The same, f. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
10. Fal. chicquera, *Levaill.*—Chicquera Falcon, *Lath.*—Bengal.
[S. P. Stacy.]
11. Fal. tinnunculus, *Linn.*—Kestrel, m.—Britain and Europe.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. HARPAGUS, *Vigors.*^d

12. Har. Diodon, *Vigors.*—Falco Diodon, *Temm.*—Brazil.
[J. Murray, Esq. Albemarle Street.]

Subgen. HIEROFALCO, *Cuv.*^e

13. Hier. Islandicus.—F. Islandicus, *Gmel.* Jerfalcon, f.—Britain and
the N. of Europe.—Killed July 4, 1820. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. IERAX, *Vigors.*^f

14. Ie. cærulescens.—Falco cærulescens, *Linn.*—Bengal Falcon, *Lath.*
[J. S. Duncan.]

IGNOBLE BIRDS OF PREY.

Subgen. HALIAËTUS, *Sav.*^g

15. Ha. leucocephalus.—F. Ossifragus, *Shaw.*—Sea Eagle.—Britain,
Europe, and N. America. [J. S. D.]
16. Ha. Macei.—F. Macei, *Temm.*—Koorul of the Natives, *Hon. F. J.*
Shore. (Not Koorul of *Lath.*)—E. India. [Dr. Prattinton.]
17. Ha. lineatus, *Gray.* m.?—Nepaul. [Mrs. Kennaway.]
18. Ha. lineatus, f.?—Nepaul. [Mrs. K.]
19. Ha. Ponticerianus.—F. Ponticerianus.—Pondicherry Eagle, *Lath.*
—E. India. [S. P. Stacy, Esq. Calcutta.]

^d From ἀραξω, to carry off by violence.
name. ^f Ιεραξ, a hawk.

^e Ιεπος, sacred, falco, a falcon—a hybrid
^g αλς, the sea, αἶρος, an eagle.

Subgen. PANDION, *Savigny*.^h

20. Pan. ichthyaetus.—Falco ichthyaetus, *Horsf.*—Marine Eagle, *Lath.*—Java. [Hon. the E. I. Comp. 1831.]

Subgen. ASTUR, *Bechst.*

21. As. xanthothorax.—Falco xanthothorax, *Temm.*—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. NISUS, *Cuv.* ACCIPITER, *Auctorum*.ⁱ

22. Ni. nisus.—Falco nisus, *Linn.*—Sparrow-hawk, m. and f.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]
 23. Ni. nisus.—The same, young male.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 24. Ni. torquatus.—F. torquatus, *Cuv.*—Collared Falcon.—N. Holland. [J. E. Stacy.]

Subgen. MILVUS, *Bechst.*

25. Mil. ictinus.—F. milvus, *Linn.*—Common Kite, f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 26. Mil. ictinus.—The same, with Woodpigeon as prey. [J. Huyshe, Esq. Brasennose Coll.]

Subgen. ELANUS, *Sav*.^k

27. Ela. melanopterus.—F. melanopterus, *Shaw.*—Black-winged Falcon, *Lath.*—N. Holland, Egypt, Africa, India, &c. [J. S. Duncan.]
 28. Ela. dispar, *Temm.*—Alcon blanco, *d'Azara.*—White-tailed Hawk, *Bonaparte.*—N. and S. America. J. Parkinson, Esq.

Subgen. PERNIS, *Cuv*.^l

29. Per. apivorus.—F. apivorus, *Shaw.*—Honey Buzzard, f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. BUTEO, *Bechst.*

30. Bu. lagopus.—F. lagopus, *Gmel.*—Rough-legged Falcon.—England and N. of Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 31. Bu. vulgaris.—F. buteo, *Linn.*—Common Buzzard, preying on a Snake.—Britain and Europe. [Rev. W. Risley, New Coll.]
 32. Bu. vulgaris.—The same, preying on a Rabbit. [Rev. W. R.]
 33. Bu. vulgaris.—The same, preying on a Pigeon. [Rev. W. R.]
 34. Bu. Jackal.—F. Jackal, *Shaw.*—Jackal Falcon, *Lath.*—S. Africa. [P. B. Duncan.]

^h Πανδιον, the name of a Greek hero changed into a bird of prey. ⁱ Νισος, the name of a Cretan king changed into a hawk. ^k Perhaps from ελαυνω, to drive or chase. ^l Περνις, a kind of hawk, Aristotle.

35. *Bu. Bacha*. (*Hæmatornis* Vig. in Gould.)—*Bacha Falcon*.—E. Indies. [Dr. Prattiston.]

Subgen. *CIRCUS*, *Bechst.*^m

36. *Cir. cyaneus*.—*F. cyaneus*, *Linn.*—*Hen Harriers*, m. f. and young.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 37. *Cir. cyaneus*.—The same.—E. India. [Major Stacy.]
 38. *Cir. melanoleucus*.—*F. melanoleucus*, *Shaw.*—*Black and white Indian Falcon*. [Major Stacy.]
 39. *Cir. æruginosus*.—*F. rufus*, *Linn.*—*Moor Buzzard*.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 40. *Cir. æruginosus*.—The same, variety. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]

Subgen. *SERPENTARIUS*, *Cuv.*ⁿ

41. *Ser. Serpentarius*.—*Snake-eater or Secretary*.—S. Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]
 42. *Ser. Serpentarius*.—The same (skeleton). [J. S. D.]

NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY.

Gen. *STRIX*, *Linn.*

THE OWLS.

Subgen. *OTUS*, *Cuv.*^o

43. *Ot. Europæus*.—*Strix otus*, *Linn.*—*Long-eared Owl*.—England and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 44, 45. *Ot. brachyotos*.—*S. brachyotos*, *Lath.*—*Short-eared Owl*, m. and f.—England and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 46, 47. *Ot. Asio*.—*S. Asio*, *Linn.*—*Red-eared Owl*, *Lath.*, m. and f.—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. *STRIX*, *Sav.*

48. *St. flammea*, *Linn.*—*White or barn Owl*.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. *SYRNIUM*, *Sav.*^p

49. *Syr. stridulum*.—*S. stridula*, *Linn.*—*Wood Owl*, f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]

Subgen. *NOCTUA*, *Sav.*^q

50. *Noc. pygmæa*, *Bechst.*—*S. passerina*, *Linn.*—*Little Owl*.—England and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 51. *Noc. ferruginea*, *Pr. Max.*—*Caburè Owl*, *Lath.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

^m *Κίρκος*, some sort of hawk.
 pl. *οἰα*, ears.

ⁿ From *serpens*, a reptile or serpent.
^p *Συρνήιον*, some bird of ill omen, probably an owl.

^o From *ovs*,
^q A classical Latin word, from *nox*, night.

52. *Noc. passerinoides*.—*Strix passerinoides*, *Temm.*—Straits of Magellan. [*Miss Murray, Albemarle Street.*]
53. *Noc. undulata*.—*Strix undulata*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*]
- Subgen. *SCOPS*, *Sav.*^r
54. *Sc. Scops*.—*Strix Scops*, *Linn.*—Short-eared Owl.—England and Europe. [*P. B. Duncan.*]
55. *Sc. noctula*, *Reinwardt.*—E. India. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
56. *Sc. strepitans*.—*Strix strepitans*, *Temm.*—E. India. [*Dr. Prattinton.*]
57. *Sc. Ceylonensis*.—*Strix Ceylonensis*, *Shaw.*—Ceylonese horned Owl. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Order II. PASSERES.

This order is the most numerous of the whole class, comprising all the birds which are neither swimmers, waders, climbers, rapacious, nor gallinaceous. The Passeres have neither the violent character of the birds of prey, nor the fixed regimen of the gallinacea, or of the water fowl. They feed on insects, fruits, and grain; yet some who possess a tolerably strong bill pursue small birds. This order is divided into five families; viz. *Dentirostres*, *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, *Syndactyli*.

First Family, DENTIROSTRES^s,

Are birds whose beak is curved, and in many notched, on the sides of the point. In this family are found the greatest number of insectivorous birds. Yet they almost all occasionally eat berries, and other tender fruits.

The genera are determined by the general form of the beak. It is strong and compressed in the shrikes, and in the thrushes; depressed in the fly-eaters; round and thick in the tanagers, narrow and pointed in the slender beaks.

1. Gen. LANIUS, *Linn.*^t

THE SHRIKES.

Subgen. LANIUS, prop. *Cuv.*

58. *Lan. excubitor*, *Linn.*—The great cinereous Shrike.—Britain and Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
59. *Lan. excubitor*, *Linn.*—The same.—Britain and Europe. [*Rev. R. M. White, Magd. Coll.*]

^r *Zwof*, some species of owl. *laniare*, to tear.

^s Tooth-beaked—from *dens* and *rostrum*.

^t From

60. *Lan. rufus*, *Briss.*—The Woodchat.—Britain, Europe, and Africa.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
- 61—63. *Lan. collurio*, *Gmel.*—The red-backed Shrike, m. and f.—
Britain, Europe, and Africa. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Percival.*]
64. *Lan. Bentet*, *Horsf.*—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
65. *Lan. superciliosus*, *Lath.*—Supercilious Shrike.—Java.
[*R. Barclay, Esq. Bury Hill.*]
66. *Lan. Bacbakiri*, *Shaw.*—Ceylon Thrush, *Lath.*—Ceylon.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
67. *Lan. poliocephalus*, *Licht.*—Varied Shrike, *Lath.*—Senegal.
[*J. S. D.*]
- Subgen. THAMNOPHILUS, *Vicillot.*^u
- 68, 69. *Tham. Vigorsii*, *Such.*—Vigors's Bush-Shrike, m. and f.—S.
America. [*Dr. Such.*]
70. *Tham. maculatus*, *Such.*—Black Bush-Shrike.—S. America.
[*Miss Murray.*]
71. *Tham. nævius*, *Swainson.*—*Lan. nævius*, *Gmel.*—Spotted Shrike.—
Cayenne. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
72. *Tham. melanoceps*, *Spix.*—Black-headed Bush-Shrike.—Brazil.
[*J. Murray.*]
- Subgen. MALACONOTUS, *Swainson.*^v
73. *Ma. Barbarus*.—*Lan. Barbarus*, *Linn.*—Barbary Shrike, *Lath.*—
W. Africa. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
- Subgen. PRINOPS, *Vicill.*^w
74. *Prin. plumatus*.—*Lan. plumatus*, *Shaw.*—Geoffroy's Shrike, *Lath.*
—Senegal. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
- Subgen. OCYPTERUS, *Cuv.* ARTAMUS, *Vicill.*^x
75. *Oc. leucorhynchus*.—*Lan. leucorhynchus*, *Linn.*—White-billed
Shrike.—Philippine Islands. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
- Subgen. PSARIS, *Cuv.*^y
76. *Psa. Cayanus*.—*Lan. Cayanus*, *Linn.*—Cayenne Shrike, *Lath.*
[*R. Barclay, Esq.*]
- Subgen. HYPsipETES, *Gould.*^z
77. *Hypsipetes Psaroides*, *Gould.*—Nepaul. [*Major Stacy.*]
- Subgen. GRAUCALUS, *Cuv.*^a
78. *Grau. melanops*.—*Corvus melanops*, *Lath.*—Black-faced Crow, *Lath.*
—Oceania. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
79. *Grau. saularis*.—*Gracula saularis*, *Linn.*—Dial Grackle, *Lath.*—
Bengal. [*J. S. D.*]

^u Θάμνος, a bush, φίλος, dear. ^v Μαλακός, soft, νῆστον, the back. ^w Πριων, a
saw, ὤψ, face. ^x Ὀκυς, swift, πτερον, a wing. ^y Ψαρις, the name of an un-
known bird. ^z Ὑψος, height, πεταω, to fly. ^a Γραυκαλος, an unknown bird.

Subgen. PTILONORHYNCHUS, *Kuhl.*^b

80. Ptil. Macleayi, *Vig.*—Satin Grakle, *Lath.* m. and f.—N. Holland.
[*J. S. D.*]
81. Ptil. viridis, *Wagler.*—Varied Roller, *Lath.*—N. Holland.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*]

Subgen. BETHYLUS, *Cuv.*^c

82. Beth. Leverianus.—Lan. Leverianus, *Shaw.*—Magpie Shrike, *Lath.*
—S. America. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. FALCUNCULUS, *Vieill.*^d

83. Fal. frontatus.—Lanius frontatus, *Shaw.*—Frontal Shrike, *Lath.*
—N. Holland. [*P. B. Duncan.*]

Subgen. PAEDALOTUS, *Vieill.*^e

84. Par. punctatus.—Pipra punctata, *Shaw.*—Speckled Manakin, m.
and f.—N. Holland. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
85. Par. striatus.—Pipra striata, *Gmel.*—Striped-headed Manakin.—
N. Holland. [*J. Murray.*]

2. Gen. MUSCICAPA, *Linn.*^f

THE FLY-CATCHERS.

Subgen. TYRANNUS, *Cuv.*^g

86. Ty. nunciolus.—Muscicapa tyrannus, *Linn.*—Fork-tailed Fly-
catcher.—Canada. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
87. Ty. sulphuratus.—Lanius sulphuratus, *Linn.*—Yellow-bellied
Shrike.—Cayenne. [*J. S. D.*]
88. Ty. sulphureus.—Muscicapa sulphurea, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. GUBERNETES, *Such.*^h

89. Gu. Cunninghamsi.—Muscicapa longicauda, *Spix.*—Brazil.
[*Dr. Such.*]

Subgen. MUSCIPETA, *Cuv.*ⁱ

- 90—92. Mus. Paradisi.—Muscicapa Paradisi, *Gmel.*—Paradise Fly-
catcher, three different states of plumage. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
93. Mus. cærulea.—Muscicapa cærulea, *Linn.*—Azure Fly-catcher.—
Philippine Islands. [*S. P. Stacy.*]
94. Mus. brevirostris, *Gould.*—E. Indies. [*S. P. S.*]

Subgen. PLATYRHYNCHUS, *Desm.*^k

95. Plat. flaviventer, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*]
96. Plat. flicaudus, *Spix.*—Peruvian Fly-catcher, *Lath.*—Brazil. [*Dr. S.*]

^b Πτελον, a small feather, ρυγχος, a beak. ^c Βεθυλος, name of an unknown bird.
^d Diminutive from *falco*, a falcon. ^e Παρδαλωτος, spotted like a panther. I think the
original name was *paradalaionotus*, παρδαλος, spotted, νωτον, back: a very applicable designa-
tion. ^f *Musca*, a fly, *carpio*, to take. ^g *Tyrannos*, a king or tyrant. ^h Κυβερ-
νητης, a pilot, *κυβερνωω*, to steer, (from the forked rudder-like tail). ⁱ *Musca*, a fly,
peto, to seek. ^k Πλατυς, broad, ρυγχος, a beak.

97. *Plat. hirundinaceus*, *Spir.*—Brazil. [Dr. S.
 98. *Plat. chrysoceps*, *Spir.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.
 99. *Plat. velatus*.—*Muscicapa velata*, *Spir.*—Brazil. [J. M.

Subgen. MUSCICAPA, prop. *Cuv.*¹

100. *Mus. grisola*, *Gmel.*—Spotted Fly-catcher.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.
 101. *Mus. atricapilla*, *Gmel.*—Pied Fly-catcher.—Britain and Europe. [N. C. Strickland.
 102. *Mus. peregrina*.—*Parus peregrinus*, *Gmel.*—Crimson-rumped Titmouse.—E. Indies. [Major Stacy.

Subgen. ICTERIA, *Vicill.*^m

103. *Ict. viridis*.—*Muscicapa viridis*, *Gmel.*—Chattering Fly-catcher.—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.

Subgen. ALECTURUS, *Vicill.*ⁿ

104. *Alec. tricolor*, f.—*Muscicapa alector*, *Temm.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.

Subgen. DRYMOPHILA, *Swainson.*^o

105. *Dry. trifasciata*, *Swain.*—White-shouldered Ant-thrush.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.

Subgen. FORMICIVORA, *Swain.*^p

106. *For. maculata*, *Swain.*—S. America. [J. Murray.
 107. *For. brevicauda*, *Swain.*—S. America. [J. M.

Subgen. GYMNOCEPHALUS, *Geoff.*^q

108. *Gym. Cayanensis*.—*Corvus calvus*, *Gmel.*—Bald Crow.—Cayenne. [P. B. Duncan.

Subgen. CORACINA, *Temm.*^r

109. *Cor. scutata*.—*Coracias scutata*, *Shaw.*—Red-breasted Roller.—S. America. [J. S. Duncan.

Subgen. AMPELIS, prop. *Linn.*^s

110. *Amp. pompadora*, *Linn.*—Pompadour Chatterer.—Cayenne. [J. S. D.

Subgen. BOMBYCILLA, *Briss.*^t

111. *Bom. Bohemica*.—*Ampelis garrulus*, *Linn.*—Bohemian Chatterer, m.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.

Subgen. PROCNIAS, *Hoffm.*^u

112. *Proc. ventralis*, *Temm.*—*P. hirundinacea*, *Swain.*—Lindo Chatterer, m. and f.—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.

¹ *Musca*, a fly, *capio*, to take. ^m *Ικτερος*, some yellow bird, perhaps the oriole.
ⁿ *Αλεκτωρ*, a cock, *ουρα*, a tail. ^o *Δρυμος*, a grove or brake, *φιλος*, dear. ^p *Formica*,
 an ant, *voros*, to devour. ^q *Γυμνος*, bare, and *κεφαλη*, head. ^r Diminutive from
corax, a raven. ^s Latin; perhaps from *αμπελος*, a vine. ^t Derived from Latin.
^u From *Progne*, changed into a swallow.

Subgen. CHASMABYNCHUS, *Temm.*^v

113. Chas. variegatus.—*Ampelis variegata*, *Gmel.*—Variegated Chatterer.—Brazil. [J. S. D.]
 114. Chas. nudicollis, *Temm.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]
 115. Chas. melanocephalus, *Temm.*—Black-headed Chatterer.—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. EDOLIUS, *Cuv.*

116. Ed. macrocercus.—*Dicrurus macrocercus*, *Vieill.*—Long-tailed Shrike, *Lath.*—E. Indies. [Dr. Prattinton.]

Subgen. IRENA, *Horsf.*^x

117. Irena puella.—Fairy Roller, *Lath.*—Java. [J. S. Duncan.]
 118. Irena puella.—The same, f. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. PHIBALURUS, *Vieill.*^y

119. Phib. flavirostris.—Crested Shortbill, *Swain.*—Brazil. [P. B. Duncan.]

3. Gen. TANAGRA, *Linn.*^z

THE TANAGERS.

Subgen. EUPHONIA, *Desm.*^a

120. Eu. violacea, *Desm.*—Tan. violacea, *Linn.*—Golden Tanager, *Linn.*—S. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. SALTATOR, *Vieill.*^b

121. Sal. capistratus.—Tan. capistrata, *Spix.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

Subgen. TANAGRA, prop. *Cuv.*

122. Tan. tatao, *Linn.*—Paradise Tanager.—Brazil. [J. M.]
 123. Tan. Mexicana, *Linn.*—Black and blue Tanager.—S. America. [J. S. Duncan.]
 124. Tan. tricolor, *Gmel.*—Green-headed Tanager.—Cayenne. [J. S. D.]
 125. Tan. gyrola, *Linn.*—*Aglaiia gyrola*, *Swain.*—Red-headed Tanager.—S. America. [J. S. D.]
 126. Tan. flava, *Lath.*—*Aglaiia flava*, *Swain.*—Yellow Tanager.—Brazil. [J. S. D.]
 127. Tan. cyanocephala, *Vieill.*—Blue-headed Tanager.—Brazil. [J. S. D.]
 128. Tan. Episcopus, *Linn.*—Bishop Tanager.—Brazil. [J. S. D.]
 129. Tan. Archiepiscopus, *Desm.*—Archbishop Tanager.—Brazil. [J. S. D.]
 130. Tan. punctata, *Linn.*—Green spotted Tanager. [J. S. D.]

^v *Χασμα*, a gap, *ρυγχος*, a bill.
^y *Φιβαλος*, slender, *ουρα*, a tail.
φωνη, a voice.

^x *Εφηρη*, peace :—how connected I know not.
^z From a South American name. ^a Eu, well,
^b From *salto*, to hop or dance.

131. *Tan. Cayana*, *Linn.*—Rufous-headed Tanager. [J. S. D.]
 132. *Tan. thoracica*, *Temm.* [J. S. D.]

Subgen. NEMOSIA, *Vicill.*^c

133. *Ne. cristatella*.—*Tan. cristatella*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

Subgen. TACHYPHONUS, *Vicill.*^d

134. *Tach. Vigorsii*, *Swain.*—Vigors's Tanager.—Brazil. [J. M.]
 135. *Tach. auricapillus*, *Spix.*—Golden-crested Tanager. [J. M.]
 136. *Tach. cristatus*.—*Tanagra cristata*, *Linn.*—Brazil. [J. M.]

Subgen. PYRANGA, *Vicill.*^e

137. *Py. Erythromelas*, *Vicill.*—*Tan. Æstiva*, *Gmel.*—The Summer red Bird, m. and f. [J. M.]
 138. *Py. flammiceps*, *Temm.*—Brick-red Pyranga.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

Subgen. RHAMPHOCELUS, *Vicill.*

139. *Rham. purpureus*, *Vicill.*—*Tan. Jacapa*, *Linn.*—Red-breasted Tanager. [J. S. Duncan.]

4. Gen. TURDUS, *Linn.*

THE THRUSHES.

Subgen. MERULA, *Cuv.*

140. *Turdus Merula*, *Linn.*—Common Blackbird, m. and f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 141. *Turdus torquatus*, *Linn.*—Ring Ouzel, m.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 142. *Turdus saxatilis*, *Linn.*—Rock Thrush, *Lath.*—S. Africa. [Dr. Kidd.]
 143. *Turdus rupestris*, *Vicill.*—Rocar Thrush.—Cape of Good Hope. [Miss Bishop, Holywell Street.]
 144. *Turdus Ouravang*, *Gmel.*—Cape of Good Hope. [Miss B.]
 145. *Turdus rufiventris*, *Vicill.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]
 146. *Turdus flavipes*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [Dr. S.]

Subgen. TURDUS, prop. *Cuv.*

147. *Tur. viscivorus*, *Linn.*—Missel Thrush, m.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 148. *Tur. pilaris*, *Linn.*—Fieldfare, m. and f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 149. *Tur. musicus*, *Linn.*—Common Thrush, m.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 150. *Tur. iliacus*, *Linn.*—Red-wing Thrush.—Britain and Europe.

^c Νεμος, a grove.
 plumage.)

^d Ταχυς, quick, φωνη, a voice.

^e Πυρ, fire, (colour of the

151. Tur. Orpheus, *Spix*.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.
 152. Tur. migratorius, *Linn.*—American Robin, *Wilson*.—N. America.
 [J. S. Duncan.
 153. Tur. rufus, *Gmel.*—Red Thrush.—N. America. [J. S. D.
 154. Tur. albiventer, *Spix*.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.

Subgen. LAMPROTORNIS, *Cuv.*^ε

155. Lamp. cantor. Turdus cantor, *Gmel.*—Songster Thrush.—E. India.
 [J. S. Duncan.
 156. Lamp. leucogaster.—Turdus leucogaster, *Gmel.*—Whidah Thrush,
 m. and f.—Africa. [J. S. D.
 157. Lamp. auratus.—Turdus auratus, *Gmel.*—Gilded Thrush.—Cape
 of Good Hope. [J. S. D.
 158. Lamp. nitens.—Turdus nitens, *Linn.*—Shining Thrush.—Senegal.
 [J. S. D.
 159. Lamp. æneus.—Turdus æneus, *Cuv.*—Senegal. [J. S. D.
 160. Lamp. spilopterus.—Nepaul. [Mrs. Kennaway.

Subgen. IXOS, *Temm.*^h BRACHYPUS, *Swain.*

161. Ix. analis.—Turdus analis, *Horsf.*—Guava Fly-catcher.—E. India.
 [Hon. the E. I. Comp.
 162. Ix. Capensis.—Turdus Capensis, *Vieill.*—Brunet Thrush.—S.
 Africa. [Miss Bishop.
 163. Ix. Cafer.—Turdus Cafer, *Lath.*—Cape Thrush.—S. Africa.
 [Miss B.
 164. Ix. jocosus.—Lanius jocosus, *Linn.*—Jocose Shrike.—Bengal.
 [Major Stacy.
 165. Ix. Sonnerati.—Chloropsis Sonnerati, *Jardine*.—Sonnerat's Thrush.
 —E. India. [J. S. Duncan.

Subgen. MYIOPHONUS, *Temm.*ⁱ

166. My. cyaneus.—Turdus cyaneus, *Horsf.*—Deep-blue Myophonus.
 —Java. [J. S. Duncan.

Subgen. TANYPUS, *Oppel.*^k

167. Tan. rex.—Turdus rex, *Linn.*—King-Thrush.—S. America.
 [P. B. Duncan.
 168. Tan. rex.—The same, f.—S. America. [J. Murray.

Subgen. MYIOTHERA, *Illig.*^l

169. My. affinis, *Horsf.*—Turdus cyanurus, *Gmel.*—Blue-tailed
 Crow, *Lath.*—India. [Hon. the E. I. Comp.
 170. My. affinis, *Horsf.*—The same, f. [Hon. the E. I. Comp.

^ε Λαμπρος, splendid, *ovnis*, a bird. ^h Ιξος is glue or birdlime: probably from the bird's
 being so caught. ⁱ Μυια, a fly, *φονος*, slaughter. ^k Τανυς, to extend or lengthen,
ρους, foot. ^l Μυια, a fly, *θηραιν*, to hunt.

171. *My. ruficeps*, *Spir.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

Subgen. CINCLUS, *Bechst.*^m

172. *Cinc. Europæus*, *Steph.*—*Sturnus cinclus*, *Linn.*—Water Ouzel.—
Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. PHILEDON, *Vicill.*

173. *Phil. carunculatus*.—*Merops carunculatus*, *Lath.*—Wattled Bee-
eater.—N. S. Wales. [J. S. D.]

174. *Phil. cincinnatus*.—*Merops cincinnatus*, *Shaw.*—Poë Honey-eater.
—New Holland. [P. B. Duncan.]

175. *Phil. melithreptus*, *Vicill.*—*Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Lath.*—N.
Holland Honey-eater.—N. Holland. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. MYZANTHA, *Vigors.*ⁿ

176. *My. garrula*.—*Merops garrulus*, *Lath.*—Chattering Honey-eater.
N. Holland. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. EULABES, *Cuv.*^o

177. *Eu. Javanicus*.—*Gracula religiosa*, *Linn.* Greater Minor.—Java.
[R. Barclay.]

5. Gen. GRACULA, prop. *Cuv.* PASTOR, *Temm.*

178. *Grac. rosea*.—*Turdus roseus*, *Linn.*—Rose-coloured Thrush.—
Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

179. *Grac. tristis*, *Lath.*—*Paradisæa tristis*, *Gmel.*—Paradise Grakle.—
Isle of France. [R. Barclay.]

180. *Grac. Pagodarum*.—*Turdus Pagodarum*, *Gmel.*—Pagoda Thrush.
—E. Indies. [R. B.]

181. *Grac. ochrocephala*.—*Turdus ochrocephalus*, *Gmel.*—Yellow-
crowned Thrush, *Lath.*—Java. [J. S. Duncan.]

182. *Grac. longirostris*, *Gmel.*—*Donacobius vociferans*, *Swain.*—Bab-
bling Thrush.—Pernambuco. [J. Murray.]

7. Gen. ORIOLUS, *Linn.*

THE ORIOLES.

183. *Or. galbula*, *Linn.*—Golden Oriole, m.—Britain, Europe, Asia,
and N. Africa. [J. S. D.]

184. *Or. galbula*, *Linn.*—The same, f. [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]

185. *Or. Chinensis*, *Shaw.*—Chinese Oriole, m. and f. [Rev. Dr. B.]

186. *Or. auratus*, *Vicill.*—S. Africa. [N. A. Vigors.]

187. *Or.*.....? [R. Barclay.]

188. *Or. melanocephalus*, *Linn.*—Black-headed Oriole.—Madras.

[Major Stacy.]

^m *Κρυκλος*, some bird of the thrush sort.
λαβης, religious.

ⁿ *Μυζω*, to suck, *αθος*, a flower.

^o *Eu-*

8. Gen. GYMNOPS, *Cuv.*^q

189. *Gym. corniculata*.—*Merops corniculatus*, *Lath.*—Knob-fronted Honey-eater.—New Holland. [J. S. Duncan.]

9. Gen. MENURA, *Shaw.*^r

190. *Menura lyra*, *Shaw.*—The Lyre, m.—N. Holland. [J. S. D.]
 191. *Menura lyra*, *Shaw.*—The same, f.—N. Holland. [Mrs. Kennaway.]

10. Gen. MOTACILLA, *Linn.*

THE WARBLERS.

Subgen. SAXICOLA, *Bechst.*

192. *Sax. rubicola*.—*Motacilla rubicola*, *Linn.*—Stonechat, m. and f. England and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 193. *Sax. rubetra*.—*Mot. rubetra*, *Linn.*—Whinchat, m. and f.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 194. *Sax. oenanthe*, *Temm.*—*Mot. oenanthe*, *Linn.*—Wheatear.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
 195. *Sax. hottentotta*.—*L'imitateur*, *Vaill.*—Black-hooded Wheatear.—S. Africa. [Miss Bishop.]
 196. *Sax. caffra*.—*Motacilla caffra*, *Linn.*—Caffrarian Warbler.—S. Africa. [Miss B.]

Subgen. SYLVIA, *Wolf.*^s

197. *Syl. rubecula*.—*Mot. rubecula*, *Linn.*—Red-breast.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
 198. *Syl. phoenicura*.—*Mot. phoenicura*, *Linn.*—Redstart.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]
 199. *Syl. suecica*.—*Mot. suecica*, *Linn.*—Blue-throated Warbler.—Europe. [J. Lechmere.]
 200. *Syl. sialis*.—*Mot. sialis*, *Linn.*—Blue Warbler.—Carolina. [P. B. Duncan.]
 201. *Syl. sialis*.—The same, (young bird?) [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. CURBUCA, *Bechst.*

202. *Cur. lusciniæ*.—*Mot. lusciniæ*, *Linn.*—Nightingale.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]
 203. *Cur. arundinacea*.—*Mot. arundinacea*, *Linn.*—Reed Wren.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]
 204. *Cur. arundinacea*.—The same. [J. S. D.]
 205. *Cur. salicaria*.—*Mot. salicaria*, *Linn.*—Sedge Warbler.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

^q Γυμνος, bare, ἄψ, a face-sylva, a wood.

^r Μνηνη, a screen or umbrella, ουρα, a tail.

^s From

206. *Cur. atricapilla*.—*Mot. atricapilla*, *Linn.*—Black-cap.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]

207. *Cur. sylvia*.—*Mot. sylvia*, *Linn.*—White-throat.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]

208. *Cur. locustella*.—*Sylvia locustella*, *Lath.*—Grasshopper Warbler.—Britain. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. *JORA*, *Horsf.*^t

209. *Jora scapularis*.—Scapular Wagtail, m. and f.—Java. [*R. Barclay*.]

Subgen. *MELISSOPHILUS*, *Leach.*^u

210. *Mel. Dartfordiensis*.—*Sylvia Provincialis*, *Temm.*—Dartford Warbler.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

211. *Mel. Dartfordiensis*.—The same, f. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. *MALURUS*, *Vieill.*^v

212. *Mal. cyaneus*.—*Mot. cyanea*, *Linn.*—Superb Warbler.—Van Dieman's Land. [J. S. D.]

213. *Mal. Lambertii*, *Vigors.*—Lambert's Warbler.—N. Holland. [J. S. D.]

214. *Mal. Africanus*.—*Mot. Africana*.—African Warbler.—Cape of Good Hope. [*Miss Bishop*.]

Subgen. *REGULUS*, *Cuv.*

215. *Reg. vulgaris*, *Steph.*—*Mot. regulus*, *Linn.*—Golden-crested Wren. Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

216. *Reg. calendulus*, *Shaw.*—Ruby-crowned Wren, m. and f.—N. America. [J. S. D.]

217. *Reg. æstivus*.—*Mot. æstiva*, *Linn.*—Yellow-poll Warbler.—N. America. [J. S. D.]

218. *Reg. Trichas*, *Lath.*—Maryland yellow-throat Warbler.—N. America. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. *TROGLODYTES*, *Cuv.*^w

219. *Trog. Europæus*, *Shaw.*—*Motacilla Troglodytes*, *Linn.*—Common Wren.—Britain and Europe. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland*.]

220. *Trog. Europæus*, *Shaw.*—The same.—Variety, white.—Britain. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval*.]

Subgen. *MOTACILLA*, prop. *Cuv.*^x

221. *Motacilla alba*, *Linn.*—White Wagtail.—Britain and Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]

Subgen. *BUDYTES*, *Cuv.*

222. *Bu. flava*.—*Motacilla flava*, *Linn.*—Yellow Wagtail.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

^t *Ιωρη*, an unknown bird. ^u *Μελισσα*, a bee, *φιλος*, dear. ^v *Μαλακος*, soft, *ουρα*, tail.
^w *Τρωγλη*, a hole, *δω*, to enter. ^x Latin for a wagtail.

223. *Bu. boarula*.—*Motacilla boarula*, *Linn.*—Grey Wagtail.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. ENICURUS, *Temm.*^x

224. *Enicurus maculatus*, *Gould.*—E. Indies. [Major Stacy.]

Subgen. ANTHUS, *Bechst.*^y

225. *An. pratensis*.—*Alauda pratensis*, *Gmel.*—Field Lark, m. and f.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

226. *An. Capensis*.—*Alauda Capensis*, *Steph.*—Cape Lark.—Cape of Good Hope. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. MEGALURUS, *Horsf.*^z

227. *Megalurus palustris*, *Horsf.*—Fenny Warbler, *Lath.*—Java. [Hon. the E. I. Comp.]

11. Gen. PIPRA, *Linn.*^a

THE MANAKINS.

Subgen. RUPICOLA, *Briss.*^b

228. *Ru. elegans*.—*Pipra rupicola*, *Linn.*—Rock Manakin, m. and f. S. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. CALYPTOMENA, *Raffles* and *Horsf.*^c

229. *Cal. viridis*.—*Rupicola viridis*, *Temm.*—Sumatra. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. PIPRA, prop. *Cuv.*

230. *Pipra superba*, *Pallas.*—Superb. Manakin, *Lath.*—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.]

231. *Pipra pareola*, *Lath.*—Blue-backed Manakin.—Brazil. [Miss Murray.]

232. *Pipra aureola*, *Linn.*—Red and black Manakin.—Brazil. [Miss M.]

233. *Pipra caudata*, *Shaw.*—Long-tailed Manakin.—Brazil. [Miss M.]

234. *Pipra gutturalis*, *Linn.*—White-throated Manakin.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

235. *Pipra militaris*, *Shaw.*—Military Manakin.—Brazil. [Dr. S.]

236. *Pipra aurocapilla*, *Licht.*—Gold-headed Manakin.—Brazil. [F. Holme, Esq. C. C. Coll.]

12. Gen. EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf.*^d

237. *Eurylaimus Horsfieldii*, *Temm.*—Java. [J. S. Duncan.]

^x *Ερικος*, singular, *ουρα*, a tail. ^y Latin. Perhaps derived from *ανθος*, a flower.
^z *Μεγας*, *μεγαλη*, great, *ουρα*, a tail. ^a *Πιπρα*, an unknown bird. ^b *Ρupes*, a rock, *οικο*, to inhabit.
^c *Καλυπτομενη*, covered, (alluding to the crest.) ^d *Ευρος*, wide, *λαιμος*, throat.

238. *Eu. nasutus*, *Temm.*—Great-billed Tody.—Isle of Sunda.
[*J. S. D.*]
239. *Eu. corydon*, *Temm.*—Crested black Eurylaimus.—Sumatra.
[*J. S. D.*]

Second Family, FISSIROSTRES.^c

A family not numerous but very distinct from all others by the short broad beak, flattened horizontally, slightly crooked, without indentation and very deeply cleft, so that the opening of their mouth is very wide, and they easily swallow insects which they pursue on the wing, and which constitute their only food.

These birds are divided, as the birds of prey are, into *diurnal*, (Martins and Swallows,) and *nocturnal*, (Goatsuckers.)

1. Gen. HIRUNDO, *Linn.*

THE SWALLOWS.

Subgen. CYPSELUS, *Illig.*^f

240. *Cyp. vulgaris*, *Steph.*—*Hir. apus*, *Linn.*—Common Swift.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]
241. *Cyp. collaris*, *Temm.*—Brazil.
[*J. Murray.*]
Subgen. HIRUNDO, prop. *Cuv.*
242. *Hi. urbica*, *Linn.*—Window Swallow, m. f. and young.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]
243. *Hi. rustica*, *Linn.*—Chimney Swallow, m. f. and young. [*P. B. D.*]
244. *Hi. riparia*, *Linn.*—Sand-martin.—m. and young. [*P. B. D.*]

2. Gen. CAPRIMULGUS, *Linn.*^g

THE GOATSUCKERS.

Subgen. CAPRIMULGUS, prop. *Cuv.*

245. *Ca. Europæus*, *Linn.*—European Goatsucker.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
246. *Ca. macrodipterus*, *Lath.*—Leona Goatsucker.—Africa.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
Subgen. PODARGUS, *Cuv.*^h
247. *Po. Cuvieri*.—Ash-coloured Goatsucker. [*J. S. D.*]
248. *Po. Australis*.—Cold-river Goatsucker, *Lath.*—N. Holland.
[*J. S. D.*]

Third Family, CONIROSTRES.ⁱ

Comprehends the genera with strong beak more or less conical, and not toothed. Three toes before and one behind; the anterior ones

^c *Fissum*, cleft, *rostrum*, a bill. ^f *Κυψελος*, the Aristotelian name. ^g *Capra*,
a goat, *mulgeo*, to milk. ^h *Πους, ποδος*, foot, *αργος*, free, (toes not connected as in the
goatsuckers.) ⁱ Conical beaks.

entirely divided. They live more exclusively on grain, in proportion as the bill is stronger and thicker.

1. Gen. ALAUDA, *Linn.*

THE LARKS.

249. *Alauda arvensis*, *Linn.*—Skylark, (variety.)

[*Rev. R. Price, New Coll.*]

2. Gen. PARUS, *Linn.*

THE TITMICE.

Subgen. PARUS, prop. *Cuv.*

250. *Parus major*, *Linn.*—Great Titmouse, m. and f.—Britain.

[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

251. *Parus ater*, *Linn.*—Cole Titmouse.—Britain. [*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]

252. *Parus furcatus*, *Temm.*—China.

[*S. P. Stacy.*]

Subgen. MYSTACINUS, *Bore.*^k CALAMOPHILUS, *Leach.*^l

253. *Mys. biarmicus*.—*Parus biarmicus*, *Linn.*—Bearded Titmouse, m. and f.—Britain.

[*S. P. S.*]

3. Gen. EMBERIZA, *Linn.*

THE BUNTINGS.

Subgen. EMBERIZA, prop. *Cuv.*

254. *Em. miliaria*, *Linn.*—Common Bunting.—Britain and Europe.

[*J. S. Duncan.*]

255. *Em. miliaria*, *Linn.*—The same, f.—Britain and Europe. [*J. S. D.*]

256. *Em. miliaria*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.)

[*J. S. D.*]

257. *Em. citrinella*, *Linn.*—Yellow Bunting, m. and f.—Britain and Europe.

[*J. S. D.*]

258. *Em. citrinella*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.)

[*J. S. D.*]

259. *Em. cirrus*, *Steph.*—Cirl Bunting.—Britain and Europe.

[*Rev. C. P. Collins, Balliol Coll.*]

260. *Em. schœniclus*, *Linn.*—Reed Bunting, m. and f.—Britain and Europe.

[*J. S. Duncan.*]

261. *Em. hortulana*, *Linn.*—Ortolan Bunting.—Britain and Europe.

[*J. S. D.*]

262. *Em. hortulana*, *Linn.*—The same, f.

[*J. S. D.*]

263. *Em.*.....?—Straits of Magellan.

[*Miss Murray.*]

264. *Em.*.....?—Straits of Magellan.

[*Miss M.*]

265. *Em. Americana*, *Gmel.*—Black-throated Bunting.—Hudson's Bay.

[*J. S. Duncan.*]

^k Μυσταξ, a mustachio.

^l Καλαμος, a reed, φίλος, dear.

Subgen. PLECTROPHANES, *Meyer*.^m

266. *Plec. nivalis*.—*Emberiza nivalis*, *Linn.*—Snow Bunting, m. and f.
—Britain and the Northern Regions. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. PIPILO, *Vicill*.ⁿ

267. *Pi. erythroptalma*.—*Em. erythroptalma*, *Gmel.*—Towhe Bunting.—N. America. [J. Murray.]

4. Gen. FRINGILLA, *Linn.*

THE FINCHES.

Subgen. PLOCEUS, *Cuv.*

268. *Plo. textor*.—*Oriolus textor*, *Shaw.*—Oriole weaver.—Senegal.
[J. S. Duncan.]
269. *Plo. Malimbicus*?—*Tanagra Malimbica*, *Shaw.* Nat. misc.—Malimbic Tanager, *Lath. f.*—Africa. [Mrs. Jones, Exeter Coll.]
270. *Plo. aurifrons*.—Yellow green Weaver-Bird.—Africa. [R. Barclay.]
271. *Plo. aurifrons*?

Subgen. PYRGITA, *Cuv.*^o

272. *Pyr. domestica*.—*Fring. domestica*, *Linn.*—House Sparrow.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
273. *Pyr. domestica*.—The same, (variety.) [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
274. *Pyr. domestica*.—The same, with a remarkable elongation of the lower beak.—Shot in a garden in St. Giles's, Oxford. [—*Erle, Esq.*]
275. *Pyr. montana*.—*Fring. montana*, *Linn.*—Britain and Europe.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
276. *Pyr. oryx*.—*Loxia oryx*, *Gmel.*—Grenadier Grosbeak.
[J. S. Duncan.]
277. *Pyr. Capensis*.—*Loxia Capensis*, *Gmel.*—Cape Grosbeak. [J. S. D.]
278. *Pyr. Dominicana*.—*Loxia Dominicana*, *Linn.*—Dominican Grosbeak.—Brazil and N. America. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. FRINGILLA, prop. *Cuv.*

279. *Frin. cœlebs*, *Linn.*—The Chaffinch, (variety.) [J. S. D.]
280. *Frin. montifringilla*, *Linn.*—Mountain-finch, m. and f.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
281. *Frin. Braziliensis*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

Subgen. MIRAFRA, *Horsf.*

282. *Mirafra Javanica*.—*Alauda mirafra*, *Temm.*—Java.
[Hon. the E. I. Comp.]

Subgen. CARDUELIS, *Cuv.*^p

283. *Car. nitens*.—*Fringilla nitens*, *Gmel.*—Glossy Finch.—Cayenne.
[R. Barclay.]

^m Πλεκτρον, a claw, φαίνω, to shew.
a tower or turret; πυργίτης, a liver in towers.

ⁿ I believe a factitious word.

^o Πυργος,

^p From *carduus*, a thistle.

284. *Car. spinus*.—*Fringilla spinus*, *Gmel.*—Common Siskin.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. *LINARIA*, *Bechst.*^q

285. *Li. cannabina*.—*Fringilla cannabina*, *Linn.*—Great red-headed Linnet. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 286. *Li. cannabina*.—The same, (variety.) [J. S. Duncan.]
 287. *Li. rubra*.—*Fringilla linaria*, *Linn.*—Lesser red-headed Linnet. [Rev. Dr. Whately, Alban Hall.]

Subgen. *SEBINUS*, *Gmel.*^r

288. *Se. canarius*.—*Fring. canaria*, *Linn.*—Canary Bird. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. *VIDUA*, *Cuv.*^s

289. *Vi. longicauda*. *Emberiza longicauda*, *Gmel.*—Orange-shouldered Bunting, m. and f.—S. Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]
 290. *Vi. Panayensis*.—*Emb. Panayensis*, *Gmel.*—Panayan Bunting.—Isle of Panay. [Miss Murray.]

Subgen. *COCCOTHAUSTES*, *Cuv.*^t

291. *Coc. vulgaris*.—*Loxia coccothraustes*, *Linn.*—Hawfinch.—Britain and Europe. [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]
 292. *Coc. cardinalis*.—*Loxia cardinalis*, *Gmel.*—Cardinal Grosbeak, m. and f.—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]
 293. *Coc. chloris*.—*Loxia chloris*, *Linn.*—Green Finch.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 294. *Coc. astrilda*.—*Loxia astrilda*, *Gmel.*—Wax-bill Grosbeak.—Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]
 295. *Coc. astrilda*.—The same.—Africa. [J. S. D.]
 296. *Coc. Malacca*.—*Loxia Malacca*, *Gmel.*—Malacca Grosbeak.—India, &c. [R. Barclay.]
 297. *Coc. atricapilla*.—*Loxia atricapilla*, *Temm.*—E. Indies. [R. B.]
 298. *Coc. punctularia*.—*Loxia punctularia*, *Linn.*—Cowry Grosbeak.—Java. [R. B.]
 299. *Coc. guttata*.—*Loxia guttata*, *Vicill.*—Crimson-breasted Grosbeak, *Lath. f.*—Congo, Africa. [R. B.]
 300. *Coc. bella*.—*Loxia bella*, *Temm.*—Black-lined Grosbeak.—N. Holland. [Miss Murray.]

Subgen. *PITYLUS*, *Cuv.*^u

301. *Pitylus atrochalybeus*, *Vig.*—Steel-gray Kernel-eater.—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

^q From *linum*, flax.

^r A Latin word of modern invention.

widow—called Widow birds originally by mistake for *Whidah* birds.

θραυσι, to break.

^u Πιτυλος, some species of the smaller birds.

^s Latin for a

^t *Κοκκος*, a berry,

5. Gen. PYRRHULA, *Cuv.*^v

THE BULLFINCHES.

302. Pyr. Europæa.—*Loxia pyrrhula*, *Linn.*—Bullfinch.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

6. Gen. LOXIA, *Briss.*^w

THE CROSSBILLS.

303. *Loxia curvirostra*, *Linn.*—Crossbill.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. D.]

7. Gen. CORYTHUS, *Cuv.*^x

THE HARDBILLS.

304. Cor. enucleator.—*Loxia enucleator*, *Linn.*—Pine Grosbeak.—Europe and America. [J. S. D.]

8. Gen. COLIUS, *Gmel.*^y

THE COLIES.

305. Col. erythropus, *Gmel.*—White-backed Coly.—S. Africa. [J. S. D.]
306. Col. Senegalensis, *Gmel.*—Senegal Coly. [J. S. D.]

9. Gen. BUPHAGA, *Briss.*^z

THE BEEFEATERS.

307. Buph. Africana, *Vaill.*—African Beefeater, *Lath.* [J. S. D.]

10. Gen. CASSICUS, *Cuv.*^a

THE CASSIQUES.

Subgen. CASSICUS, prop. *Cuv.*

308. Cas. cristatus.—*Oriolus cristatus*, *Lath.*—Crested Oriole.—Cayenne. [J. S. D.]
309. Cas. cristatus.—The same.—Cayenne. [J. S. D.]
310. Cas. hæmorrhous, *Briss.*—Red-rumped Oriole, *Lath.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.]
311. Cas. Persicus, *Vig.*—Or. Persicus, *Linn.*—Black and yellow Oriole.—Brazil. [Rev. J. R. Kynaston, Ch. Ch.]

Subgen. LEISTES, *Vig.*^b

312. Leis. phœniceus.—*Sturnus prædatorius*, *Wilson.*—Red-winged Oriole.—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]
313. Leis. Suchii, *Vig.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]
314. Leis. Suchii, *Vig.*?—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

^v Some bird with a reddish plumage, *πυρρος*, red. ^w *Λεξος*, oblique, transverse.
^x *Κορυθος*, some unknown bird. ^y I believe either a fictitious or a native name.
^z *Bovs*, a bull or *οξ*, *φάγω*, to eat. ^a The native name latinized. ^b *Ληΐζω*, to plunder.

Subgen. QUISCALUS, *Vieill.*^c

315. *Quis. purpureus*.—*Gracula Quiscalus*, *Linn.*—Purple Grackle.—
N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. XANTHORNIUS, *Cuv.*^d

316. *Xan. chrysopterus*, *Vig.*—Yellow-shouldered Xanthornus, *Jardine*.
—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

317. *Xan. icterus*.—*Oriolus icterus*, *Shaw.*—Icteric Oriole.—S. America.
[P. B. Duncan.]

Subgen. OXYRHYNCHUS, *Temm.*^e

318. *Ox. flammiceps*, *Temm.*—Crested Sharpbill.—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

Subgen. DACNIS, *Cuv.*^f

319. *Dac. Cayana*.—*Motacilla Cayana*, *Linn.*—Cayenne Warbler.
[J. S. Duncan.]

Gen. STURNUS, *Linn.*

THE STARES.

320. *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Linn.*—Common Starling.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

321. *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Linn.*—(Variety, white.)—Shot at Begbrook,
Oxon. [T. Robinson, Esq.]

322. *Stur. Ludovicianus*, *Linn.*—Louisiana Starling. [J. S. Duncan.]

323. *Stur. militaris*, *Linn.*—Magellanic Starling.—Straits of Magellan.
[Miss Murray.]

Gen. CORVUS, *Linn.*

THE CROWS.

Subgen. CORVUS, prop. *Cuv.*

324. *Corvus corax*, *Linn.*—The Raven.—Britain and Europe.
[J. S. Duncan.]

325. *Corvus frugilegus*, *Linn.*—The Rook.—Britain and Europe.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

326. *Corvus frugilegus*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.)—Britain and Eu-
rope. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]

327. *Corvus frugilegus*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.) [J. Lechmere.]

328. *Corvus cornix*, *Linn.*—Hooded Crow.—Britain and Europe.
[J. P. Selby, Esq.]

329. *Corvus monedula*, *Linn.*—Jackdaw.—Britain and Europe. [J. P. S.]

330. *Corvus monedula*, *Linn.*—The same, with malformation of the
upper beak. [J. Lechmere.]

331. *Corvus albicollis*, *Cuv.*—*Corvus vulturinus*, *Shaw.*—White-headed
Raven.—Africa. [J. S. Duncan.]

^c Derived from a native name.
μυγχαος, a bill.
to bite.

^d *ξανθος*, yellow, *ορνις*, a bird.

^e *Οξυς*, sharp,
^f I think there is a name *δακνις* of an unknown bird, from *δακνω*,

Subgen. PICA, *Cuv.*

332. *Pica caudata*, *Ray.*—*Corvus Pica*, *Linn.*—Magpie, m. and f.—
Britain and Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
333. *Pica erythrorhynchos.*—*Corvus erythrorhynchos*, *Shaw.*—Red-
billed Jay.—Himalaya mountains. [*Major Stacy.*]
334. *Pica vagabunda*, *Daud.*—Rufous Crow, *Lath.*—Himalaya moun-
tains. [*Major S.*]
335. *Pica Sinensis.*—*Kitta venatorius*, *Gray.*—Hunting Crow, *Lath.*—
Bengal. [*Major S.*]
336. *Pica azurea.*—*Corvus azureus.*—D'Azara, *Temm.*—S. America.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]

Subgen. GARRULUS, *Cuv.*^s

337. *Gar. glandarius.*—*Corvus glandarius*, *Linn.*—Jay.—Britain and
Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
338. *Gar. cristatus.*—*Corvus cristatus*, *Linn.*—Blue Jay.—N. America.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
339. *Gar. cristatellus.*—*Corvus cristatellus*, *Temm.*—S. America.
[*P. B. D.*]
340. *Gar. lanceolatus*, *Gould.*—Nepaul. [*Mrs. Kennaway.*]
341. *Gar. pileatus.*—*Corvus pileatus*, *Illig.*—Paraguayan Jay.—S. Ame-
rica. [*Dr. Such.*]

Subgen. CARYOCATACTES, *Cuv.*^h

342. *Caryoc. nucifraga.*—*Corvus caryocatactes*, *Linn.*—Nut-cracking
Crow.—Britain and Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. PHRENOTHRIX, *Horsf.*ⁱ TEMIA, *Vaill.*^k

343. *Phrenothrix Temia*, *Horsf.*—*Corvus Temia*, *Shaw.*—Variable
Crow.—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
344. *Phrenothrix leucoptera.*—*Glaucopis leucoptera*, *Temm.*—Sumatra.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

13. Gen. CORACIAS, *Linn.*

THE ROLLERS.

Subgen. CORACIAS, prop. *Cuv.*

345. *Cor. Bengalensis*, *Linn.*—Bengal Roller.—India. [*R. Barclay.*]
346. *Cor. Abyssinica*, *Gmel.*—Abyssinian Roller.—Abyssinia and
Senegal. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. COLARIS, *Cuv.*^l

347. *Col. Orientalis.*—*Coracias Orientalis.*—Oriental Roller.—E. In-
dies. [*J. S. D.*]

^s Latin for *noisy*.
breast, *θριξ*, hair.

^h *Καρυοκατακτης*, a pair of nutcrackers.
^k Probably a native name.

ⁱ *Φρην, φρενος*, the
^l *Κολαρις*, an unknown bird.

14. Gen. PARADISEA, *Linn.*

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Subgen. PARADISEA, *Auct.*

348. *Par. apoda*, *Linn.*—Greater Paradise Bird, *Lath.*—New Guinea.
[*N. A. Vigors, Esq.*]

349. *Par. sanguinea*, *Shaw.*—Sanguine Paradise Bird.—New Guinea.
[*N. A. V.*]

350. *Par. magnifica*, *Shaw.*—Magnificent Paradise Bird.—New Guinea.
[*Dr. Williams.*]

Subgen. PAROTIA, *Vieill.^m*

351. *Pa. aurea*.—*Paradisea sexsetacea*, *Shaw.*—Six-shafted Paradise Bird.—New Guinea.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. LOPHORINA, *Vieill.ⁿ*

352. *Loph. superba*.—*Paradisea superba*, *Shaw.*—Superb Paradise Bird.—New Guinea.
[*N. A. Vigors.*]

353. *Loph. aurantia*.—*Paradisea aurantia*.—Orange Paradise Bird.
[*N. A. V.*]

Subgen. CINCINNURUS, *Vieill.^o*

354. *Cin. regius*.—*Paradisea regia*, *Shaw.*—Royal Paradise Bird.
[*Dr. Williams.*]

Fourth Family, TENUIROSTRES^p.

Comprehends the birds whose bill is slender, elongated, sometimes straight, sometimes more or less bent : they live on insects and the juices of flowers.

1. Gen. SITTA, *Linn.*

THE NUTHATCHES.

Subgen. SITTA, prop. *Cuv.*

355. *Sitta Europæa*, *Linn.*—Common Nuthatch.—Britain and Europe.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

356. *Sitta velata*, *Temm. f.*—Nepaul. [Mrs. Kennaway.]

Subgen. ANABATES, *Temm.^q*

357. *An. albogularis*.—*Philydor albogularis*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*J. Murray.*]

2. Gen. CERTHIA, *Linn.*

THE CREEPERS.

Subgen. CERTHIA, prop. *Cuv.*

358. *Certhia familiaris*, *Linn.*—European Creeper.—Britain and Europe.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

^m Παρά, beside, οὖς, ears, the ear.
curl, οὖρα, a tail, (a hybrid word.)
to ascend—ἀνα, up, βαῖνω, to go.

ⁿ Λόφος, a crest.

^o Cincinnus, (Latin,) a
^p Tenuis, slender, rostrum, a bill.

^q Ἀναβαῖνω,

359. *Certhia spinicauda*.—*Sylvia spinicauda*, *Lath.*—Thorn-tailed Warbler.—Straits of Magellan. [*Miss Murray.*]

Subgen. *DENDROCOLAPTES*, *Herm.*^r

360. *Den. crassirostris*, *Such.*—*Den. falcirostris*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*]
 361. *Den. procurvus*, *Temm.*—Brazil. [*Major Stacy.*]
 362. *Den. guttatus*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*Mrs. Murray.*]
 363. *Den. bivittatus*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*]
 364. *Den.*.....?—Straits of Magellan. [*Miss Murray.*]

Subgen. *TICHODROMA*, *Illig.*^s

365. *Tich. Europæa*.—*Certhia muraria*, *Linn.*—Wall Creeper.—S. of Europe. [*Miss Murray.*]

Subgen. *NECTARINIA*, *Illig.*^t

366. *Nec. cyanea*.—*Certhia cyanea*, *Linn.*—Black and blue Creeper.—Cayenne. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 367. *Nec. cærulea*.—*Cer. cærulea*, *Ed.*—Blue Creeper. [*J. S. D.*]
 368. *Nec. spiza*.—*Cer. spiza*, *Linn.*—Black-capped Creeper. [*P. B. Duncan.*]
 369. *Nec. sanguinea*.—*Cer. sanguinea*, *Lath.*—Crimson Creeper.—Sandwich Islands. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. *FURNARIUS*, *Vieill.*^u

370. *Fur. flaveolus*.—*Nectarinia flaveola*, *Swain.*—The Antilles. [*J. Murray.*]

Subgen. *CINNYRIS*, *Cuv.*^v

A. *Tail even.*

371. *Cin. splendida*.—*Certhia splendida*, *Shaw.*—Splendid Creeper.—Africa. [*J. Murray.*]
 372. *Cin. chalybea*, *Swain.*—*Cer. chalybea*.—Collared Creeper.—S. Africa. [*Miss Bishop.*]
 373. *Cin. Senegalensis*.—*Cer. Senegalensis*, *Linn.*—Senegal Creeper. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 374. *Cin. Javanica*.—*Nectarinia Javanica*, *Horsf.*—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
 375. *Cin.*.....?—Sucrier Namaquois, *Levaill.*—Africa. [*Mrs. Jones.*]

B. *With the middle tail feathers elongated.*

376. *Cin. famosa*.—*Certhia famosa*, *Shaw.*—Shining Creeper.—Africa. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

^r Δένδρον, a tree.
^u Latin for a baker.

^s Τειχος, murus, δρομος, cursitory.

^t Nectar florum haurientes.

^v Perhaps from κινυρος, having a querulous voice.

377. *Cin. pulchella*.—*Certhia pulchella*, *Shaw*.—Beautiful Creeper.—
Africa. [J. Murray.]
378. *Cin. saccharina*.—Saccharine Creeper.—Africa. [J. M.]
379. *Cin. violacea*.—*Certhia violacea*, *Linn.*—Violet-headed Creeper.
—Cape of Good Hope. [Miss Bishop.]

Subgen. ARACHNOTHEREES, *Temm.*^w

380. *Ar. inornata*.—*Cin. affinis*, *Horsf.*—Java. [J. S. Duncan.]

3. Gen. TROCHILUS, *Linn.*^x

THE HUMMING BIRDS.

381. *Trochilus mango*, *Gmel.*—Mango Humming-bird.—W. Indies.
Rev. C. Ranken, Ch. Ch.
382. *Troch. nitidus*, *Lath.*—Violet-tailed Humming-bird.—Cayenne.
[*Rev. C. R.*]
383. *Troch. pectoralis*, *Lath.*—Black-breasted Humming-bird.—W.
Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
384. *Troch. pectoralis*, *Lath.*—The same, f.—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
385. *Troch. leucogaster*.—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
386. *Troch. leucogaster*.—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
387. *Troch. cæruleus*.—*Troch. Audeberti*, *Lesson.*—W. Indies.
[*Rev. C. R.*]
388. *Troch. cæruleus*.—The same.—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
389. *Troch. bicolor*, *Gmel.* (young.)—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
390. *Troch. viridissimus*, *Gmel.*—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
391. *Troch. viridissimus*, *Gmel.*—W. Indies. [*Rev. C. R.*]
392. *Troch. cyanopogon*, *Less.*—Mexico. [*W. Bullock.*]
393. *Troch. canivetii*, *Less.*—Mexico.
[*H. W. Dashwood, Esq. Kirtlington Park.*]
394. *Troch. enicurus*, *Temm.*—Mexico. [*H. W. D.*]
395. *Troch. niger*, *Swain.*—Negro Humming-bird.—Brazil.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
396. *Troch. petasophorus*, *Pr. Max.*—Brazil. [*Miss Murray.*]
397. *Troch. rubineus*, *Gmel.*—Ruby-throated Humming-bird.—Brazil.
[*Miss M.*]
398. *Troch. glaucopsis*, *Gmel.*—Blue-fronted Humming-bird.—Brazil.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
399. *Troch. sephanoides*, *Less.*—Violet-crowned Humming-bird, m.
and f.—Brazil. [*Capt. Ives.*]
400. *Troch. ornatus*, *Less.*—Tufted-necked Humming-bird.—Cayenne.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

^w *Αραχνη*, a spider, *θηραω*, to hunt.

^x *Τροχιλος*, the name of some small bird.

401. *Troch. moschitus*, *Linn.*—Ruby-necked Humming-bird.—Brazil.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

4. Gen. UPUPA, *Linn.*

THE HOOPOES.

Subgen. FREGILUS, *Cuv.*

402. *Freg. graculus*.—*Corvus graculus*, *Linn.*—Red-legged Crow.—
Britain and Europe. [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. UPUPA, *prop. Cuv.*

403. *Upupa Epops*, *Linn.*—Common Hoopoe.—Britain and Europe.
[*R. T. Wilberforce, Esq. Oriol Coll.*]

Subgen. PROMEROPS, *Brisson*

404. *Prom. Caffer*.—*Upupa Promerops*, *Linn.*—Cape Promerops.
[*Miss Bishop.*]

405. *Prom. erythrorhynchus*, *Shaw*.—Red-billed Promerops, *Lath.*
—Africa. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Subgen. EPIMACHUS, *Cuv.*^z

406. *Epim. albus*.—*Paradisca alba*, *Blum.*—White Paradise Bird, *Lath.*
[*N. A. Vigors.*]

407. *Epim. regius*.—*Ptiloris Paradiseus*, *Swain.*—Tufted Promerops,
Lath.—N. Holland. [*N. A. V.*]

Fifth Family, SYNDACTYLI^a.

Comprehends a small division of the Passeres, in which the external toe, almost as long as the middle, is united thereto as far as the last articulation.

1. Gen. MEROPS, *Linn.*

THE BEE-EATERS.

408. *Merops apiaster*, *Linn.*—Common Bee-eater.—Britain, &c.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

409. *Merops superbus*, *Shaw*.—Superb Bee-eater. [*J. S. D.*]

410. *Merops superciliosus*, *Linn.*—Supercilious Bee-eater.—Madagascar.
[*R. Barclay.*]

411. *Merops Urica*, *Horsf.*—Pirik Bee-eater, *Lath.*—Java.
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

412. *Merops chrysolaimus*, *Jard.*—*Merops Taiva*, *Vaill.*—Swallow-tailed Bee-eater.—S. Africa.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

2. Gen. PRIONITES, *Illig.*^b

THE MOTMOTS.

413. *Pri. Brasiliensis*.—*Momotus Brasiliensis*.—Brazilian Motmot.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]

^y Προ, for or before, *merops*, a bee-eater.
name.) ^a Συν, together, *δακτυλος*, a toe.

^z Επι, to, *μαχη*, battle, (an unmeaning
^b Πριων, a saw.

413. *Pri. rubricapillus*.—Le tutu, *Azara*.—Paraguayan Motmot.

[*J. S. Duncan*.]

Gen. *ALCEDO*, *Linn*.

THE KINGFISHERS.

Subgen. *ALCEDO*, prop.

414. *Alcedo ispida*, *Linn*.—Common Kingfisher. [*Mrs. Pett, Ch. Ch.*

415. *Alcedo rudis*, *Linn*.—Pied Kingfisher.—E. Indies. [*R. Barclay*.]

416. *Alcedo maxima*, *Linn*.—Great African Kingfisher.—Africa.

[*P. B. Duncan*.]

417. *Alcedo Alcyon*, *Linn*.—Belted Kingfisher.—N. America.

[*J. S. Duncan*.]

418. *Alcedo bicolor*, *Lath*.—Rufous and green Kingfisher.—Cayenne.

[*J. S. D.*

419. *Alcedo Americana*, *Lath*.—White and green Kingfisher, m.—Cayenne.

[*J. Murray*.]

420. *Alcedo Americana*, *Lath*.—The same, f.—Cayenne.

[*J. S. Duncan*.]

421. *Alcedo cristata*, *Linn*.—Crested Kingfisher.—African and Philippine Islands.

[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval*.]

422. *Alcedo Meninting*, *Horsf*.—Al. Asiatica, *Swain*.—Java.

[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*

Subgen. *HALCYON*, *Swain*.

423. *Hal. Capensis*.—*Alcedo Capensis*, *Linn*.—Cape Kingfisher, f.—India.

[*Dr. Prattinton*.]

424. *Hal. Capensis*.—The same, m.

[*Major Stacy*.]

425. *Hal. Smyrnensis*.—Al. *Smyrnensis*, *Linn*.—Smyrna Kingfisher.

[*J. S. Duncan*.]

426. *Hal. collaris*.—Al. *collaris*, *Lath*.—Sacred Kingfisher.—Java, South Sea Islands, &c.

[*J. S. D.*

427. *Hal. Senegalensis*.—Al. *Senegalensis*, *Linn*.—Senegal Kingfisher.

[*J. S. D.*

428. *Hal. Malimbica*.—Al. *Malimbica*, *Shaw*.—Malimba Kingfisher.

[*J. S. D.*

Subgen. *DACELO*, *Leach*.^c

429. *Dac. gigantea*.—Al. *fusca*, *Linn*.—Great brown Kingfisher.—N. Holland.

[*J. S. D.*

4. Gen. *CEÿX*, *Lacep*.^d

430. *Ceÿx tridactyla*.—Al. *tridactyla*, *Gmel*.—Tridactyle Kingfisher. Java.

[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*

^c Probably formed by the transposition of *Alcedo*.
a sea bird.

^d A Greek king changed into

5. Gen. TODUS, *Linn.*^e

THE TODIES.

- 431.
- Todus viridis*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Green Tody.—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

6. Gen. BUCEROS, *Linn.*^f

THE HORNBILL.

- 432.
- Buceros rhinoceros*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Rhinoceros Hornbill,
- Lath.*
- Isles of Sunda. [Major Stacy.]

- 433.
- Buceros cassidix*
- ,
- Temm.*
- Crested Hornbill.—Celebes. [J. S. Duncan.]

- 434.
- Buceros bicornis*
- ? (young.)—Philippine Hornbill. [J. S. D.]

- 435.
- Buceros Malabaricus*
- ,
- Gmel.*
- Pied Hornbill.—E. Indies. [J. S. D.]

- 436.
- Buceros Malabaricus*
- ,
- Gmel.*
- (young.)—The same.—E. Indies. [J. S. D.]

- 437.
- Buceros Ginginianus*
- ,
- Lath.*
- Gingi Hornbill.—India. [R. Barclay.]

Order III. SCANSORES.

THE CLIMBERS.

Birds whose exterior toe is directed backwards like the thumb, whereby they have a more solid support, of which some of the genera avail themselves, by hanging and climbing on the trunks of trees. Hence they have received the name of Climbers, although the term does not apply to all of them; whilst several birds which climb do not belong to this order by the disposition of their toes, as the Creepers and Nuthatches.

The Scansores generally rest in the holes of trees: their flight is moderate; their food generally consists of insects or fruits, according to the strength of their beak; some, as the Pici, obtain their food by means of their tongue, which is protractile, and armed with spines towards the end which curve backwards.

1. Gen. JACAMAR, *Cuv.*

THE JACAMARS.

Subgen. GALBULA, *Cuv.*

1. *Galbula ruficauda*, *Cuv.*—Rufous-tailed Jacamar.—Cayenne. [J. S. Duncan.]
2. *Gal. Cejcooides*, *Such.* *Zool. Journ.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]

^e Factitious Latin.^f *Bous*, a bull, *kepas*, a horn.

2. Gen. PICUS, *Cuv.*

THE WOODPECKERS.

Subgen. PICUS,

3. *Picus viridis*, *Linn.*—Green Woodpecker, m. and f.—Britain.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
4. *Pi. major*, *Linn.*—Greater spotted Woodpecker, f.—Britain.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
5. *Pi. minor*, *Linn.*—Lesser spotted Woodpecker, m. and f.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
6. *Pi. Goensis*, *Gmel.*—Goa Woodpecker, m. and f.—E. Indies.
[*Dr. Prattinton.*]
7. *Pi. Crawfordii*, *Gray.*—Crawford's Woodpecker.—E. Indies, Bir-
mah. [J. S. Duncan.]
8. *Pi. flavifrons*, *Spix.*—Yellow-fronted Woodpecker.—Brazil.
[*Dr. Such.*]
9. *Pi. flavicans*, *Lath.*—Yellow Woodpecker.—Cayenne.
[J. S. Duncan.]
10. *Pi. flavescens*, *Gmel.*—Yellow-crested Woodpecker.—Brazil.
[J. S. D.]
11. *Pi. Dominicanus*, *Spix.*—*P. melanopterus*, *P. Max.*—Brazil.
[*Dr. Such.*]
12. *Pi. pileatus*, *Linn.*—Pileated Woodpecker.—N. America.
[J. S. Duncan.]
13. *Pi. griseus*, *Vieill.*—Carolina Woodpecker, *Lath.* m. and f. [J. S. D.]
14. *Pi. miniatus*, *Gmel.*—Red-winged Woodpecker.—Java. [J. S. D.]
15. *Pi. miniatus*, *Gmel.*? (variety.)—The same.—Java. [J. S. D.]

3. Gen. YUNX, *Linn.*^s

THE WRYNECKS.

Subgen. YUNX, prop.

16. *Yunx torquilla*.—Common Wryneck, m. and f. [Dr. Ogle.]
17. *Yunx torquilla*.—The same, m. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. PICUMNUS, *Temm.*^h

18. *Pi. exilis*, *Temm.*—Little Wryneck.—S. America. [J. Murray.]

4. Gen. CUCULUS, *Linn.*

The CUCKOWS.

Subgen. CUCULUS, prop. *Cuv.*

19. *Cuc. canorus*, *Linn.*—Common Cuckow, m.—Britain and Europe.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

^s *Iuyk*, an unknown bird.^h A mythological name.

20. *Cuc. canorus*, *Linn.*—The same (young m. first year).—*Cuc. hepaticus*, *Temm.* [*Hon. and Rev. C. Percival.*]
 21. *Cuc. edolius*, *Cuv.*—*Cu. serratus*, *Gmel.*—Edolio Cuckow, f.—S. Africa. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 22. *Cuc. Americanus*, *Linn.*—Carolina Cuckow.—N. America. [*J.S.D.*]
 23. *Cuc. auratus*, *Linn.*—Gilded Cuckow, m.—S. Africa. [*J. S. D.*]
 24. *Cuc. cupreus*, *Lath.*—Cupreous Cuckow.—Africa. [*Miss Murray.*]
 25. *Cuc. Mindanensis*, *Linn.*—Mindanao Cuckow.—E. Indies. [*Dr. Prattinton.*]
 26. *Cuc. Mindanensis*, *Linn.*—The same.—E. Indies. [*R. Barclay.*]
 27. *Cuc. Orientalis*, *Linn.*—Eastern Black Cuckow.—E. Indies. [*R. B.*]
 28. *Cuc. Orientalis*, *Linn.*—The same.—E. Indies. [*R. B.*]
 29. *Cuc. Guira*, *Gmel.*—Brazilian Crested Cuckow. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. COYAS, *Vaill.*—COCCYZUS, *Vieill.*^k

30. *Co. Cayanus*.—*Cuculus Cayanus*, *Linn.*—Cayenne Cuckow. [*Dr. Such.*]

Subgen. CENTROPUS, *Illiger.*^l

31. *Centropus Bubutus*, *Horsf.*—Bubut Coucal.—Java. [*R. Barclay.*]
 32. *Centropus Bubutus*, *Horsf.*—The same, f. ? [*R. B.*]

5. Gen. PHENICOPHAÛS, *Vieill.*^m MALKOHAS, *Vaill.*

THE MALKOHAS.

33. *Phæ. tricolor*.—Tricoloured Malkoha.—India. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 34. *Phæ. tricolor*.—The same, f. ?—India. [*J. S. D.*]
 35. *Phæ. Javanicus*, *Horsf.*—Javan Malkoha.—Java. [*J. S. D.*]

6. Gen. SCYTHROPS, *Lath.*ⁿ

36. *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Temm.*—Australian Channel Bill. [*P. B. Duncan.*]

7. Gen. BUCCO, *Linn.*^o

THE BARBETS.

Subgen. POGONIAS, *Illiger.*

37. *Po. sulcirostris*, *Leach.*—Groove-billed Barbican.—Barbary. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. BUCCO, prop. *Cuv.*

38. *Buc. Asiaticus*, *Shaw.*—Blue-cheeked Barbet.—E. Indies. [*J. P. Stacy.*]
 39. *Buc. grandis*, *Gmel.*—Great Barbet. E. Indies. [*Major Stacy.*]
 40. *Buc. flavifrons*, *Cuv.*—Yellow-fronted Barbet.—Java. [*J.S.Duncan.*]

^k Κοκκυζος, a cuckoo. ^l Κεντρον, a spur, πους, a foot. ^m Φοινικος, scarlet, φαιος, splendour. ⁿ Σκυθρος, stern, ωψ, face. ^o Bucca, the cheek.

41. *Buc. Javanensis*, *Horsf.*—Java Barbet.—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*
 42. *Buc. caniceps*, *Frankl.*—Fichtel's Barbet.—E. Indies. [*Dr. Prattinton.*
 43. *Buc. Cayanensis*, *Gmel.*—Cayenne Barbet. [*P. B. Duncan.*
 44. *Buc. fuscus*, *Vaill.*—White-breasted Barbet.—Cayenne. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 45. *Buc. Philippensis*, *Gmel.*—Yellow-throated Barbet.—Philippine
 Islands. [*R. Barclay.*
 46. *Buc. rubricapillus*, *Gmel.*—Red-crowned Barbet.—Ceylon. [*R. B.*
 47. *Buc. striatus*, *Spix.*—Striped Barbet.—Brazil. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 48. *Buc. albifrons*, *Spix.*—White-fronted Barbet.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*

Subgen. TAMATIA, *Cuv.*^p—CAPITO, *Vieill.*

49. *Ta. melanotis*.—Capito *melanotis*, *Temm.*—White Puff-Bird.—
 Brazil. [*J. S. Duncan.*

8. Gen. TROGON, *Linn.*^q

THE COUROUCUI.

50. Trogon Curucui, *Linn.*—Red-bellied Curucui, m.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*
 51. Trogon Curucui, *Linn.*—The same, f.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*
 52. Trogon castaneus, *Spix.*—Coffee-brown Curucui.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*
 53. Trogon sulphureus, *Spix.*—m. and f.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*
 54. Trogon Narina, *Stephens.*—Narina Curucui.—Africa. [*P. B. Duncan.*

9. CROTOPHAGA, *Linn.*^r

THE ANI.

55. Crotophaga major, *Vieill.*—Greater Keel-Bill.—Brazil. [*Parkinson.*
 56. Crotophaga Ani.—*Linn.*—Lesser Keel-Bill.—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*

10. Gen. RHAMPHASTOS, *Linn.*^s

THE TOUCANS.

Subgen. RHAMPHASTOS, prop. *Cuv.*

57. Rham. Toco.—Toco Toucan.—Cayenne. [*Dr. S.*
 58. Rham. Ariel, *Vig.*—Ariel Toucan.—Brazil. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 59. Rham. dicolorus, *Swain.*—Red-breasted Toucan.—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*
 60. Rham. erythrorhynchus, *Shaw.*—Red-billed Toucan. [*P. B. Duncan.*

Subgen. PTEROGLOSSUS, *Illiger.*^t ARACARI, *Buff.*

61. Pter. Araçari.—Common Araçari.—S. America. [*Dr. Such.*

^p A name I believe invented by Buffon.
^r Κροτων, a tick, vermin, φάγω, to eat.
 γλωσση, a tongue.

^q Τρυγων, a turtle-dove, (similarity of note.)
^s Ραμφος, a bill. ^t Πτερον, a feather,

62. *Pter. croceus*, *Jardine and Selby*.—Saffron-coloured Araçari. [*Dr. S.*
63. *Pter. maculatus*, *Jardine and Selby*.—Spotted-billed Araçari. [*Dr. S.*

11. Gen. PSITTACUS, *Linn.*^u

THE PARROTS.

Subgen. ARA, *Kuhl.*

64. *Ara militaris*.—*Psit. militaris*, *Linn.*.—Military Maccaw.—Guinea.
[*Zoological Society.*

Subgen. CONURUS, *Kuhl.*^v

65. *Co. frontatus*.—*Psittacara frontata*, *Vigors*, m. and f.—Brazil.
Dr. Such.

Subgen. PALÆORNIS, *Vig. and Horsf.*^w

66. *Pal. Alexandri*.—*Psittacus Alexandri*.—Alexandrine Parrakeet.—
India. *S. P. Stacy.*
67. *Pal. erythrocephalus*. *Vig.*.—Blossom-headed Parrakeet.—India.
J. S. Duncan.

Subgen. TRICHOGLOSSUS, *Vigors.*^x

68. *Trich. hæmatodus*, *Gmel.*.—*Psit. hæmatodus*, *Gmel.*.—Blue-bellied
Parrakeet.—Molucca Islands. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*
69. *Trich. concinnus*.—*Psit. concinnus*, *Shaw*.—Crimson-fronted Parra-
keet.—N. Holland. [*J. S. Duncan.*
70. *Trich. Banksii*, *F. Holme*.—La Perruche Banks.—*Levaillant's*
Drawings. [*Miss Murray.*

Subgen. PLATYCERCUS, *Vig. and Horsf.*^y

71. *Plat. xanthogaster*.—*Psit. flavigaster*, *Temm.*.—N. Holland.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*
72. *Plat. Pennantii*.—*Psit. Pennantii*.—Pennantian Parrakeet, m. and f.
—N. Holland. [*J. S. Duncan.*
73. *Plat. eximius*.—*Psit. eximius*, *Lath.*.—Nonpareil Parrakeet.—N. Hol-
land. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*
74. *Plat. erythropterus*.—*Psit. melanotus*, *Shaw*.—Black-backed Parra-
keet.—N. Holland. [*W. K.*

Subgen. ARATINGA, *Spix.*^z

75. *Ar. acutirostris*, *Spix.*.—Long-tailed green Parrot.—Brazil.
[*Dr. Such.*
76. *Ar. acutirostris?* *Spix.*.—The same.—Brazil. [*Dr. S.*
77. *Ar. cyanogularis*, *Spix.*.—Azure-throated Parrakeet.—Brazil.
[*J. S. Duncan.*

^u Ψιττακος, a parrot. ^v Κωνος, a cone, ουρα, a tail. ^w Παλαιος, ancient, ορνις, a
bird—being the first parrots known to the ancients, or brought into Europe. ^x Θριξ,
^y τριχος, a hair, γλωσση, a tongue. ^y Πλατυς, broad, κερκος, tail. ^z From the
native name.

78. *Ar. aurifrons*, *Spix*.—Gold-fronted Aratinga.—Brazil. [*J. S. D.*
79. *Ar. fasciatus*, *Spix*.—Fasciated Aratinga.—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*

Subgen. NANODES, *Vig.*^a

80. *Na. pulchellus*.—*Psit. pulchellus*, *Shaw*.—Turcosine Parrakeet.—
N. Holland. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*

Subgen. PLYCTOLOPHUS, *Vieill.*^b—CALYPTORHYNCHUS, *Vigors.*^c

81. *Plyc. Banksii*.—*Psit. Banksii*, *Shaw*.—Banksian Cockatoo.—N. Hol-
land. [—*Stacy.*

82. *Plyc. funereus*.—*Psit. Banksii* var. *Shaw*.—Funereal Cockatoo.—
N. Holland. [*J. S. Duncan.*

Subgen. PSITTACUS, prop.

83. *Psit. mitratus*. Pr. Max.—*Psit. maitacea*, *Spix*.—Mitre Parrot.—
Brazil. [*J. S. D.*

84. *Psit. ochrocephalus*, *Gmel.*—Yellow-headed Amazon's Parrot.—
Guiana. [*J. S. D.*

85. *Psit. accipitrinus*, *Kuhl.*—*Ps. Clusii*, *Ray.*—Hawk-headed Parrot.
—Guinea. [*J. S. D.*

Subgen. PSITTACULA, *Kuhl.*^d

86. *Psit. passerina*, *Spix*.—Passerine Parrot.—Brazil. [*Dr. Such.*

87. *Psit. pullaria*.—Little red-headed Parrakeet.—Guinea.
[*Miss Macbride.*

88. *Psit. melanoptera*.—*Psit. melanopterus*, *Gmel.*—Black-winged Par-
rakeet.—Brazil. [*J. S. Duncan.*

89. *Psit.*.....?—India.

90. *Psit. Cayanensis*.—Cayenne golden-winged Parrakeet, *Swain.*
[*J. S. Duncan.*

12. Gen. CORYTHAIX, *Illig.*^e

91. *Cor. Persa*.—*Cuculus Persa*, *Linn.*—Touraco Plantain-eater.—Cape
of Good Hope. [*J. S. D.*

92. *Cor. Buffonii*, *Jard. and Selby.*—Buffon's Touraco.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*

13. Gen. MUSOPHAGA, *Isert.*^f

93. *Mu. violacea*, *Vieill.*—Violet Plantain-eater.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*

94. *Mu. cristata*, *Vieill.*—Phasianus Africanus, *Lath.*—Variegated Plan-
tain-eater.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*

^a From *νανος*, a dwarf, *νανωδης*, dwarfish. ^b From *πτυκτος* (?) folded, *λοφος*, crest ;
—should be spelt *Ptyctolophus*. ^c *Καλυπτω*, to cover, *ρυγχος*, a bill. ^d Diminutive of *Psittacus*.
^e Crest-shaker, *κορυθαίξ*, *κορυς*, helmet, *αίσσω*, to shake. ^f *Musa*—modern for plantain, *φαγος*, eater.

Order IV. GALLINÆ^h.

THE POULTRY.

So named from their resemblance to the domestic cock, like which they have generally the anterior toes united at the base by a short membrane and notched along the edges; the upper mandible vaulted, the nostrils pierced in a large membranous space at the base of the bill covered by a cartilaginous scale. Their gait is heavy, and their flight difficult. Their principal food consists of grain and seeds, some eat roots, herbs, and the buds of trees; and most of them devour insects. In their mode of digestion they bear a striking resemblance to the ruminating animals, possessing like them three successive stomachs. The food is collected in the first stomach or crop where it is softened; digestion begins in the second which is glandulous, and is finished in the third, which is extremely powerful, and is called the gizzard. The chief part of our domestic poultry consists of the birds of this order, they inhabit almost all the warm countries of the old and new world.

1. Gen. ALECTOR, *Merrem*.ⁱ

THE ALECTORS.

Subgen. CRAX, *Linn*.^k

1. *Crax rubra*.—Red Curassow.—S. America. [*Mrs. Wall, St. Giles's*.

Subgen. PENELOPE, *Merrem*.^l

2. *Pe. leucolophos*.—Pe. Jacutinga, *Spix*.—Cumana Curassow, *Lath*.
—Brazil. [*J. S. Duncan*.]
3. *Pe. cristata*, *Gmel*.—Pe. Jacquaca, *Spix*.—The Guan, *Lath*.—
Brazil. [*J. S. D.*]

2. Gen. PAVO, *Linn*.

THE PEACOCKS.

Subgen. PAVO, prop. *Cuv*.

4. *Pavo cristatus*, *Linn*.—The crested Peacock.—India and Europe.
[*Mrs. Schutz*.]
5. *Pavo cristatus*, *Linn*.—The same, (variety.) [*Mrs. Schutz*.]

Subgen. POLYPLECTRON, *Temm*.^m

6. *Pol. Chinois*, *Temm*.—*Pavo bicalcaratus* et Tibetanus, *Linn*.—
Iris Peacock, *Lath*.—China. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp*.]
7. *Pol. albo-ocellatum*, *Temm*.—E. Indies. [*Major Stacy*.]

^h Resembling *gallus*, the cock. ⁱ Αλεκτωρ, a cock. ^k Latin for some bird allied to a rail.
^l A name from the ancient mythology. ^m Πολυς, many, πλεκτρον, a spur.

Subgen. LOPHOPHORUS, *Temm.*ⁿ

8. *Lo. refulgens*.—Phasianus Impeyanus, *Lath.*—Impeyan Pheasant, m.—Himalayan mountains. [Major S.]
 9. *Lo. refulgens*.—The same, f. [Major S.]
 10. *Lo. Cuvieri*, *Temm.*—Phasianus Leucomelanos, *Lath.*—Coloured Pheasant, m.—Himalayan mountains. [Major S.]
 11. *Lo. Cuvieri*, *Temm.*—The same, f.

3. Gen. MELEAGRIS, *Linn.*^o

12. *Mel. gallopavo*, *Linn.* Common Turkey.—America and Europe. [Miss Nowell.]

5. Gen. PHASIANUS, *Linn.*^p

THE PHEASANTS.

Subgen. GALLUS.

13. *Phasianus gallus*, *Linn.*—The Bantam Cock. [J. S. Duncan.]
 14. *Pha. gallus*, *Linn.*—The same, f. [J. S. D.]
 15. *Pha. gallus*, *Linn.*—The Poland Cock. [Mrs. Schutz.]
 16. *Pha. Sonneratii*.—*Gallus Sonneratii*, *Temm.*—The Jungle Cock.—E. Indies. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. PHASIANUS, prop. *Cuv.*

17. *Phasianus colchicus*, *Linn.*—Common Pheasant, m. and f. (with young).—Asia and Europe. [J. S. D.]
 18. *Pha. colchicus*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety white,) m. and f. [J. S. D.]
 19. *Pha. colchicus*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety pied,) m. [J. S. D.]
 20. *Pha. colchicus*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.) [S. Smith, *Esq. Ch. Ch.*]
 21. *Pha. colchicus*, *Linn.* (variety.)—Ring Pheasant. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 22. *Pha. nyctemerus*, *Linn.*—The Silver Pheasant, m. [J. S. Duncan.]
 23. *Pha. pictus*, *Linn.*—The Golden Pheasant, m.—China. [Dr. Kidd.]
 24. *Pha. Argus*, *Linn.*—The Argus Pheasant.—E. Indies and China. [J. S. D.]
 25. *Pha. Stacii*, *Gould.*—Stacy's Pheasant.—Himalayan mountains. [Major Stacy.]

Subgen. HOUPPIFERES, *Temm.*

26. *Pha. ignitus*, *Shaw.*—Fire-backed Pheasant, *Lath.*—Islands of Sunda. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. TRAGOPAN, *Cuv.*^q

27. *Tra. Satyrus*.—*Meleagris Satyrus*, *Lath.*—Horned Pheasant.—Himalayan mountains. [Major Stacy.]

ⁿ Λοφος, crest, φέρω, to bear.^o The ancient name of the pintado, from Meleager, a mythological hero.^p From Phasis, a river in Colchos, whence they were brought.^q Τραγοπαν, an Indian bird with horns, mentioned by Aristotle, from τραγος, a he goat.

37. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The mountain partridge.—*Linnaeus*.
Ind. L. Lec. New York.
 38. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.
 39. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.

40. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.
 41. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.
 42. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.

43. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.
 44. *Tetrao urophasianus* *Linnaeus*.—The same.—*Linnaeus*.

45. *Pterocix*—*Maria*. [*Rev. Edw. Hughes, Johns Co.*]

46. *Frau. Francolinus*.—*Tetrao Francolinus* *Linnaeus*.—The Francolin,
 or wood Partridge.—India. [*Major Stacy*.]
 47. *Frau. Francolinus*.—The same. [*Dr. Tompkins, Abingdon, Berks*.]
 48. *Frau. cruentatus*.—*Pinnacus cruentatus*, *Hardwicke*.—Sanguine
Partridge, Lath.—Nepal. [*Major Stacy*.]
 49. *Frau. Afer*.—*Perdix Afer*, *Linn.*—African Partridge, m. and f.
Cape of Good Hope. [*Miss Bishop*.]
 50. *Frau.*—India. [*R. Barclay*.]

Subgen. PERDIX, prop. Cuv.

51. *Per. cinerea*.—*Tetrao cinereus*, *Linnaeus*.—Common Partridge, m.
 and f.—Britain and Europe. [*Rev. L. Lec*.]
 52. *Per. cinerea*.—The same, (with young., [*J. King, Appleford, Berks*.]

† *Kpuru*, to conceal, *ovif*, a nail or claw. ‡ Latin. Originally from Hindustani,
Tedur. § From *lepus*, a hare, *pedes*, feet, (hairy feet like a hare.) ¶ From
steph, a wing. † A latinized French word.

45. *Per. cinerea*.—The same, (variety with white breast.)
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
46. *Per. cinerea*.—The same, (with a remarkable elongation of the upper bill.)—Shot near Steeple Aston, Oxon. [J. Lechmere.]
47. *Per. rubra*, *Briss.*—*Tetrao rufus*, *Linn.*—Gurnsey Partridge, m. and f.—Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. *COTURNIX*, *Cuv.*

48. *Co. major*, *Briss.*—*Tetrao coturnix*, *Linn.*—Common Quail, m. and f.—Britain and the Old World. [J. S. D.]
49. *Co. major*, *Briss.*—The same. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
50. *Co. Philippensis*, *Briss.*—*Tetrao Chinensis*, *Linn.*—Chinese Quails, m. and f. [S. P. Stacy, Calcutta.]
51. *Co.*.....? [J. E. Stacy, N. S. Wales.]

Subgen. *COLINUS*, *Cuv.* *ORTYX*, *Stevens.*^w

52. *Co. Mexicana*.—*Tetrao Marilandus*, *Linn.*—Maryland Quail, m. and f. [J. S. Duncan.]
53. *Co. Californica*.—*Tetrao Californicus*, *Shaw.*—Californial Quail. [Zool. Society.]
54. *Co. capistrata*.—*Ortyx capistrata*, *Jard. and Selb.*—Harnessed Quail.—Mexico. [J. S. Duncan.]

7. Gen. *TRIDACTYLUS*, *Lacep.*^xSubgen. *ORTYGIS*, *Illig.*^y

55. *Ort. varius*.—*Turnix varius*, *Vieill.*—N. S. Wales. [J. E. Stacy.]

Subgen. *SYRHAPTES*, *Illig.*^z

56. *Syr. paradoxus*.—*Tetrao paradoxus*, *Pall.*—Heteroclit Grouse, *Lath.* m. and f.—Central Asia. [Rev. G. F. Grey, Univ. Coll.]

8. Gen. *TINAMUS*, *Lath.*^aSubgen. *PEZUS*, *Spix.*^b

57. *Pe. serratus*, *Spix.*—*Tetrao major*, *Gmel.*—Great Tinamou, *Lath.*—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.]
58. *Pe. zabele*, *Spix.*—Nocturnal Tinamou, *Lath.*—Brazil. [Dr. Such.]
59. *Pe. yapura*, *Spix.*—Macaco Tinamou, *Lath.*—Brazil. [J. Murray.]

9. Gen. *COLUMBA*, *Linn.*

THE PIGEONS.

Subgen. *COLUMBO-GALLINA*, *Vaill.*

60. *Col. coronata*, *Gmel.*—Great-crowned Pigeon, *Lath.*—The Molucca Isles. [J. S. Duncan.]
61. *Col. cyanocephala*.—Blue-headed Turtle, *Lath.*—Jamaica. [J. Lechmere.]

^w *Orτυξ*, a quail. ^x *Τρεις*, three, *δακτυλος*, a toe. ^y *Orτυξ*, *ορτυγος*, a quail.
^z *Συν*, together, *ραπτω*, to sew, (toes all united.) ^a The native name latinized.

^b *Πεζος*, a pedestrian.

62. *Col. minuta*, *Enl.* 243.—Passerine Pigeon, *Lath.*—S. America.
 63. *Col.*.....?

Subgen. COLUMBA, prop. *Vaill.*

64. *Col. palumbus*, *Linn.*—Ring Pigeon, m.—Britain and Europe.
 [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
 65. *Col. aenas*, *Linn.*—Stock Pigeon.—Britain. [*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
 66. *Col. turtur*, *Linn.*—Turtle Dove, m.—Britain and Europe.
 [*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
 67. *Col. Suratensis*, *Gmel.*—*Col. Tigrina*, *Temm.*—Surat Turtle.
 [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 68. *Col. vinacea*, *Temm.*—Vinaceous Turtle, *Lath.* m. and f.—Guiana.
 [*J. S. D.*]
 69. *Col. vinacea*, *Gmel.*—Collared Senegal Turtle, *Lath.* [*Miss Bishop.*]
 70. *Col. Senegalensis*, *Linn.*—Colombe maillée, *Temm.*—Senegal Turtle,
 Lath.—Cape of Good Hope. [*Miss B.*]
 71. *Col. risoria*, *Linn.*—Collared Turtle, *Lath.*—Africa. [*Mrs. Schutz.*]
 72. *Col. Guinea*, *Linn.*—Triangular spotted Pigeon.—S. Africa.
 [*Miss Bishop.*]
 73. *Col. Malaccensis*, *Gmel.*—Malacca Turtle, *Lath.* [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 74. *Col. magnifica*, *Temm.*—Magnificent Pigeon.—N. Holland.
 [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. PTILINOPUS, *Swain.*

75. *Ptil. purpuratus*.—*Col. purpurata*, *Temm.*—Purple-crowned Pigeon.—Otaheite.
 [*J. S. D.*]
 76. *Ptil. migratorius*.—*Col. migratoria*, *Temm.*—Passenger Pigeon, m.—N. America.
 [*Miss Murray.*]

Subgen. VINAGO, *Cuv.*

77. *Vin. aromatica*.—*Col. aromatica*, *Temm.*—Aromatic Pigeon.—E. Indies.
 [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 78. *Vin. militaris*.—*Col. militaris*, *Temm.*—St. Thomas's Pigeon.—E. Indies.
 [*R. Barclay.*]
 79. *Vin. militaris*.—Young of the same.—Tanna Pigeon, *Lath.*—E. Indies.
 [*R. B.*]

Order V. GRALLÆ^a.

THE SHORE-BIRDS, OR WADERS,

Are named from their habits and the formation which gives rise to them. They may be known by the nudity of the lower part of their thighs, and generally by the length of their tarsi, enabling them to walk to a certain depth in the water without wetting their plumage, and

^a *Gralla*, stilts, from their long legs.

thus to fish by means of their neck and bill, which are in general proportioned to the length of their legs. Those with strong beaks live on fish or reptiles, those whose beaks are weaker on worms or insects. A few feed partially on grains and herbs, and these alone live at a distance from the water. The exterior toe is in general united at its base to the middle toe by a short membrane; sometimes there are two similar membranes, in others they are entirely wanting, and the toes are separate; it sometimes happens, though rarely, that they are bordered all along or palmated to the end; the great toe is wanting in several of the genera: all these circumstances render their mode of life more or less aquatic. Almost all these birds, except the Ostriches and Cassowary, have long wings, and fly well. They extend their legs behind in flight, contrary to other birds, who fold them under the belly. This order consists of five families and three detached genera.

First Family, BREVIPENNES, *Cuv.*^b

1. Gen. STRUTHIO, *Linn.*^c

1. *Struthio camelus*.—Black Ostrich, *Lath.* (young.)—S. Africa.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
2. *Stru. camelus*.—The same, (skeleton.) [*J. S. D.*]

Second Family, PRESSIROSTRES.^d

3. Gen. OTIS, *Linn.*^e

3. *Otis tarda*, *Linn.*—The great Bustard, m. [P. B. *Duncan.*]
4. *Otis tarda*, *Linn.*—The same, f. [F. *Robinson, Esq. C. C. Coll.*]
5. *Otis tarda*, *Linn.*—The same, (young.) [F. *R.*]
6. *Otis Kori*, *Burchell.*—The Kori Bustard.—S. Africa.
[P. B. *Duncan.*]

4. Gen. CHARADRIUS, *Linn.*^f

THE PLOVERS.

Subgen. ŒDICNEMUS, *Temm.*^g

7. *Œdic. crepitans*, *Temm.*—*Char. œdicnemus*, *Linn.*—Thick-kneed Plover or Stone Curlew.—Britain, &c. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. CHARADRIUS, prop. *Cuv.*

8. *Char. pluvialis*, *Linn.*—The golden Plover.—Britain, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
9. *Char. pluvialis*, *Linn.*—The same. [*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]

^b *Brevis*, short, *penna*, a wing. ^c *Στρουθος*, an ostrich. ^d *Premo*, to compress, *rostrum*, a bill.
^e *Ωτις*, a bustard. ^f *Χαράδριος*, Greek, from *χαράδρα*, a glen or ravine. ^g *Οιδημα*, a swelling, *κνημη*, the leg.

10. Char. morinellus, *Linn.*—The Dotterel.—Britain, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
11. Char. hiaticula, *Linn.*—Ringed Plover, *Lath.*—Britain, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. P.*]
12. Char. hiaticula, *Linn.*—The same, f. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
13. Char. melanops, *Vicill.*—Char. nigrifrons, *Cuv.*—N. Holland.
[*J. E. Stacy.*]
14. Char. coronatus, *Gmel.*—Wreathed Plover, *Lath.*—Cape of Good
Hope. [*Miss Bishop.*]

5. Gen. VANELLUS, *Cuv.*

THE LAPWINGS.

Subgen. SQUATAROLA, *Cuv.*

15. Squatarola grisea.—The grey Sandpiper or Plover.—Britain, &c.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. VANELLUS, *Cuv.*

16. Vanellus melanogaster, *Bechst.*—Lapwing Sandpiper.—Britain, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
17. Van. gallinaceus, *Jard. and Selby.*—Tringa lobata, *Lath.*—Wat-
tled Lapwing.—N. Holland. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

6. Gen. HÆMATOPUS, *Linn.*^h

18. Hæm. ostralegus, *Linn.*—The pied Oyster-Catcher.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
19. Hæm. niger, *Cuv.*—Black Oyster-catcher—Straits of Magellan.
[*Miss Murray.*]

Third Family, CULTRIROSTRES.ⁱ9. Gen. GRUS, *Cuv.*

THE CRANES.

Subgen. PSOPHIA, *Linn.*^k

20. Psophia crepitans, *Linn.*—Gold-breasted Trumpeter.—S. America.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
21. Grus Pavonia.—Ardea Pavonia, *Linn.*—The crowned Crane.—
Africa. [*J. S. D.*]
22. Grus Paradisea, *Licht.*—Anthropoides Stanleyanus, *Vigors.*—Stan-
ley Crane.—S. Africa. [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. GRUS, prop. *Cuv.*

23. Grus cinerea, *Bechst.*—Ardea Grus, *Linn.*—Common Crane.—E.
Indies. [*Dr. Prattinton.*]

^h *Αἷμα*, blood, *πους*, foot, (crimson feet.)
an unknown bird, from *ψοφος*, noise.

ⁱ *Culler*, a knife, *rostrum*, a bill

^k *ψοφος*,

10. Gen. CANCROMA, *Linn.*

24. *Cancroma Cochlearia*, *Linn.*—The Boat-bill.—S. America.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]

11. Gen. ARDEA, *Cuv.*

THE HERONS.

Subgen. ARDEA, prop. *Cuv.*

25. *Ardea major*, *Linn.*—The common Heron. [*J. S. D.*]
26. *Ardea purpurea*, *Linn.*—The crested purple Heron.—E. Indies.
[*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]
27. *Ardea virescens*, *Linn.*—Green Heron, *Lath.*—N. America.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
28. *Ardea minuta*, *Linn.*—The little Bittern.—Britain, Europe, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. AIGRETTES, *Cuv.*

29. *Ardea Garzetta*, *Linn.*—Little Egret.—Britain, &c. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
30. *Ardea flavirostris*, *Temm.*—Senegal, Java, &c. [*J. S. D.*]
31. *Ardea cærulescens*, *Lath.*—Blue Heron.—N. America.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]

Subgen. BOTAURUS, *Linn.*¹

32. *Ardea stellaris*, *Linn.*—The Bittern.—Britain, Europe, &c.
[*Mr. Prickett.*]
33. *Ardea cinnamonea*, *Lath.*?—E. Indies. [*J. S. D.*]

Subgen. BIHOREAUX, *Cuv.*

34. *Ardea nycticorax*, *Linn.*—Night Heron.—Britain, Europe, &c.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
35. *Ar. nycticorax*.—The same.—Shot at Glympton, Oxon. 1834.
Rev. L. Lee, N. Coll.
36. *Ar. nycticorax*.—f. of first year? [*J. S. Duncan.*]

12. Gen. CICONIA.

37. *Cic. argala*.—*Ardea argala*?—Modun Crane, *Lath.*—E. India.
[*J. S. D.*]

Gen. 14. SCOPUS, *Briss.*^m

38. *Scopus umbretta*, *Vieill.*—The tufted Umbre.—Africa. [*J. S. D.*]

15. Gen. ANASTOMUS, *Illiger.*ⁿ

39. *An. lamelliger*, *Temm.*—*Ardea Coromandeliana*, *Gmel.*—Coromandel Heron.—E. India.
Dr. Prattinton.

¹ In Persian, *butimar*, بوتيمار. *Adventures of Hatim Tai*. 4th Adv. Perhaps *Botaurus*, from *βοη*, noise, *ταυρος*, a bull—the autumnal note resembling a bull's bellow.
^m *Σκωπος*, a sentinel. ⁿ *Ανα*, in composition open or upwards, *στομα*, the mouth.

17. Gen. TANTALUS, *Linn.*^o

40. *Tantalus leucocephalus*, *Vicill.*—White-headed Ibis, *Lath.*—E. Indies. [Dr. Prattinton.]

18. Gen. PLATALEA, *Linn.*^p

41. *Platalea leucorodia*, *Gmel.*—The white Spoonbill.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
 42. *Platalea ajaja*, *Linn.*—Roseate Spoonbill, *Lath.*—S. America. [J. S. D.]

Fourth Family, LONGIROSTRES.

19. Gen. SCOLOPAX, *Linn.*^qSubgen. IBIS, *Cuv.*^r

43. *Ibis rubra*.—*Tantalus ruber*, *Linn.*—The scarlet Ibis, *Lath.*—S. America, and W. India Islands. [R. Sharman, Esq. Windsor, 1826.]

Subgen. NUMENIUS, *Cuv.*^s

44. *Nu. arquatus*, *Bris.*—*Scol. arquata*, *Linn.*—Common Curlew.—Britain, Europe, and E. Indies. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. SCOLOPAX, prop. *Cuv.*

45. *Scol. rusticola*, *Linn.*—The Woodcock, m.—Britain, Europe, Africa, &c. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 46. *Scol. gallinago*, *Linn.*—The common Snipe.—Britain, Europe, &c. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]
 47. *Scol. gallinula*, *Linn.*—Jack Snipe.—Britain, Europe, &c. [Mrs. Jones.]

Subgen. RHYNCHÆA, *Cuv.*^t

48. *Rhynchæa Capensis*.—*Scol. Capensis*, *Linn.*—Cape Snipe, m.—Africa, E. Indies. [Major Stacy.]
 49. *Rhyn. orientalis*, *Linn. Trans. f.?* [Major S.]

Subgen. LIMOSA, *Bechst.*^u

50. *Lim. leucophæa*.—*Scol. leucophæa*.—Common Godwit, (summer plumage.)—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
 51. *Lim. leucophæa*.—*Limosa Meyeri*, *Temm.*—The same, (winter plumage.) [A. E. Knox, Esq. Brasenose Coll.]

Subgen. CALIDRIS, *Cuv.* TRINGA, *Temm.*

52. *Tringa grisea*, *Gmel.*—*Tringa Canutus*, *Linn.*—The grisled Sandpiper or Knot, (summer and winter plumage.)—Britain and Europe. [Edw. Astley, Esq. St. Mary Hall.]

^o A name from the ancient mythology. ^p Latin, from *πλατυς*, broad. ^q *Scolopax*, Lat. *σκολοπαξ*, Gr. a woodcock. ^r *Ibis*, Lat. *ἰβις*, Gr. name of the bird. ^s From *νομήνια*, the new moon, (from the crescent form of the bill.) ^t *Ρυγχος*, a beak.
^u From *limus*, mud.

53. *Tringa maritima*, *Gmel.*—*Tr. nigricans*, *Montague.*—Purple Sandpiper.—Britain, &c. [P. J. Selby.]

Subgen. *ARENABIA*, *Bechst.*^v

54. *Ar. calidris.*—*Charadrius calidris*, *Gmel.*—The Sanderling.—Britain, &c. *Fred. Philipse Morris, Esq. Worcester Coll.*

Subgen. *PELIDNA*, *Cuv.*^w

55. *Pe. Alpina.*—*Tringa Alpina*, *Gmel.*—The Dunlin, (summer plumage.)—Britain. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

56. *Pe. Alpina.*—The same, or *Purre*, (winter plumage.) [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. *MACHETES*, *Cuv.*^x

57. *Mach. pugnax.*—*Tringa pugnax*, *Linn.*—The Ruff, m.—Britain and Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

58. *Mach. pugnax.*—The same. [W. K.]

59. *Mach. pugnax.*—The same, (winter plumage.) [J. S. Duncan.]

60. *Mach. pugnax.*—*Tringa pugnax*, *Linn. f.*—The Reeve. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Subgen. *PHALAROPUS*, *Briss.*^y

61. *Phal. lobatus.*—*Tringa lobata*, *Linn.*—The Phalarope.—Britain and N. of Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]

62. *Phal. lobatus.*—The same.—Shot at Sandford, Oxon, 1832. [H. Swann, Esq. Ensham, Oxon.]

63. *Phal. lobatus.*—The same, (young bird, or in summer plumage.)—Shot at Toot Baldon, Oxon. Oct. 8. 1834.

[Rev. E. D. Scott, Queen's Coll.]

Subgen. *STREPSILAS*, *Illig.*^z

64. *Strep. interpres.*—*Tringa interpres*, *Linn.*—The Turnstone.—Britain, N. America, &c. [B. Baker, Esq. Ch. Ch. 1827.]

65. *Strep. interpres.*—The same, (winter plumage.) [P. J. Selby.]

Subgen. *TOTANUS*, *Cuv.*^a

66. *Tot. glottis.*—*Scol. glottis*, *Linn.*—The Green-shank.—Britain, Europe, India. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

67. *Tot. gambetta.*—*Tringa gambetta*, *Linn.*—The Red-shank or Gambet.—Britain, &c. [Hon. and Rev. C. P.]

68. *Tot. gambetta.*—The same. [P. B. Duncan.]

69. *Tot. ochropus*, *Temm.*—*Tringa ochropus*, *Linn.*—The green Sandpiper.—Britain and Europe. [H. Strickland, Esq. Oriel Coll.]

^v From *arena*, sand, sea-shore. ^w Πηλος, mud. ^x Μαχητής, a fighter, from
μαχομαι, to fight. ^y Φαλαρα, fringes, πους, foot. ^z Στρεψω, fut. στραψω, to turn,
λαος, a stone. ^a A modern Latin designation.

70. Tot. glareola.—*Tringa glareola*, *Gmel.*—The Wood Sandpiper.—
Britain and N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]
71. Tot. hypoleucos, *Wilson.*—*Tringa hypoleucos*, *Linn.*—The com-
mon Sandpiper.—Britain, Europe, &c. [J. S. D.]
72. Tot. macularius, *Temm.*—*Tringa macularia*, *Linn.*—The spotted
Sandpiper.—Britain and N. America. [J. S. D.]

20. Gen. RECURVIROSTRA, *Linn.*^b

73. *Recurvirostra Avocetta*, *Linn.*—The scooping Avocet, *Lath.*—
Britain and the N. of Europe. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]

Fifth Family, MACRODACTYLI.^c

21. Gen. PARRA, *Linn.*^d

THE JACANAS, *Briss.*

74. *Parra jacana*, *Linn.*—Chesnut Jacana.—Brazil. [J. S. Duncan.]
75. *Parra superciliosa*, *Horsf.*—Indian Jacana, m. and f.—India.
[Dr. Prattinton.]

22. Gen. PALAMEDEA, *Linn.*^e

76. *Palamedea cornuta*.—The horned Screamer.—S. America.
[P. B. Duncan.]

23. Gen. RALLUS, *Linn.*^f

77. *Rallus aquaticus*, *Linn.*—The Water Rail.—Britain and Europe.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
78. *Rallus aquaticus*, *Linn.*—The same. [J. S. Duncan.]
79. *Rallus gularis*, *Linn. Trans.*—Gular Rail.—Java. [J. S. D.]
80. *Rallus saracura*.—*Gallinula saracura*, *Spix.*—Brazil. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. CREX, *Bechst.*

81. *Crex pratensis*, *Bechst.*—*Rallus crex*, *Linn.*—The Crane Gallinule
or Land Rail, m. and f.—Britain and Europe.
[Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
82. *Crex pratensis*, *Bechst.*—The same.
[A. Bloxham, Esq. Worcester Coll.]
83. *Crex Porzana*.—*Rallus Porzana*, *Linn.*—The spotted Gallinule,
m. and f.—Britain, Europe, &c. [Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.]
84. *Crex. Porzana*.—The same.—This specimen from India.
[S. P. Stacy.]
85. *Crex Porzana*.—The same.—Britain, &c. [P. B. Duncan.]
86. *Crex lateralis*, *Licht.*—Brazil. [P. B. D.]
87. *Crex nigra*, *Licht.?*—Black Rail, *Lath.*—E. Indies. [J. S. Duncan.]

^b *Recurvus*, bent back, *rostrum*, a beak. ^c *Μακρος*, long, *δακτυλος*, a toe. ^d The Latin name of an unknown bird. ^e Latin from *Palamedes*, a Greek hero. ^f *Rallus*, thin, *Plautus*. In modern Latin the name of a bird.

24. Gen. FULICA, *Linn.*Subgen. GALLINULA, *Briss. and Lath.*^gGal. chloropus, *Briss.*—Fulica chloropus, *Linn.*—Common Gallinule.—Britain, Europe, &c. [*J. S. D.*]Subgen. PORPHYRIO, *Briss.*^h89. Por. minor, *Briss.*—Fulica Martinica, *Linn.*—Martinico Gallinule. Cayenne. [*J. S. D.*]90. Por. hyacinthinus, *Temm.*—Violet Gallinule.—E. Indies. [*Dr. Prattinton.*]91. Por. Indicus, *Horsf.*—Por. Smaragdinus, T. Col. 421.—Indian Porphyrio.—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]Subgen. FULICA, prop. *Briss.*92. Fulica atra, *Linn.*—Common Coot.—Britain, Europe, &c. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]25. Gen. VAGINALIS, *Lath.*ⁱ93. Vag. Chionis, *Lath.*—Vag. alba, *Linn.*—White Sheath-bill.—N. Zealand and N. Holland. [*P. B. Duncan.*]26. Gen. GLAREOLA, *Gmel.*^k94. Glareola Austriaca, *Gmel.*—Austrian Pratincole.—N. of Europe. [*J. S. Duncan.*]27. Gen. PHŒNICOPTERUS, *Linn.*^l95. Phœnicopterus minor, *Vieill.*—Little Flamingo.—Senegal. [*J. S. D.*]Order VI. PALMIPEDES^a.

The birds of this order are characterized by their feet and legs formed for swimming, that is, placed far back on the body with short and compressed tarsi and webs between the toes. A close, shining plumage, moistened by an oily secretion, and furnished near the skin with a thick down, protects them from the water, on the surface of which they live. They are the only birds in which the length of the neck exceeds, and sometimes considerably, that of the feet. This order is divided into four natural families: 1. the Brachyptera, or Divers; 2. the Longipennes, or Longwinged; 3. the Totipalmes, in which the thumb, as well as the other toes, is included in the common web or

^g Diminutive from *gallina*, a hen.
from *πορφυρος*, purple.

^h Πορφυριων, the Greek name of the same bird,
ⁱ From *vagina*, a sheath.

^k An arbitrary Latin name.

^l Φωνικός, crimson, πτερον, wing.

^a Palma, palm of the hand, and pes, a foot.

membrane of the foot; and 4. the Lamellirostres, which have the bill furnished with rows of laminae, resembling fine teeth.

First Family, BRACHYPTERA^b.

THE DIVERS.

1. Gen. COLYMBUS, *Linn.*^c

Subgen. PODICEPS, *Lath.*^d

1. *Pod. cristatus*, *Gmel.*—The crested Grebe, m.—Britain and Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
2. *Pod. cornutus*, *Gmel.*—The Horned Grebe, (young.) [B. Baker, Esq. Ch. Ch.]
3. *Pod. minor*, *Gmel.*—The little Grebe or Dobchick. [J. S. Duncan.]
4. *Pod.*.....?—Straits of Magellan. [Miss Murray.]

Subgen. COLYMBUS, *prop.*

5. *Col. glacialis*, *Linn.*—The great Northern Diver, adult, m.—Britain and N. of Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
6. *Col. glacialis*, *Linn.*—(Young bird) or Imber Diver, *Lath.* [P. J. Selby, Esq.]
7. *Col. arcticus*, *Linn.*—The black-throated Diver, m.—Britain, Europe, and N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]
8. *Col. arcticus*, *Linn.*—Young of the same, or lesser Imber of Bewick.—Shot at Cassington, Oxon. 1828. [W. Swann, Ensham, Oxon.]
9. *Col. septentrionalis*, *Linn.*—The red-throated Diver, m.—Britain, N. of Europe, and America. [J. S. Duncan.]
10. *Col. septentrionalis et stellatus*, *Linn.*—The speckled Diver, young of the red-throated Diver.—Shot at Sandford, Oxon. 1828. [J. S. D.]

Subgen. URIA, *Briss. and Illig.*^e

11. *Uria troile*, *Briss.*—*Col. troile*, *Linn.*—The foolish Guillemot.—Britain, Europe, and N. America. [P. J. Selby.]
12. *Uria troile*, *Briss.*—The same, young, in winter plumage.—*Uria minor*, *Gmel.*—Lesser Guillemot, Bewick. [G. T. Fox, Esq. Newcastle.]
13. *Uria alle*, *Temm.*—*Alca alle*, *Gmel.*—The little Auk.—N. of Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]

^b Βραχυς, short, πτερον, a wing.
^c *Colymbus*, to plunge or dive.
^d *Podiceps*
^e *Ourios*, a sailor with a fair wind.

caprus, lame.

2. Gen. ALCA, *Linn.*^f

THE AUKS.

Subgen. FRATERCULA, *Briss.*^g

14. *Fratercula Arctica*.—*Alca Arctica*, *Linn.*—The common Puffin.—
Britain, Europe, &c. [P. J. Selby.]
15. *Fratercula Arctica*.—The same, (a younger bird.) [J. S. Duncan.]
16. *Fratercula cirrhata*.—*Alca cirrhata*, *Gmel.*—Tufted Auk, *Lath.*—
Kamtschatka. [Zool. Society.]

Subgen. ALCA, prop. *Cuv.*

17. *Alca torda*, *Gmel.*—The razor-billed Auk.—Britain, &c. [G. T. Fox.]

3. Gen. APTENODYTES, *Forster*^h.

THE PENGUINS.

Subgen. APTENODYTES, prop. *Cuv.*

18. *Aptenodytes Patagonica*, *Gmel.*—Patagonian Penguin.—Straits of
Magellan. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. SPHENISCUS, *Briss.*ⁱ

19. *Spheniscus demersus*, *Temm.*—*Aptenodytes demersa*, *Gmel.*—Cape
Penguin.—Cape of Good Hope. [J. S. D.]

Second Family, LONGIPENNES.^k4. Gen. PROCELLARIA, *Linn.*^lSubgen. PROCELLARIA, prop. *Cuv.*

20. *Procellaria Capensis*, *Linn.*—The Pintado Petrel.—Cape of Good
Hope. [C. Henderson, Esq. Witney, Oxon.]
21. *Procellaria glacialis*, *Linn.*—The Fulmar Petrel.—N. of Britain,
Europe, and America. [P. B. Duncan.]
22. *Procellaria*.....N. S. Wales. [C. Henderson.]

Subgen. THALASSIDROMA, *Vigors*^m

23. *Tha. pelagica*.—*Procellaria pelagica*, *Linn.*—The stormy Petrel.
[J. S. Duncan.]
24. *Tha. Leachii*.—*Proc. Leachii*.—Leach's, or fork-tailed Petrel.—
Shot near Henley, Oxon, 1827. [Miss Hind.]

5. Gen. DIOMEDEA, *Linn.*ⁿ

25. *Diomedea exulans*, *Linn.*—The wandering Albatros.—The South-
ern Pacific. [R. Barclay.]
26. *Diomedea spadicea*, *Gmel.*—The chocolate Albatros. [J. S. Duncan.]
27. *Diomedea fuliginosa*, *Gmel.*—The sooty Albatros. [J. S. D.]

^f *Αλικος*, η, marine.
ηρος, featherless, *δύτης*, diver.

^g A little brother, from living in brotherhood.
ⁱ *Σφην*, a wedge.

^h *Απτην*,
^l Latin,

storm bird, from *procella*, a storm.

^k Long-winged.

^m From

ⁿ *Θαλασσα*, the sea, *δρομος*, a course.

the companions of Diomedes, who were said to have been changed into sea birds.

6. Gen. LARUS, *Linn.*

THE GULLS.

Subgen. GOËLAND, *Buff.*

28. *Larus marinus*, *Linn.*—Le Goëland noir manteau, *Buff.*—Black-backed Gull.—British Islands, &c. [*D. Vawdrey, Esq. B. N. Coll.*]
 29. *Larus marinus*, *Linn.*—The same, (young bird.)—*Larus nævius*, *Gmel.* [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 30. The same. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. MOUETTE, *Buff.*^o

31. *Larus cyanorhynchus*, *Meyer.*—La Mouette à pieds bleus, *Buff.*—*Larus canus*, *Linn.*—The common Gull. [*P. J. Selby.*]
 32. *Larus ridibundus*, *Linn.*—La Mouette à pieds rouges, *Buff.*—The laughing or black-headed Gull, m. and f. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
 33. *Larus rissa*, *Linn.*—La Mouette à trois doigts, *Buff.*—The kittiwake Gull. [*P. J. Selby.*]
 34. *Larus tridactylus*, *Linn.*—La Mouette cendrée tachetée, *Buff.*—Young kittiwake or Tarrock Gull. [*Mr. Delf, Oxford.*]

Subgen. LESTRIS, *Illig.*^p

35. *Lestris Richardsonii*, *Swains.*—Richardson's Lestris, (young bird.) [*J. S. Duncan.*]

7. Gen. STERNA, *Linn.*^q

THE TERNS, OR SEA SWALLOWS.

Subgen. STERNA, prop. *Cuv.*

36. *Sterna hirundo*, *Linn.*—The great Tern, or Sea Swallow.—Shot at Hampton Gay, Oxon, 1826.—Britain, Europe, &c. [*Mr. Venables, Hampton Gay, Oxon.*]
 37. *Sterna minuta*, *Linn.*—The minute or lesser Tern. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 38. *Sterna Cantiaca*, *Gmel.*—*Sterna Boysii*, *Ind. Orn.*—The Sandwich Tern. [*P. J. Selby.*]
 39. *Sterna Dougallii*, *Mont.*—The roseate Tern.—English Ocean. [*P. J. S.*]
 40. *Sterna Arctica*, *Temm.*—The Arctic Tern.—The Arctic Circle, the Orkneys, the Coasts of Scotland, and England. [*P. J. S.*]
 41. *Sterna*.....?—E. Indies. [*Dr. Prattinton.*]

Subgen. NODDIS, *Cuv.*^r

42. *Sterna stolidus*, *Linn.*—Le Noddi noir, *Cuv.*—The Noddy Tern.—The Tropics. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

^o From the German *mewen*, to mew or cry like a cat. ^p *Ἀστυρίς*, rapacious.
^q From *sternere*, to scatter, or some Swedish word. ^r From *naudin*, fooliah.

8. Gen. RHYNCHOPS, *Linn.*^r

43. *Rhynchops nigra*, *Linn.*—The black Skimmer, or Cutwater.—Asia and America. [*P. B. Duncan.*]

Third Family, TOTIPALMES.^s9. Gen. PELECANUS, *Linn.*^t

THE PELICANS.

Subgen. PELECANUS, prop. *Cuv.* ONOCROTALUS, *Briss.*^u

44. *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Linn.*—The common Pelican.—Eastern Europe. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. CARBO, *Meyer.*^v

45. *Carbo cormoranus*, *Meyer.*—*Pelecanus carbo*, *Linn.*—The common Cormorant.—Britain and Europe. [*J. S. D.*]
 46. *Carbo cormoranus*, *Meyer.*—Skeleton of the same. [*J. S. D.*]
 47. *Carbo Javanicus*, *Horsf.*—Javan Cormorant.—Java. [*Hon. the E. I. Comp.*]

Subgen. SULA, *Briss.*^w

48. *Sula alba*, *Meyer.*—*Pelecanus Bassanus*, *Linn.*—The Gannet or Soland Goose.—Britain, Europe, &c. [*W. K.*]

10. Gen. PLOTUS, *Linn.*^x

49. *Plotus melanogaster*, *Gmel.*—Black-bellied Darter.—Ceylon and Java. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

11. Gen. PHAETON, *Linn.*^y

50. *Phaëton Ætherius*, *Linn.*—Common Tropic Bird. [*J. S. D.*]
 51. *Phaëton Ætherius*, *Linn.*—The same, (variety.) [*Dr. Ogle.*]

Fourth Family, LAMELLIROSTRES.^z12. Gen. ANAS, *Linn.*

THE GREAT GENUS OF DUCKS.

Subgen. CYGNUS, *Meyer.*^a

THE SWANS.

52. *Cygnus melanorhynchus*, *Meyer.*—*Anas cygnus*, *Linn.*—The whistling Swan.—Arctic Regions. [*Rev. the Warden New Coll.*]
 53. *Cygnus Bewickii*, *Wingate*—Bewick's Swan.—Britain. [*T. Staniforth, Esq. Ch. Ch.*]
 54. *Cygnus olor*.—*Anas olor*, *Gmel.*—The tame or mute Swan, (young.) [*C. Tazewey, Esq. Oxford.*]

^r Ρυγχος, beak, ὤψ, face. ^s Totus, whole, palma, palm, or webbed foot. ^t Πελεκαν, or Πελεκανος. ^u Ovos, an ass, κροταλον, a rattling sound, κροταλος, a chatterer. ^v Latin, a coal, or black as coal. ^w Perhaps from σὺλη, plunder. ^x Πλωτος, a swimmer. ^y Φαεθων, splendid. ^z Lamella, a thin plate, rostrum, a beak. ^a Latin from κυκνος, Greek.

55. *Cygnus atratus*, *Vicill.*—*Anas Plutonia*, *Shaw.*—The black Swan.
—N. Holland. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. ANSER, *Briss.*

THL GEESE.

56. *An. segetum.*—*Anas segetum*, *Gmel.*—The Bean Goose.—Britain,
Arctic Regions, &c. [Rev. W. C. Risley, *New Coll.*]
57. *An. albifrons.*—*Anas albifrons*, *Gmel.*—The white-fronted Goose.
—Britain, Arctic Regions, &c. [Rev. T. Wintle, *St. John's Coll.*]

Subgen. LEUCOPSIS, *Bechst.*^b

58. *Anas leucopsis*, *Bechst.*—*Anas erythropus*, *Gmel.*—The Bernacle
Goose. [Rev. W. Carter, *St. John's Coll.*]
59. *Anas Bernicla*, *Gmel.*—The Brent Goose.—Shot at Kennington
near Oxford, 1830. [C. Webb, *Esq. Beaumont Street.*]
60. *Anas Bernicla*, *Gmel.*—The same. [P. J. Selby.]
61. *Anas cana*, *Gmel.*—Grey-headed Goose, or Brahmany Duck.—
E. Indies. [Dr. Prattinton.]

Subgen. OIDEMIA, *Flem.*^c

62. *Oid. fusca.*—*Anas fusca*, *Linn.*—The velvet Duck.—Britain and
N. of Europe. [J. S. Duncan.]
63. *Oid. Patachonica*, *Capt. King.*—Shot in the Straits of Magellan
by Lieut. J. Clement Wickham, R. N.—Weight 18 pounds.
[Miss Murray.]

Subgen. BIZIURA, *Leach.*

64. *Biziura Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Leach.*—*Anas lobata*, *Shaw.*—Lobate
Duck, f.—N. Holland. [J. King, *Appleford, Berks.*]

Subgen. CLANGULA, *Leach.*^d

65. *Clan. glacialis.*—*Anas glacialis*, *Linn.*—The long-tailed Duck,
(summer plumage.)—Britain and Arctic seas. [N. C. Strickland.]
66. *Clan. glacialis.*—The same in winter plumage. [P. B. Duncan.]
67. *Clan.*.....*Anas clangula*, *Linn.*—The Golden-eye Duck, m.
—Britain, Arctic Regions. [P. B. D.]
68. *Clan.*.....The same, f. [P. B. D.]
69. *Clan. Bucephala.*—*Anas Bucephala.*—The Spirit or buffel-headed
Duck, m.—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. SOMATERIA, *Leach.*^e

70. *So. mollissima.*—*Anas mollissima*, *Linn.*—The Eider or St. Cuth-
bert's Duck.—Britain, Arctic Seas, &c. [P. J. Selby.]

^b White face, λευκος and ψφ.
shout, to shriek, and to cackle.

^c Swelling, οίδημα, tumour.

^d From *clango*, to
^e Σωμα, a body, τηρεω, to preserve, (eiderdown quilts.)

Subgen. FULIGULA, *Leach*.^f

71. Fu. ferina.—*Anas ferina*, *Linn.*—The Pochard m.—Britain and Northern Europe. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
 72. Fu. marila, *Linn.*—*Anas marila*, *Linn.*—The Scaup or white-faced Duck, m. [*N. C. Strickland.*]
 73. Fu. marila, *Linn.*—The same, f. [*N. C. S.*]
 74. Fu. marila, *Linn.*—The same, (young m.) [*P. J. Selby.*]
 75. Fu. marila, *Linn.*—The same, (young f.) [*P. J. S.*]
 76. Fu. marila, *Linn.*—The same, (young m.♂) [*Rev. Dr. Barnes, Ch. Ch.*]
 77. Fu. fuligula.—*Anas fuligula*, *Linn.*—The Tufted Duck. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]

Subgen. RHYNCHASPIS, *Leach*.^h

78. Rhyn. clypeata.—*Anas clypeata*, *Linn.*—The Shoveler, m.—Britain and Europe. [*J. S. Duncan.*]
 79. Rhyn. clypeata.—The same, f. [*J. S. D.*]
 80. Rhyn. clypeata.—The same. [*Mr. King, Oxford.*]

Subgen. TADORNA, *Bel.*ⁱ

81. Ta. familiaris, *Boie.*—*Anas Tadorna*, *Linn.*—The Shieldrake.

Subgen. CAIRINA, *Flem.*

82. Cairina Moschata.—*Anas Moschata*, *Linn.*—Muscovy Duck, (variety.)—America. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. DAFILA, *Leach*.

83. Dafila caudacuta.—*Anas acuta*, *Linn.*—The Pintail Duck.—Shot at Sandford, Oxon, 1832. [*J. Swann, Esq. Ensham.*]

Subgen. ANAS, proper.

84. *Anas Boschas*, *Linn.*—The Mallard Duck. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
 85. *Anas viridi-ænea*, *F. Holme.* m.—Buenos Ayres^k. [*Rev. P. Wood, Broadwater, Sussex.*]
 86. *Anas viridi-ænea*, *F. Holme.*—The same, f. [*Rev. P. W.*]
 87. *Anas sponsa*, *Linn.*—The summer Duck, m.—N. and S. America, West Indies. [*R. Barclay.*]
 88. *Anas sponsa*, *Linn.*—The same, f.

^f Dark coloured, *fuligo*, soot.^g This bird was taken alive in Peckwater, Christ Church, where it had alighted with two others, seemingly tired and lost, at eleven o'clock at night on Christmas Eve 1829, at the beginning of a very severe frost.^h ΠΥΛΛΟΣ, a beak, *avis*, a shield, (broad end of bill, *anas clypeata*, *Linn.*)ⁱ The French name *tadorne*, latinized.^k These ducks were introduced after Gen. Whitelock's expedition, and have regularly bred since that time at Broadwater, Sussex. The egg is nearly black. They appear to be an undescribed species.

89. *Anas Gerra*, *Gray*.—The Gerra Teal, *Lath.*—India.
[*Dr. Prattinton.*]
90. *Anas strepera*, *Linn.*—The Gadwal Duck, m.—Britain, N. of Europe, America, &c.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
91. *Anas strepera*, *Linn.*—The same, f. [*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
92. *Anas Penelope*, *Linn.*—Common Wigeon, m.—Britain, &c.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
93. *Anas specularoides*, *Capt. King.*?—Straits of Magellan.
[*Miss Murray.*]
- 93^a. *Anas Javanica*, *Horsf.*—Java.
[*Zool. Society.*]
94. *Anas Querquedula*, *Linn.*—The Garganey Duck, m.—Britain, Europe, India.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
95. *Anas crecca*, *Linn.*—The common Teal, m.—Britain, Europe, India.
[*Mr. G. Pinfold, Oxford.*]
96. *Anas discors*?—The blue-winged Teal, (young bird?)—N. America.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]
13. Gen. *MERGUS*, *Linn.*¹
97. *Mergus Merganser*, *Linn.*—The Goosander, m.—Britain, Europe, &c.
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
98. *Mergus Merganser*, f.—*Mergus Castor*, *Gmel.*—The Dun Diver of British naturalists.
[*J. S. D.*]
99. *Mergus serrator*, *Linn.*—Red-breasted Merganser.—Britain, N. of Europe, &c.
[*N. C. Strickland.*]
100. *Mergus albellus*, *Linn.*—The Smew Merganser, or white Nun, m.
[*Hon. and Rev. C. Perceval.*]
101. *Mergus albellus*, *Linn.*—The same, f.—The Lough-Diver, *Bewick.*
Shot near Sandford, Oxon, 1826. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

¹ A Latin name for sea birds, probably from *mergo*, to plunge.

PARTS OF MAMMALIA.

1. A part of the head, or cranium, of an Egyptian Mummy.
2. A cranium said to be Oliver Cromwell's^a.
3. A tattooed head of a New Zealand Chief killed in battle and dried by the natives. [Rev. Justly Hill, *New Coll.* 1822.]
4. A piece of Obsidian, from the lava of New Zealand, used by the natives for the purpose of tattooing.
5. A Cast in plaster from the cranium of a native of Nookta Sound. [Dr. Kidd.]
6. A similar cast from a native of Otaheite. [Dr. K.]
7. A model in wax representing the distribution of the nerves of the face; consisting of the *Pes anserinus*, the frontal nerve, and the infra orbital nerve, their ramifications, and their union with each other: made and presented by *J. Paxton, Esq. Oxf., Mem. of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons Lond.*
8. Model of a recently dissected foot, shewing, 1st, The cellular and compact structure of the bones; 2nd, the muscles and their tendons; 3rd, the arteries, injected red; 4th, the veins, injected blue, and the upper portion opened to shew the valves; 5th, the white nervous cords and filaments; 6th, the absorbent vessels injected with quicksilver. [J. P.]
9. An injected foot. [J. S. Duncan.]
10. A small horn (resembling in form the horn of a sheep) from the head of *Mary Davis*^b.
- 11—16. Crania of Monkeys exhibiting various declinations of the Facial line. [J. S. D.]
17. A cast in plaster from the head of the Mandrill, (*Simia Papio Mormon, Cuv.*) [W. Allis *York*, 1834.]
18. A similar cast from the cranium of another animal of the same genus. [J. S. Duncan.]

^a The following account is taken from a book containing memoranda of presents made to the museum. "In the year 1672 Oliver's skull was blown off the north end of Westminster Hall down into the leads of the same, and taken from thence by Mr. John Moore a clerk then in the old Petts; and sometime after this he gave it to Mr. Warner, apothecary, living in King-street, Westminster; and then Mr. Warner sold it for twenty broad pieces of gold to Humphrey Dove, esq. then deputy paymaster to the treasures of the chamber; but had been secretary to Fines when keeper of the seals to Oliver. This skull was taken out of Mr. Dove's iron chest at his death in December 1687, by his daughter Mrs. Mary Fisher, of Westminster, with which family it hath remained untill given to Mr. Edw. Smattrell." *Westmr.* Octr. 10th, 1720.

^b Among other pictures in the Museum which belonged to Ashmole is a portrait of *Mary Davis*, representing the position in which the horn grew on her head, and recording the history of the fact, viz. "Mary Davis of Great Saugthall, near Chester; taken anno 1668, ætatis 72. At twenty-eight years old an excrescence rose upon her head which continued thirty years, like to a wen, then grew into two horns; after five years she cast those; then grew two more; after four years she cast them; these upon her head have grown four years, and are loose."

19. Skeleton of a Bat, (*vespertilio murinus*, *Linn.*)
20. Skull of a Bat.
21. Skulls and feet of a larger species.—S. America.
22. Skeleton of the common Hedgehog.—*Erinaceus Europæus*, *Linn.*
[*J. S. Duncan.*]
23. Skull of the common Hedgehog.
24. Skeleton of a Mole.—*Talpa Europea*, *Linn.* [*J. S. D.*]
25. Skull of a Mole.
26. Skull of the Grey or Grisly Bear.—*Ursus Candescens*, *Hamilton Smith.*—N. America. [*G. Hitchings, Esq. St. Aldates.*]
27. Claws of the Grey or Grisly Bear. [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*]
28. Skull of the Arctic or Polar Bear.—*Ursus maritimus*, *Linn.*
[*Capt. Lyon, R. N.*]
29. Skull of the long-lipped Bear.—*Ursus labiatus*, *Blain.*—*Bradypus Ursinus*, *Shaw.* [*Rev. T. A. Warren, South Warnborough, Hants.*]
30. Skull of the Badger.—*Ursus meles*, *Linn.* [*J. S. Duncan.*]
- 31, 32. Skulls of the Polecat.—*Mustela Putorius*, *Linn.* [*J. S. D.*]
- 33, 34. Skulls of the Weasel, m. and f.—*Mustela vulgaris*, *Linn.*
[*J. S. D.*]
- 35, 36. Skulls of the Ferret, m. and f.—*Mustela Furo*, *Linn.*
[*J. S. D.*]
- 37, 38. Skulls of the Stoat, m. and f.—*Mustela Erminea*, *Linn.*
[*J. S. D.*]
39. Skulls of the Greyhound, m.—*Canis Grajus*, *Linn.* [*J. S. D.*]
40. Skull of the Spaniel.—*Canis Extrarius*, *Linn.* [*J. S. D.*]
- 41, 42. Skulls of the Pointer.—*Canis Avicularis*, *Linn.* [*J. S. D.*]
43. Skull of the Esquimaux Dog.—*Canis Borealis.* [*Capt. Lyon, R. N.*]
44. Skull of the Bull Dog, f.—*Canis Molossus*, *Linn.* [*J. S. Duncan.*]
45. Skull of the Mastiff.—*Canis Anglicus.* [*J. S. D.*]
46. Skull of the Beagle.
47. Skull of the Fox Terrier.—*Canis Britannicus*, *Desm.* [*J. S. D.*]
- 48, 49. Skulls of the common Fox, m. and f.—*Canis vulpes*, *Linn.*
[*J. S. D.*]
50. Skulls of the common Fox, m. and f. [*J. S. D.*]
51. Skull of the Arctic Fox.—*Canis lagopus*, *Linn.* [*Capt. Lyon.*]
52. Lower jaw of the Hyæna.—*Hyæna vulgaris*, *Desm.*
[*Rev. T. A. Warren.*]
53. Skull of the African Lion.—*Felis Leo*, *Linn.* [*J. S. Duncan.*]
54. Skull of the Tiger.—*Felis Tigris*, *Linn.* [*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*]
55. Head of the Tiger.—*Felis Tigris*, *Linn.*
[*G. E. Smith, Esq. St. John's Coll.*]
56. Skull of the Chetah or Hunting Leopard.—*Felis venatica*, *Griff.*
Syn. [*Rev. T. A. Warren.*]

57. Head and paws of the same. [Rev. D. G. Stacy, *New Coll.*
 58, 59. Skulls of the domestic Cat, m. and f.—*Felis Catus*, Linn. [J. S. Duncan.
 60, 61. Fore and hind legs of the domestic Cat. [J. S. D.
 62. Skull of the common Seal.—*Phoca vitulina*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 63. Skull of an Esquimaux Seal. [Capt. Lyon.
 64. Skull of the Leonine Seal.—*Phoca jubata*, Gmel. [Capt. Parry.
 65. Head of the Walrus or sea Elephant.—*Trichecus Rosmarus*, Linn. [Capt. Sir J. Franklin.
 66. The beard or whiskers of a female Walrus. [Capt. Lyon.
 67. Upper jaw of the Walrus, (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.
 68. Upper jaw of the Walrus. [Lieut. Harding, R. N.
 69, 70. Tusks of a Walrus killed off Icy Cape. [Capt. Beechey, R. N.
 71. Skull of the Walrus, (a young animal.) [J. S. Duncan.
 72. Skull of the Beaver.—*Castor fiber*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 73. Upper jaw of the Beaver. [J. S. D.
 74, 75. Lower jaw and thigh bone of the Beaver, found in Peat, near Newbury, Berks.
 76, 77. Heads of the water Rat, m. and f.—*Mus amphibius*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 78, 79. Heads of the Norway Rat, m. and f.—*Mus Decumanus*, Desm. [J. S. D.
 80. Heads of the common Mouse.—*Mus musculus*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 81, 82. Skulls of the common Squirrel m. and f.—*Sciurus vulgaris*, Linn. [J. S. Duncan.
 83, 84. Skulls of the Hare, m. and f.—*Lepus timidus*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 85, 86. Skulls of the Rabbit, m. and f.—*Lepus cuniculus*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 87, 88. Skulls of the Rabbit, female and young. [J. S. D.
 89, 90. Skulls of the Guinea Pig, m. and f.—*Mus porcellus*, Linn. [J. S. D.
 91, 92. Fore and hind legs of the Agouti or long-nosed Cavy.—*Cavia Aguti*, Gmel. [J. S. D.
 93. Foot of an Armadillo. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.
 94. Skull of the Indian Elephant—*Elephas Indicus*, Cuv. [Miss C. Blaggrave, Calcot Park, Berks.
 95, 96. Fore and hind feet of the Indian Elephant. [Capt. Masters, Bath.
 97. Skull of the Indian Elephant. *The Bishop of Durham*, (Barrington.)
 98. Skull of the same species. Rev. Dr. Buckland.
 99.—102. Molar teeth of the Indian Elephant, in the early state of growth. Rev. Dr. B.

103. Molar tooth of the Indian Elephant. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
104. Lower jaw bone of the Indian Elephant.
[*Rev. J. Gould, Magd. Coll.*]
105. Skull of the African Elephant.—*Elephas Africanus*, *Cuv.* (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
106. Section of the same, shewing the cerebral cavity, &c. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
- 107, 108. Small tusks of the same. [The Founder.]
109. The femur or thigh bone of an Elephant. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
110. The Humerus or shoulder bone of the same. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
111. The tail of an African Elephant. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
112. Skull of the Hippopotamus or River Horse.—*Hippopotamus amphibius*, *Linn.* (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
113. Section of the same, exhibiting the cerebral cavity, &c. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
114. Tusk of the same. [Capt. de Lisle Guernsey.]
115. Small portion of the skin from the tail of the same. [Capt. de L.]
116. Ear of an Hippopotamus. [Capt. de L.]
117. Skull of the English Hog. [J. S. Duncan.]
118. Skull of the Hog (Chinese breed.) [J. S. D.]
- 119, 120. Feet of the common Hog. [J. S. D.]
- 121, 122. Feet of the same, with the hoof undivided. [J. S. D.]
123. Skull of the Babyroussa or horned Hog.—*Sus Babyroussa*, *Linn.* (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
124. Skull of the Æthiopian Boar.—*Sus Æthiopicus*, *Gmel.* (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
125. Skull of the Indian Rhinoceros—*Rhinoceros Indicus*, *Cuv.*
[Major Stacy.]
126. The scalp of the African Rhinoceros.—*R. Africanus*, *Cuv.*
[*Rev. A. Irwine.*]
- 127—129. Horns of the Rhinoceros of various magnitudes, the largest measuring in length on the outer curve 3 feet 2½ inches, and in circumference at the base 1 foot 8 inches. (Mus. Tradesc.)
[*The Founder.*]
130. Probably the smaller horn of the double horned Rhinoceros. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
131. Skull of the Horse.—*Equus caballus*, *Linn.* [J. S. Duncan.]
132. Skull of the Horse of the large cart breed. [J. S. D.]
- 133, 134. Fore and hind legs of the same. [J. S. D.]
- 135, 136. Fore and hind hoofs of the same. [J. S. D.]

137. Skull of the ass.—*Equus asinus*, *Linn.* [J. S. D.]
138. Skull of the Lama.—*Camelus glama*, *Linn.*
[*W. Bennett, esq. Farringdon House, Berks.*]
139. Lower jaw of the Guanaco.—*Cervo Camelus*, *Johnston.*
[*Capt. King, 1832.*]
140. One half of the lower jaw of the same. [Capt. K.]
- 141, 142. Legs of the Elk. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
143. Skull of the Fallow Deer.—*Cervus Dama.* [J. S. Duncan.]
144. Skull and horns of the Roebuck.—*Cervus capreolus*, *Linn.*
[J. S. D.]
145. Skull of the pigmy Antelope.—*Antilope pygmea*, *Shaw.* [J. S. D.]
- 146, 147. Skulls of the Merino Sheep. m. and f. [J. S. D.]
- 148—151. Skulls of the English Sheep. m. and f. [J. S. D.]
- 152—154. Skulls of the Welsh Sheep. [J. S. D.]
- 155, 156. Fore and hind feet of a Sheep. [J. S. D.]
157. Skull of a Cow, Welsh breed. [J. S. D.]
158. Hair ball from the stomach of a Cow.
159. Hair ball from the stomach of a Calf.
[*Rev. G. M. Nelson, Magd. Coll.*]
160. Skull of the Dugong.—*Halicore Indicus*, *Desm.*—Indian seas.
[*R. Barclay.*]
- 161, 162. Bones of the anterior members of the same. [R. B.]
- 163, 164. Skulls of the Dolphin. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
165. Skulls of the Dolphin. [Mr. Pratt.]
166. Upper jaw bone of the same. [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]
167. Skull of the Grampus. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
168. Portion of the lower jaw bone of the same. [The Founder.]
169. Cervical and Lumbar vertebra of the Grampus. [The Founder.]
170. A single vertebra of a Grampus, stranded at Lyme Regis, 1817.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*]
171. The Scapula of a Grampus.
172. Part of the tusk of the Narwhal.—*Monodon Monoceros.*
[*Rev. G. M. Nelson.*]
173. Gum of the Spermaceti Whale, shewing the arrangement of the blades of bone in the mouth for the retention of its food.
[*Capt. Lyon, R. N.*]
174. The eye of a Whale. [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]
175. Lower portion of the jaw bone of a Whale, shewing its articulating surface.
176. Rib of the same. (Mus. Tradesc.) [The Founder.]
177. The Scapula or blade bone of a Whale. [The Founder.]
178. Cervical vertebræ of a Whale. [The Founder.]
179. Lumbar vertebræ of the same. [The Founder.]

HEADS AND BEAKS OF BIRDS.

Order I. ACCIPITRES.

- 1—3. Heads of the Bearded Vulture.—*Vultur Barbatus, Linn.*
4. Head of the Kestrel.—*Falco tinnunculus, Linn.*
5. Head of the Eagle.
- 6—8. Heads of Hawks.—S. America.
9. Head of the Sparrow Hawk.—*Falco nisus, Linn.*
10. Head of the white or barn Owl.—*Strix flammea, Linn.*
11. Head of the wood or brown Owl, shewing the internal structure of the ear.
12. The bony sclerotica of the eyes of the Owl.

Order II. PASSERES.

- 13, 14. Heads of the Shrike.—*Lanius collurio, Linn.*
15. Head of the Blackbird.—*Turdus merula, Linn.*
16. ————— Missel Thrush.—*Turdus viscivorus, Linn.*
17. ————— Fieldfare.—*Turdus pilaris, Linn.*
18. ————— Common or song Thrush.—*Turdus musicus, Linn.*
19. ————— Jocose Shrike.—*Lanius jocosus, Linn.*
20. ————— Greater Minor.—*Eulabes Javanicus, Vieill.*
21. ————— Golden Oriole.—*Oriolus galbula, Linn.*
22. ————— Robin.—*Motacilla rubecula, Linn.*
23. ————— Yellow Wagtail.—*Motacilla flava, Linn.*
24. ————— Field Lark.—*Alauda pratensis, Gmel.*
25. ————— Skylark.—*Alauda arvensis, Linn.*
26. ————— Wood Lark.—*Alauda arborea, Linn.*
27. ————— Swallow.—*Hirundo rustica, Linn.*
28. ————— Goatsucker.—*Caprimulgus Europæus, Linn.*
29. ————— Great Titmouse.—*Parus major, Linn.*
30. ————— Common Bunting.—*Emberiza miliaria, Linn.*
31. ————— Yellow Bunting.—*Emberiza citrinella, Linn.*
32. ————— Brambling.—*Fringilla montifringilla, Linn.*
33. ————— Reed Sparrow.
34. ————— Chaffinch.—*Fringilla cœlebs, Linn.*
35. ————— Goldfinch.—*Fringilla carduelis, Linn.*
36. ————— Siskin.—*Fringilla spinus, Gmel.*
37. ————— Linnet.—*Fringilla cannabina, Linn.*
38. ————— Lesser Redheaded Linnet.—*Fringilla linaria, Linn.*

39. Head of the Canary Bird.—*Fringilla canaria*, *Linn.*
 40. ————— Hawfinch.—*Loxia Coccothraustes*, *Linn.*
 41. ————— Cardinal Grosbeak.—*Loxia cardinalis*, *Linn.*
 42. ————— Bullfinch.—*Loxia pyrrhula*, *Linn.*
 43. ————— Crossbill.—*Loxia curvirostra*, *Linn.*
 44. ————— Crested Oriole.—*Oriolus cristatus*, *Lath.*
 45. ————— Common Starling.—*Sturnus vulgaris*, *Linn.*
 46. ————— Carrion Crow.—*Corvus corone*, *Linn.*
 47. ————— Rook.—*Corvus frugilegus*, *Linn.*
 48. ————— Jackdaw.—*Corvus monedula*, *Linn.*
 49. ————— Magpie.—*Corvus Pica*, *Linn.*
 50. ————— Jay.—*Corvus glandarius*, *Linn.*
 51. ————— Greater Paradise Bird.—*Paradisea apoda*, *Linn.*
 52. ————— Bee-eater.
 53. ————— Kingfisher.—*Alcedo ispida*, *Linn.*
 54, 55. ————— Rhinoceros Hornbill.—*Buceros Rhinoceros*, *Linn.*
 56, 57. ————— Crested Hornbill.—*Buceros cassidix*, *Temm.*
 58, 59. ————— Bifronted Hornbill.—*Buceros bicornis*, *Vaill.*
 60—62. ————— Pied Hornbill.—*Buceros Malabaricus*.
 63.?

Order III. SCANSORES.

64. Head of the Green Woodpecker.—*Picus viridis*, *Linn.*
 65. ————— Common Cuckow.—*Cuculus canorus*, *Linn.*
 66. ————— Javan Malkoha.—*Phœnicophaüs Javanicus*, *Horf.*
 67. ————— Groove-billed Barbican.—*Pogonias sulcirostris*, *Leach.*
 68. ————— Blue-cheeked Barbet.—*Bucco Asiaticus*, *Shaw.*
 69, 70. ————— Greater Keel-bill.—*Crotophaga major*, *Vieill.*
 71. ————— Toco Toucan.—*Rhamphastos Toco*.
 72. ————— Another species of Toucan.
 73. ————— Hyacinthine Maccaw.—*Psittacus Hyacinthinus*, *Lath.*
 74. ————— Maccaw.
 75. ————— Parrot. S. America.

Order IV. GALLINÆ.

76. Head of the Turkey.—*Meleagris gallopavo*, *Linn.*
 77. ————— Common Pheasant.—*Phasianus colchicus*, *Linn.*
 78. ————— Common Partridge.—*Tetrao perdix*, *Linn.*
 79. ————— Stock Pigeon.—*Columba cenas*, *Linn.*

Order V. GRALLÆ.

80. Head of the Galleated Cassowary.—*Struthio Casuarius*, *Linn.*

81. Head and leg of the Dodo.

This head and a leg are the only remains of a bird which was in a perfect state as a stuffed specimen in Tradescant's Collection, forming a part of this Museum. In his Catalogue it is called, "Dodar, from the island of Mauritius. It is not able to fly, being so big." It is particularly stated by Hyde, in his *Religio Veterum Persarum*, printed in 1700, to be then existing in the Museum at Oxford; but was cast aside at a later period (1755) by order of the Visitors, being in a very decayed state.

The bird was first described by Vasco de Gama in 1497. Clusius states it to have been found in the island of Mauritius in 1598. It is next mentioned by Bontius in 1658; then by Herbert in 1677; and afterwards by Leguat in 1691, and by Willoughby, Hyde, and others. It is noticed by Shaw in his *Naturalists' Miscellany*, plates 123 and 143; and in his *Zoological Lectures*, VI. p. 213. In the year 1800 Bory St. Vincent advertised that a considerable premium would be given for any specimen of the remains of this bird, or for any authenticated account of its existence in the island of Mauritius, but he never obtained either. Mr. Telfair, a naturalist of great research, living in Port Louis in the Mauritius, in reply to a letter of inquiry from the late keeper of the Museum, respecting the existence of such a bird as the Dodo at present in the island, says, "that there is a very general impression among the inhabitants, that the Dodo did formerly exist at Rodriguez, as well as at the Mauritius: but the oldest inhabitants have never seen it, nor has the bird or any part of it been preserved in any Museum or Collection formed in those islands, although some distinguished amateurs of natural history have passed their lives in them, and formed extensive collections." But from a subsequent communication made by Mr. Telfair in 1832, to the secretary of the Zoological Society, it appears that M. Eudes procured from a cavern in Rodriguez, among various bones of a large species of Tortoise, several bones of the hinder extremities of a large bird, and the head of the humerus. These were exhibited to the Zoological Society of London in March 1833. With respect to the metatarsal bone of the bird, which was long and strong, Dr. Grant pointed out that it possessed articulating surfaces for four toes, three directed forwards and one backwards, as in the foot of the Dodo preserved in the British Museum, to which it was also proportioned in its magnitude and form.

Fuller particulars relating to this bird may be found in a paper on

the subject in the *Zoological Journal*, N^o. 12, 1828, by J. S. Duncan, Esq. Also in *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History* vol. II. By J. V. Thompson Esq. and in the *Proceedings of the London Zoological Society* for the year 1832 and 1833, and also in a *Memoir* just published by Mons. H. D. De Blainville containing representations of the head and feet.

82. Head of the Golden Plover.—*Charadrius plumbeus*, *Linn.*
 83. ————— Brazilian Cariama.—*Microdactylus cristatus*, *Geoff.*
 84. ————— Boat-bill.—*Cancroma cochleara*, *Linn.*
 85. ————— Common Heron.—*Ardea major*, *Linn.*
 86, 87. ————— Gigantic Crane.—*Ardea dubia*, *Gmel.*
 88, 89. ————— Ceylon Tantalus.—*Tantalus leucocephalus* *Vieill.*
 90—92. ————— Spoonbill.—*Platalea leucorodia*, *Gmel.*
 93. ————— Sacred Ibis.—*Ibis religiosa*, *Cuv.*
 94. ————— Common Curlew.—*Scolopax arquata*, *Linn.*
 95. ————— Woodcock.—*Scolopax rusticola*, *Linn.*
 96. ————— Common Snipe.—*Scolopax gallinago*, *Linn.*
 97. ————— Jack Snipe.—*Scolopax gallinula*, *Linn.*
 98. ————— Land Rail.—*Crex pratensis*, *Bechst.*
 99, 100. ————— Gallinule.—S. America.
 101. ————— Common Coot.—*Fulica atra*, *Linn.*
 102. ————— Red Flamingo.—*Phœnicopterus ruber*.

Order VI. PALMIPEDES.

- 103, 104. Head of the Northern Diver.—*Colymbus glacialis*, *Linn.*
 105. ————— Guillemot.—*Uria troile*, *Briss.*
 106, 107. ————— Common Puffin.—*Fratercula Arctica*, *Briss.*
 108. ————— Tufted Auk.—*Fratercula cirrhata*, *Briss.*
 109. ————— Razor billed Auk.—*Alca torda*, *Gmel.*
 110. ————— Wandering Albatros.—*Diomedea exulans*, *Linn.*
 111—114. ——— Gulls.
 115. ————— Black Skimmer, or Cutwater.—*Rhynchops nigra*,
Linn.
 116. ————— Pelican.—*Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Linn.*
 117. ————— Solan Goose.—*Pelecanus Bassanus*, *Linn.*
 118. ————— Common Goose.—*Anas*, *Anser*. *Linn.*
 119—126. ————— Ducks, various species.

FET OF RAPACIOUS BIRDS.

127. 128. Feet of the bearded Vulture, shot on the hills of Simlah, East Indies, by Major Stacy.

129. Foot of the golden Eagle, (Mus. Tradesc.)
 130—132. Feet of rapacious Birds. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 133. Foot of a rapacious Bird.—S. America.—Gen. *Polyborus*, *Viell.*
 134. Foot of the Osprey.
 135—139. Feet of rapacious Birds.—S. America.
 140. Foot of a rapacious Bird.—East Indies.
 141. Foot of the Kite.
 142. ——— Buzzard.
 143. ——— Sparrow Hawk.
 144. ——— white Owl.

FEET OF PASSERINE BIRDS.

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| 145. Foot of the Butcher Bird. | 146. Foot of the Black Bird. |
| 147. ——— Song Thrush. | 148. ——— Titlark. |
| 149. ——— Skylark. | 150. ——— Woodlark. |
| 151. ——— Goatsucker. | 152. ——— Robin or Redbreast. |
| 153. ——— Great Titmouse. | 154. ——— Hawfinch. |
| 155. ——— Starling. | 156. ——— Raven. |
| 157. ——— Crow. | 158. ——— Rook. |
| 159. ——— Jackdaw. | 160. ——— Magpie. |
| 161. ——— Jay. | 162. ——— Kingfisher. |
| 162 ^a . ——— Hornbill. | |

FEET OF SCANSORIAL BIRDS.

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 163. Foot of the Green Woodpecker. | 164. Foot of the Cuckow. |
| 165. ——— Javan Malkoha. | } From S. America. |
| 166. ——— The same. | |
| 167. ——— The same. | |
| 168. ——— The same. | |
| 169. ——— The same. | |
| 170. ——— The same. | |

FEET OF GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

171. Foot of the Common Turkey.
 172. ——— Dorking Fowl (5 toed).
 173. ——— Common Turkey with double hinder toe.
 174. ——— Common Pheasant. 175. Feet of the Partridge.
 176. ——— Woodpigeon.

FEET OF WADING BIRDS.

177. Foot of the Black Ostrich. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 178. ——— The same. 179. Foot of the Cassowary.
 180. ——— Cassowary. 181. ——— Golden Plover.

FEET OF BIRDS.

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| 182. Foot of the Dotterell. | 183. Foot of the Lapwing. |
| 184. ——— Crowned Crane. | 185. ——— Crowned Crane. |
| 186. ——— Curlew. | 187. ——— Woodcock. |
| 188. ——— Snipe. | 189. ——— Judcock. |
| 190. ——— Common Sandpiper. | 191. ——— Godwit. |
| 192. ——— Godwit. | 193. ——— Water Rail. |
| 194. ——— Water Rail.—S. America. | |
| 195. ——— The same. | 196. ——— Land Rail. |
| 197. ——— Common Gallinule or Moor-hen. | |
| 198. ——— Common Coot. | 199. ——— Common Coot. |

FEET OF WATER BIRDS.

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| 200. Foot of the Crested Grebe. | 201. Foot of the Common Puffin. |
| 202. ——— Tufted Auk. | 203. ——— Tufted Auk. |
| 204. ——— Razor-billed Auk. | 205. ——— Stormy Petrel. |
| 206. ——— Lesser Tern. | 207. ——— Lesser Tern. |
| 208. ——— Tame Swan. | 209. ——— Common Goose. |
| 210. ——— Common Duck. | 211. ——— Muscovy Duck. |
| 212. ——— Wigeon. | 213. ——— Shieldrake. |
| 214. ——— Common Wild Duck. | 215. ——— Teal. |

The Third Class of Vertebrated Animals.

REPTILES.

Vertebrated animals, with cold red blood, respiring by lungs; body naked, or covered with scales.

In reptiles the heart is so disposed that at each contraction only a portion of the blood which it receives is conveyed to the lungs; hence the action of oxygen on the blood is much less than in the mammalia and birds, where the whole is exposed to the action of the air. As respiration communicates to blood its heat, and to the fibres their nervous irritability, so we find the temperature of reptiles comparatively lower, and their muscular power weaker, than that of quadrupeds, and much less than that of birds.—Accordingly their motions are chiefly confined to crawling and swimming; and though many at times leap and run very quickly, yet their general habits are sluggish, their sensations obtuse, their digestion slow, and in cold or temperate countries, they pass the whole winter in a state of torpidity.

The brain in reptiles is small, their nerves are very solid, and the relation of their sensations to a common centre, seems less necessary to their animal and vital functions than in the higher classes. They continue to live, and possess voluntary motion, for a considerable time after the brain has been removed, and even when their head is cut off. Reptiles possess five senses, but none in great perfection.

Many species of reptiles have no ribs, as the frogs; among others, as the serpents, these ribs are free, and without a sternum; in the tortoises they are all fixed together, and in the lizard family the ribs are disposed nearly as in the birds.

Many species of this class are used as articles of food in different countries. The use of others in the economy of nature is apparent, in limiting the excessive reproduction of insects and worms; while they themselves, on the other hand, form the principle food of some families of birds. The poisonous species are not very numerous, and their range is daily diminishing as cultivation and population increase.

According to the arrangement of reptiles by M. Broyniart, and which has been followed by Cuvier, they are divided into four sufficiently natural orders, viz.:

1. Chelonia, or Tortoises.
2. The Sauria, or Lizards.
3. The Ophidia, or Serpents.
4. The Batrachia, or Frogs.

Order I. CHELONIA

Have the heart composed of two auricles and one ventricle, with two unequal chambers which communicate with each other. These animals have their bodies covered by a double shield. Their ribs, vertebræ, and sternum, are united together in a bony case inclosing the body and protecting the head and limbs; their jaws are toothless. The lungs are much expanded, and in the same cavity as the other viscera. The thorax being immovable in the greater number of species, it is by the action of the mouth that the tortoise respire; keeping the jaws closed, it alternately lowers and raises the hyoid bone. The first movement allows the air to enter by the nostrils, and the tongue then closing the interior aperture, the second motion forces the air to penetrate into the lungs. Tortoises lay numerous eggs, covered with a hard shell, and which, being deposited in the warm sand, under a southern sun, are hatched by the influence of the atmosphere. Tortoises are very tenacious of life, having been known to move without a head for many weeks. Very little nourishment is necessary for them, and they can pass months, and even years, without eating. The sexes may be distinguished by the form of the under shell, being concave in the male and convex in the female.

Gen. TESTUDO, *Linn.*

THE TORTOISES.

Subgen. TESTUDO, prop. *Brong.*

LAND TORTOISES.

1. Test. Carbonaria Spix.—T. Hercules junior, *Gray*.—S. America.
[*Sir J. Lock.*]
2. Test. Actinoides, *Bell.*—Starred Tortoise. (skeleton.)—India.
[*P. B. Duncan.*]
3. Test. Geometrica, *Linn.*—Geometrical Tortoise. (shell.)—Cape of Good Hope.
4. Test. Geometrica.—The same.
5. Test. tabulata, *Wallbaun.*—T. Sulcata, *Shaw.* (shell.)
6. Test. marginata, *Schoepff.* (shell.)—Marginated Tortoise, *Shaw.*
7. Test. areolata, *Schoepff.* (shell.)—S. Africa, &c. [*J. S. Duncan.*]

Subgen. Emys, *Brong.*

FRESH-WATER TORTOISES.

8. Emys vulgaris.—Test. Lutaria, *Linn.*—Mud Tortoise, (shell.)—South of Europe. (Mus. Tradesc.)

9. *Emys serpentina*.—Test. *serpentina*, *Linn.*—Serrated Alligator Tortoise (young).—N. America. [J. S. Duncan.]

Subgen. CHELONIA, *Brong.*

SEA TORTOISES OR TURTLES.

10. Chel. *Caretta*.—Test. *Caretta*, *Linn.*—Loggerhead Turtle.—Mediterranean and other Seas. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 11. Chel. *Caretta* (young) shewing the bones of the feet. (Mus. Trad.)
 12—16. Heads of Tortoises.

Order II. SAURIA

Have the heart composed like that of the Chelonia. Their ribs are movable, partly attached to the sternum, and are capable of being raised or depressed for respiration. The lungs extend more or less to the hinder part of the body. Those saurians which have this organ much expanded, possess the singular faculty of changing the colour of their skin. The mouth of Saurian reptiles is always armed with teeth, and generally their toes with claws. Their skin is clothed with scales more or less impacted. All have a tail more or less long, and almost always very thick at the base. The greater number have four legs: some of them, however, have but two. Their eggs have an envelope, more or less hard, and which are hatched without the care of the parent, and the animals are produced in the form which they always preserve. This order has been divided into six families, represented severally by the Crocodiles, Monitors, Iguanas, Geckos, Chameleons, and Skinks.

First Family, CROCODILIENS.

Gen. CROCODILUS, *Br.*

Subgen. GAVIAL, *Cuv.*

17. Gav. *Gangetica*, *Cuv.*—Lac. *Gangetica*, *Gmel.*—The Gavial of the Ganges or Gangetic Crocodile. [Major Stacy.]
 Subgen. CROCODILUS, prop. *Cuv.*
 18. *Croc. vulgaris*.—Lacerta *Crocodilus*, *Linn.*—The common Crocodile. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 19. *Croc. vulgaris*.—The same. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 20. *Croc. vulgaris* (young.)
 21. *Croc. acutus*, *Cuv.*—West Indian Crocodile. [The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, 1827.]
 22. The same. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 23. *Crocodilus*? South America:

24. Head of the double crested Crocodile.—*Crocodylus Biporcatus*, *Cuv.*
[*Major Stacy.*]
25. Head of the same. [J. S. *Duncan.*]
26. Portion of the back of a large species of Crocodile. (*Mus. Tradesc.*)

Second family, LACERTIENS.

Gen. MONITOR.

Subgen. AMEIVA, *Cuv.*

- 27, 28. *Lacerta*.....? (*in spirits.*) [Dr. *Sibthorp.*]

Gen. LACERTA.

Subgen. LACERTA, prop. *Cuv.*

29. *Lac.*? (*in spirits.*) [Dr. *Sibthorp.*]
30. *Lac. viridis*, *Daud.*? (*in spirits.*)
31. *Lac.*? (*in spirits.*)
32. *Lac. arenicola*, *Cuv.*? (*in spirits.*)
33. *Lac.*? No. 25 of Dr. *Sibthorp's* Drawings.
34. *Lac.*? (*in spirits.*) [Dr. *Sibthorp.*]
35. *Lac.*? (*in spirits.*) N°. 19. of Dr. *Sibthorp's*
Drawings.
36. *Lac. agilis*, *Linn.* (*in spirits.*) N°. 22. of the same.
37, 38. *Lac.*.....?

Subgen. TACHYDROMUS, *Daud.*

39. *Tach. sexlineatus*, *Daud.*—Chinese fleet Lizard.

Third family, IGUANIENS.

Gen. Stello, *Cuv.*Subgen. CORDYLUS, *Gronov.*

40. *Lac. Cordylus*, *Linn.*—Cordyle Lizard, Africa.

Subgen. STELLIO, prop.

41. *Lac. Mauritanica*, *Linn.* N°. 24. of Dr. *Sibthorp's* drawings.
42. *Lac.*? N°. 21. of Dr. *Sibthorp's* drawings.

Gen. AGAMA, *Daud.*

43. *Agama orbicularis*.—*Lacerta orbicularis*, *Linn.*—Tapayaxin of Mexico.

44. *Agama cristata*, *Merem.*—*Ag. arlequinè*, *Daud.* E. Indies.
Gerrard Smith, Esq. St. John's Coll.

45. The same.

Gen. IGUANA, prop.

46. *Lac. Iguana*, *Linn.*—Common American Iguana. (*Mus. Tradesc.*)
47. *Lac.*?

Gen. POLYCHRUS, *Cuv.*

- 48.
- Lac. marmorata*
- ,
- Linn.*
- The Polychrus of Guinea.

Gen. ANOLIUS, *Cuv.*

- 49.
- Anolius principalis*
- ,
- Cuv.*
- West Indies. [Mrs. Landon.]

Fourth family, GECKOTIENS.

Gen. GECKO, *Daud.*

Subgen. PLATYDACTYLUS.

- 50.
- Gecko guttatus*
- ,
- Daud.*
- Indian Islands.

Fifth family, CAMELEONIENS.

Gen. CHAMÆLEO.

- 51.
- Lac. Africana*
- ,
- Gmel.*
- Common Chameleon.

- 52.
- Lac. Africana*
- ,
- Gmel.*
- The same.

- 53.
- Lac. Africana*
- ,
- Gmel.*
- The same. [Mr. Brown, Ensham.]

- 54.
- Chamæleon verrucosus*
- ,
- Cuv.*
- Isle of Bourbon. [J. S. Duncan.]

Sixth family, SINCOIDIENS.

Gen. SCINCUS, *Daud.*

- 55.
- Lac. rufescens*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Greater Skink.

- 56.
- Lac.*
-?

Order III. OPHIDIA, or SERPENTS.

The Ophidian reptiles have no feet. They are readily known from this character; from their cylindrical form, and elongated body; by the wonderful flexibility of their dorsal spine; and by their crawling with the assistance of the large scaly plates on their belly. They are divided by Cuvier into three families.

First family, ANGUIS.

- 57, 58.
- Lac. apoda*
- Pallas (
- Pseudopus*
- , Merem.)—Apodal Lizard,
- Shaw.*
- Greece. [Dr. Sibthorp.]

- 59.
- Anguis fragilis*
- ,
- Linn.*
- Common Blindworm.

- 60.
- Amphisbæna vermicularis*
- ,
- Spix.*
- Columbia.

J. W. Chambers, Esq. St. John's Coll.

- 61.
- Amphisbæna*
-?

- 62.
- Boa*
-? (
- Boa*
- prop.
- Cuv.*
-) killed near Santos in S. America, length 8 ft. 8 in. [Rev. Joseph Dale, B. N. Coll.]

- 63.
- Boa*
-? [J. S. Duncan.]

- 64.
- Python Peronii*
- ,
- Cuv.*
- Australian Snake. [J. S. D.]

65. Coluber Hurorah—Syn. Mahuree.—(*in spirits.*) E. Indies.
[G. E. Smith, Esq. St. John's Coll.]
66. Col. Dōnd.—Syn. Sunhatah Suggest.—(*in spirits.*) E. Indies.
[G. E. S.]
67. Col.—Natrix Sulphurea, *Spix.*—(*in spirits.*)—Columbia.
[J. W. Chambers, Esq.]
68. Col. scurrula Wagg.—Columbia. [J. W. C.]
- 69, 70. Col. Natrix, *Linn.*—Ringed Snake.—(*in spirits.*)—Eggs and young of the common snake.
71. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 33. of drawings made for Dr. Sibthorp, during his travels in Greece.
72. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 34. of the same collection.
73. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 35. of the same.
74. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 36. of the same.
75. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 39. of the same.
76. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 42. of the same.
77. Col.
78. Col.? Jamaica. [Mrs. Landon.]
79. Col. Jaculatrix, *Seba.* Jamaica. [Mrs. L.]
80. Col.? Jamaica. [Mrs. L.]
81. Col.? Jamaica.
82. Col.?
83. Col. Colombia. [J. W. Chambers.]
84. Col. Colombia. J. W. C.]
85. Col. Bothrops, *Spix.*—Trigonocephalus Oppel.—Columbia.
86. Col. Berus, *Linn.*—Common Viper. [J. S. Duncan.]
87. Col. Berus.—(variety from Devonshire.)
[J. H. Dart, Esq. Exeter Coll.]
88. Col. Berus. (*in spirits.*)
89. Col. (*in spirits.*) N^o. 31. of Dr. Sibthorp's drawings.
90. Col. brachyurus (*vipera Cuv.*) Short tailed Viper.—Skin and skeleton. [J. S. D.]
91. Col. gramineus, *Shaw?*—Boodroo Pam, *Russel.*
92. Col. Keraitah, (killed two fowls in fifteen minutes.) E. Indies.
[G. E. Smith.]
93. Col. Keraitah. Coluber Suggest. E. Indies. [G. E. Smith.]
94. Elaps Marcgravi. Pr. Maxim. Colombia. [J. W. Chambers.]
95. Col. lubricus, *Linn.* (Elaps *Schn.*) West Indies. [Mrs. Landon.]
96. Elaps.....?

Order IV. BATRACHIA

Have but one auricle, and one ventricle to the heart. The bodies

of these animals are covered with a naked skin; they possess two lungs in their perfect state, but they have branchiæ like fishes in their early stage. This order is divided by Mr. Gray into two very natural orders or families, according as they do or do not undergo metamorphosis. Cuvier has indicated the same division, and has then divided them into eight genera;—viz. 1. *Rana*, *Linn.* 2. *Salamandra*. 3. *Melopoma*. 4. *Amphiuma*. 5. *Axoloti*. 6. *Menobranthus*. 7. *Proteus*. 8. *Siren*.

97. *Rana temporaria*, *Linn.*—Common Frog. (skeleton.)
 98. *Rana ocellata*, *Linn.*—Argus Frog.—N. America. [*J. S. Duncan*.]
 99. *Rana esculenta*? (*in spirits.*) [*Dr. Sibthorp*.]
 100. *Rana*.....? (*in spirits.*) [*Dr. S.*]
 101. *Rana*.....? (*in spirits.*) [*Dr. S.*]
 102. *Rana cornuta*, *Seba.*—*Ceratophris*, *Boiét.*—Horned Frog.—S America. [*Rev. A. Bloxham, Worc. Coll.*]
 103. *Rana arborea*, *Linn.*—*Hyla*, *Laurenti.*—Tree Frog. (*in spirits.*) [*Dr. Sibthorp*.]
 104. *Rana bufo*, *Linn.*—*Bufo*. *Laurenti.*—Common Toad. (*in spirits.*) [*Dr. S.*]
 105. *Rana*.....? [*Dr. S.*]
 106. *Rana*.....? [*Dr. S.*]
 107. *Proteus anguinus*, *Laur.*—Eel-shaped *Proteus*.—Lakes of Carniola. [*W. Meterier Triest, Esq.*]
 108. *Proteus anguinus*, *Linn.*—The same.

The Fourth Class of Vertebrated Animals.

FISHES.

Oviparous vertebrated animals with a double circulation, respiring exclusively through the medium of water. For this purpose they have on each side of the neck an apparatus called *gills*, which consists of leaflets suspended to certain arches attached to the os hyoides, and composed each of a great number of successive laminae, covered with a tissue of innumerable blood vessels. The form of fishes is as admirably adapted for motion in water, as that of birds for flight in the air. Suspended in a fluid of nearly the same specific gravity as their own bodies, they do not require extended members for their support. Their general form is elongated, but thicker in the middle than at the extremities. Progression is principally made by the motion of the expanded tail, which striking the water alternately, from right to left, impels them forward; and their direction is changed, by striking more rapidly, or with greater force on one side than another. The fins, which are in pairs, besides aiding the fish in progression, maintain their equilibrium in the water, and regulate the direction of their course. Most fishes have an *air vessel*, or *swimming bladder*, by the compression or dilatation of which they regulate their ascent or descent in the water.

The latest classification of fishes as adopted by Cuvier, divides them into two great series, the Ossei and Chondropterygii; in the former of which, the skeleton is formed of true bone, while in the latter it always remains in a state of cartilage or gristle. The former is divided into six, the latter into two orders; the principal characters being derived from the first gills, as the names of the orders will shew; viz. 1. Acanthopterygii. 2. Malacopterygii Abdominales. 3. Malacopterygii Subbrachii. 4. Malacopterygii Apodes. 5. Lophobranchii. 6. Plectognathi. 7. Eleutherobranchii (gills free). 8. Pectobranchii (gills confined).

First Series.

OSSEI. (BONY FISHES.)

Order I. ACANTHOPTERYGII,

Includes fishes that are apodal, jugular, thoracic and abdominal, with ample gills. They are distinguished by the spines which form

the first rays of the dorsal fin, or which alone sustain their anterior fin of the back when they have two. Sometimes instead of an anterior dorsal fin, they have nothing but a few free spines. The first rays of the oval fin are also spinous, and there is generally one spine to each ventral fin.

This order is divided into fifteen families.

First Family, PERCOIDES. THE PERCH.

1. *Perca fluviatilis*, *Linn.*—Common Perch. [Mr. Wingfield.]
2. *Perca fluviatilis*, *Linn.* (see case containing fishes of the Isis and Cherwell.)
- 3, 4. *Perca marina*, *Brunnich.*—Serranus, *Cuv.* [Dr. Sibthorp.]
5. *Perca cernua*, *Linn.*—Acerina, *Cuv.*—The Ruffe, (see case containing fishes of the Isis.)
6. *Trachinus draco*, *Linn.*—The Weaver.
7. *Mullus barbatus*, *Linn.*—Red Mullet. [Dr. Sibthorp.]
8. *Mullus vittatus*.....?

Second Family, MAILED CHEEKS.

9. *Trigla gurnardus*, *Linn.*—Grey Gurnard. (*in spirits.*) [Dr. S.]
10. *Trigla cuculus*, *Linn.*—Cuckow Gurnard. [Dr. S.]
11. *Trigla cataphracta*, *Linn.*—Peristedion, *Lacep.*—Mailed Gurnard. [Dr. S.]
12. *Trigla volitans*, *Linn.*—Dactylopterus, *Lacep.*—Flying Gurnard. [Dr. S.]
13. *Trigla volitans*, *Linn.*—The same. (*imperf. Mus. Tradesc.*)
14. *Cottus gobio*, *Linn.*—Miller's Thumb, (see fishes of the Isis.)
- 14^a. *Cottus scorpius*, *Linn.*—Lasher Bullhead.
15. *Cottus scorpius*, *Linn.*—The same. (*in spirits.*) [Dr. S.]
16. *Scorpcœna porcus*, *Linn.*—Porcine scorpcœna. [Dr. S.]
17. *Blennius torvus*, *Gronov.*—Agriopus, *Cuv.* [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]
18. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, *Linn.*—Stickleback.—See case containing fishes of the Isis.

Third Family, SCIENOIDES.

- 19, 20. *Sciæna nigra*, *Linn.*—Corvina, *Cuv.*—Raven Fish. [Dr. Sibthorp.]
21. *Sciæna*.....?

Fourth Family, SPAROIDES.

- 22—24. *Sparus aurata*, *Linn.*—Chrysophris, *Cuv.*—Gilt-head Sparus. [Dr. S.]
25. 26. *Sparus salpa*, *Linn.*—Boops, *Cuv.*—Salp Sarus.

Sixth Family, SQUAMMIPENNES.

27. *Chætodon* *Imperator*, *Linn.*—*Holocanthus*, *Lacep.*—Imperial *Chætodon*. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 28. *Chætodon* *Catesbeii*.—*Pomacanthus*, *Cuv.*—Angel *Chætodon*, *Shaw.*
 29, 30. *Chætodon*.....?

Seventh Family, SCOMBEROIDES.

31. *Xiphias* *gladius*, *Linn.*—Sword Fish, Beak of. [*Dr. Daubeny.*
 32. *Xiphias*.—Beak of round snouted Sword Fish, *Shaw.* (Mus. Tradesc.)
 33. *Coryphæna* *Equiselis*, *Linn.*—Head of Brazilian *Coryphene*. (Mus. Tradesc.)

Eighth Family, TÆNIOÏDES.

34. *Trichiurus* *lepturus*, *Linn.*—Slender tailed Ribbon Fish. [*R. Barclay.*

Ninth Family, THEUTYTES.

35. *Naseus* *fronticornis*, *Cuv.*—Unicorn *Acanthurus*, *Shaw.* (Mus. Tradesc.)

Eleventh Family, MUGILOIDES.

36. *Mugil* *cephalus*, *Linn.*—Common Mullet.

Twelfth Family, GOBOIDES.

- 37—39. *Blennius* *pholis*, *Linn.*—Smooth Blenny. [*Dr. Sibthorp.*

Thirteenth Family, PECTORALES PEDICULATI.

- 40, 41. *Lophius* *piscatorius*, *Linn.*—European Angler. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 42. Lower jaw bone of a large specimen of the same.
 43. *Lophius* *muricatus*, *Linn.*—Muricated Angler.
 44. *Lophius* *striatus*.—*Antennarius*, *Commers.*—Striated *Lophius*, *Shaw.*
 45, 46. *Lophius* *vespertilio*, *Linn.*—*Malthe*, *Cuv.*—Beaked Angler.

Fourteenth Family, LABROIDES.

47. *Labrus* *trimaculatus*, *Linn.*—Trimaculated Wrasse, *Penn.*
 48. *Labrus* *Julis*. [*Dr. Sibthorp.*
 49. *Labrus*.....?
 50. *Labrus*.....?
 51. *Crenilabrus* *Cornubicus*, *Risso.*—Goldfinny.
 52—54. *Crenilabrus*.....? [*Dr. S.*

Fifteenth Family, FISTULARIÆ.

55. *Fistularia* *Chinensis*, *Bl.*—*Aulostoma*, prop. *Lacep.*—Chinese Pipe Fish. [*J. S. Duncan.*

Order II. MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES,

Are those fishes whose ventral fins are suspended to the under part of the abdomen, and behind the pectorals, without being attached to the humeral bone, rays of the fins soft or articulated.

There are five families.

First Family, CYPRINOIDES.

Most of the specimens of this family are in the case containing the fishes of the Isis and Cherwell, presented by *P. B. Duncan, Esq.* 1835.

- 56. *Cyprinus Carpio, Linn.*—The common Carp.
- 57. *Cyp. barbus, Linn.*—*Barbus, Cuv.*—The Barbel.
- 58. *Cyp. gobio, Linn.*—The Gudgeon.
- 59. *Cyp. tinca, Linn.*—*Tinca, Cuv.*—The Tench.
- 60. *Cyp. brama, Linn.*—*Abramis, Cuv.*—The Bream.
- 61. *Cyp. rutilus, Linn.*—*Leuciscus, Klein.*—The Roach.
- 62. *Cyp. erythrophthalmus, Bl.*—The Rudd.
- 63. *Cyp. alburnus, Linn.*—The Bleak.
- 64. *Cobitis barbatula, Linn.*—The Loche.

Second Family, ESOCES.

- 65. *Esox lucius, Linn.*—The Pike.
- 66. *Esox lucius, Linn.*—The same (head of).
- 67. *Esox belone, Linn.*—*Belone, Cuv.*—Sea-pike or Garfish. (*in spirits.*)
[*Dr. Sibthorp.*]
- 68. *Exocetus volitans, Bl.*—Oceanic Flying fish. [J. S. Duncan.]
- 69. *Exocetus volitans, Bl.*—The same. (*in spirits.*) [*Capt. Cole, R. N.*]

Third Family, SILUROIDES.

- 70. *Silurus*.....? (*in spirits.*) [Dr. Sibthorp.]

Fourth Family, SALMONES.

- 71. *Salmo fario, Linn.*—The common Trout.—In case with fishes of the Isis.

Fifth Family, CLUPES.

- 72. *Esox osseus, Linn.*—*Lepisosteus, Lacep.*—Greater Garfish (head of).
(Mus. Tradesc.)

Order III. MALACOPTERYGII SUBBRACHII.

Fishes of this order are characterised by having the ventral fins attached under the pectorals.

First Family, GADOIDES.

- 73.
- Gadus merlangus*
- ,
- Linn.*
- The Whiting.

Second Family, FLAT-FISHES.

74. *Pleuronectes flesus*, *Linn.*—*Platessa*, *Cuv.*—The Flounder.
 75. ————— *rhombus*, *Linn.*—*Rhombus*, *Cuv.*—The Brill.
 76. ————— *solea*, *Linn.*—*Solea*, *Cuv.*—The Sole.

Third Family, DISCOBOLES.

77. *Cyclopterus lumpus*, *Linn.*—The Lump Sucker. [*J. S. Duncan.*
 78. *Echeneis remora*, *Linn.*—The Sucking-fish. [*J. S. D.*

Order IV. MALACOPTERYGII APODES.

This order may be distinguished by their anguilliform body, their thick skin, and almost imperceptible scales. They are destitute of cæcums, but almost all have swimming bladders, and often of singular forms.

First Family, ANGUILLIFORMES.

- 79.
- Muræna anguilla*
- ,
- Linn.*
- The common Eel. See case containing fishes of the Isis.

Order V. LOPHOBRANCHII.

The fishes of this order have their jaws complete, and free gills in the form of small round tufts, disposed in pairs along the branchial arches, and their operculum fixed by a membrane which only affords a small aperture for the escape of the water. Their bodies are cuirassed with bony pieces which give them an angular appearance.

- 80—82. *Syngnathus acus*, *Linn.*—The Pipe-fish. [*Dr. Sibthorp.*
 83. *Syngnathus ophidion*, *Linn.*—The Snake Pipe-fish. [*Dr. S.*
 84—87. *Syngnathus Hippocampus*, *Linn.*—Seahorse Pipe-fish.
 88. *Pegasus Draco*, *Linn.*—Dragon Pegasus. [*J. S. Duncan.*

Order VI. PLECTOGNATHI.

The principal distinctive character of this order consists in the maxillary bone being firmly attached to the side of the intermaxillary, which alone forms the jaw, and to which the palatine arch is dovetailed by a suture with the cranium, and consequently has no power of motion. The opercula and rays are concealed under a thick skin, and nothing is seen externally but a small branchial cleft. Almost all the fishes of this order have a swimming bladder of considerable size.

americanus, *Cuv.*—Patched File-fish.—*Shaw.*

[*J. S. Duncan.*

ion triqueter, *Bloch.*—Triangular Trunk-fish. (Mus.

bicaudalis, *Bloch.*—Biaculated Trunk-fish. (Mus.

igonus, *Bloch.*—Trigonal Trunk-fish. (Mus. Tradesc.)

ion quadricornis, *Bloch.*—Four-horned Trunk-fish.

sc.)

irritus, *Bloch.*

[*J. S. Duncan.*

Second Series.

OPTERYGII (CARTILAGINOUS FISHES).

Order I. ELEUTHEROBRANCHII

(With free gills).

.....?—The Sturgeon. (Mus. Tradesc.)

PENTOBRANCHII (*with fixed gills*).

First family, PLAGIOSTOMI, *Desm.*

ulus, *Linn.*—Scyllium, *Cuv.*—Spotted Shark or Dog-

g of the same.

[*J. S. Duncan.*

- 113, 114. *Squalus Catulus*.—The same. (young.) [Dr. Sibthorp.]
 115. *Squalus Catulus*.—The same. (jaws.)
 116—118. *Squalus Carcharias*, Linn.—Jaws of the white Shark.
 (Musc. Tradesc.)
 119. *Squalus Glaucus*, Linn.—*Carcharias*, Cuv.—Head of the Blue Shark. (Musc. Tradesc.)
 120. *Squalus Vulpes*, Rondel.—Fox Shark, Shaw,—or long tailed Shark, Pennt. [Rev. Dr. Buckland.]
 121—124. Jaws of the same. (Musc. Tradesc.)
 125. *Squalus galeus*, Linn.—*Galeus*, Cuv.—The Tope, Pennt. [Mr. Hewlett, St. Giles's.]
 126. *Squalus mustellus*, Linn.—*Mustelus*, Cuv.—The smooth Hound, Pennt. (young.) [Dr. Sibthorp.]
 127. Jaws of the same? (Musc. Tradesc.)
 128. Vertebræ of a Shark.
 129. *Pristis antiquorum*, Lath.—Saw-fish. [W. Bennet, Esq. Farrington House, Berks.]
 130. *Pristis antiquorum*, Lath.—The same. [J. S. Duncan.]
 131. *Pristis antiquorum*, Lath.—The same. (Musc. Tradesc.)
 132—136. Beaks of the Saw-fish, of various magnitudes. (Musc. Tradesc.)
 137. *Torpedo vulgaris*, Cuv.—The Torpedo. (*in spirits*.) [Dr. Sibthorp.]
 138. *Raia clavata*, Linn.—The Thornback. [Dr. S.]
 139. *Raia miraletus*, Linn.—Mirror Ray. [Dr. S.]
 140. *Raia undulata*, Cope.—Undulated Ray.
 141. *Raia*.....?
 142. Tail of a Ray.
 143. Palate of a large species of Ray.—E. India. [Miss Crawley, Bath.]
- Second family, CYCLOSTOMA.
144. *Petromyzon fluviatilis*, Linn.—River Lamprey.
 145. ——— branchialis, Linn.—*Ammocetes*, Dum.—Pride of the Isis.

INVERTEBRATA.

Invertebral Animals.

The animals destitute of a vertebral column and bony skeleton, form the second and by far the most numerous group of living beings.

The following remarkable distinction between the vertebral and the invertebral animals is observable, viz. that the bones and hard parts of the former are more or less formed of phosphate of lime; whereas the hard parts of the latter, such as the shells of the Mollusca and Crustacea, and the stony matter of Corals and Madrepores, are chiefly composed of carbonate of lime.

In the arrangement of this part of the animal kingdom the classification of Lamark, as given in his celebrated work the *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, is chiefly followed in the invertebrated animals.

RADIATA OR ZOOPHYTES.

This division includes the most simple forms of animated nature, and although varying considerably in the several classes, all shew traces, more or less distinct, of radiation from a common centre.

POLYPI POLYPIFERI.

In this order, the animals are composite, inhabiting in numbers a single habitaculum or polyparia, with a community of nutriment and volition.

SPONGES.

Among Zoophytes, the lowest station in the scale of organization is occupied by the tribes of Porifera, the name given by Dr. Grant to the animals which form the various species of sponge, and which are found in such multitudes on every rocky coast of the ocean, from the shores of Greenland to those of Australia. They adhere to and spread over the surface of rocks and marine animals, to which they are so firmly attached, that they cannot be removed without lacerating and injuring their bodies.

The material of which the fleshy part of a sponge is composed, is of so tender and gelatinous a nature, that the slightest pressure is sufficient to tear it asunder, and allow the fluid parts to escape; and the whole soon melts away into a thin oily liquid. When examined with the microscope, the soft flesh is seen to contain a number of minute

grains, disseminated through a transparent jelly. Every part of the surface of a living sponge presents to the eye two kinds of orifices, the former having a rounded shape and generally raised margins, which form projecting papillæ, the smaller being much more numerous, and exceedingly minute, and constituting what are termed the pores of the sponge. Sponges are reproduced by gemmules that are projected from the interior canals of the parent. These float about for two or three days, and then adhere to some solid substance, and the sponge is increased in size by the aggregation of many individuals.

SPONGES.—ALCYONIA, &c.

1. *Spongia lacinulosa*, *Lam.*—*Officinalis*, *Esper.*
2. ——— *cellulosa*, *Lam.*—Cellular Sponge.
3. ——— *carbonaria*.—*Basta*, *Esper.*—Coal Sponge.
4. ——— *sinuosa*.—Sinuous Sponge.
5. ——— *filamentosa*.—Filamentous Sponge.
6. ——— *pluriloba*.—Many-lobed sponge.
7. ——— *lobata*, *Esper.*
8. ———
9. ———
10. ——— *cannabina*, *Esper.*
11. ———
12. ——— *crispata*, *Esper.*
13. ——— *fistularis*, *Esper.*—Candle of the Sea.
14. ——— *crateriformis*, *Pallas.*—*Stellifera*, *Lam.*—Starry Sponge.
15. ——— *aculeata*, *Esper.*
16. ——— *digitalis*, *Lam.*—Fingered Sponge.
17. ——— *muricata*, *Esper.*
18. ——— *scyphiformis*, *Esper.*
19. ———
- 20, 21. — *cyathina*.—Goblet-formed Sponge.
22. ——— *cactiformis*.—Artichoke Sponge.
23. ——— *pavonia*.—Peacock's-tail Sponge.
24. ——— *lactuca*, *Esper.*
- 25, 26. — *radiciformis*, *Lam.*—Root-shaped Sponge.
27. ———
28. ——— *frondosa*, *Esper.*
29. *Alcyonium asbestinum*, *Pallas.*
30. *Pennatula phosphorea*, *Linn.* (fragments of.)

CORALS, &c.

Polypes having a more or less solid calcareous substance, containing cells in which the animals are situated. Corals exhibit a reticulated body, formed of small membranes, with numberless vessels and glands, filled with a milky juice, which appears to unite the rind with the axis: this reticulated body is found in all corticiferous polypidons: the rind is of a less deep colour, of a smooth substance, and formed of small membranes and slender filaments. It is pierced by tubes or vessels, and covered with tubercles, which are thinly scattered and have a large base, the summit of which is terminated by an opening divided into eight parts. In the interior is found a cavity, which contains a white and almost transparent polypus. Its mouth is surrounded by eight conical tentacula, slightly compressed and ciliated on their borders. Coral is found in different parts of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and other parts of the world. It grows in all directions, and each trunk forms a perpendicular to the level from whence it springs. In the South Sea, large islands have been formed by these minute animals.

31. *Sertularia abietina*, *Linn.*—Fir Sertularia.
32. ——— *cupressina*, *Linn.*—Cypress Sertularia.
33. *Antennularia ramosa*, *Lam.*—*Sertularia antennina*, *Ellis.*
34. *Plumaria myriophylla*, *Lam.*—*Sertularia*, *Ellis.*
35. *Eschara foliacea*, *Lam.*—*Millepora*, *Linn.*
36. *Retepora cellulosa*, *Lam.*—*Millepora*, *Linn.*
37. *Millepora complanata*, *Lam.*
38. ——— *alcicornis*, *Linn.*
39. *Tubipora musica*, *Linn.*
40. *Sarcinula organa*, *Lam.*?
41. *Fungia agariciformis*, *Lam.*—*Madrepora fungites*, *Linn.*
42. *Meandrina cerebriformis*, *Lam.*—Brain-Stone.
43. ——— *areolata*, *Lam.*
44. ———?
45. ———?
46. *Astrea argus*, *Lam.*—*Madrepora cavernosa*, *Esper.*
47. ——— *pleiades*, *Lam.*—*Madrepora*, *Solander and Ellis.*
- 48, 49. ——— *astroites*.—*Madrepora*, *Esper.*
- 49^a. ———?
50. *Porites clavaria*, *Lam.*—*Madrepora Porites*, *Esper.*
51. ——— (variety).
52. ——— (variety).
53. ——— *furcata*, *Lam.*
54. ——— *furcata*, *Lam.*
- 54^a. ———?

55. *Madrepora abrotanoides*, *Lam.*?
 56. ———— *muricata*, formed on *Madr. filograna*, *Esper.*
 57. ———— *muricata*, var.
 58. ———— *muricata*, var.
 59. ———— *muricata*, var.
 60, 61. *Oculina virginea*, *Lam.*—*Madr. virginea*, *Esper.*
 62, 63. ———— *hirtella*, *Lam.*
 64–66. ———— *prolifera*, *Lam.*
 67, 68. *Caryophyllia ramea*, *Lam.*—*Madr. ramea*, *Linn.*
 69. *Corallium rubrum*, *Lam.*—*Isis nobilis*, *Linn.*
 70, 71. *Melitea ochracea*, *Lam.*—*Isis ochracea*, *Linn.*
 72. *Antipathes cupressus*, *Lam.*
 73. *Gorgonia flabellum* *Lam.*—Flabellated *Gorgonia*.
 74. ———— *flabellum*, *Knorr.*
 75. ———— *anceps*, *Lam.*—Two-edged *Gorgonia*.
 76. ———— *verrucosa*, *Lam.*—Warty *Gorgonia*.
 77. ———— *placomus*, *Linn.*—Flat *Gorgonia*.
 78. ———— *antipathes*.
 79. ———— *decoricata*.
 80. ———— *decoricata*?—Bermuda.
 81. ———— *viminalis*, *Pallas.*—Supple *Gorgonia*.
 82. ———— *pinnata*, *Lam.*—*G. acerosa*, *Esper.*
 83. *Corallina*.....?
 84. ————?
 85. ———— *crispata*?

Class, ACALEPHA, *Cuv.*

Commonly called sea-nettles. Body gelatinous, circular and radiated, with the skin soft and transparent, susceptible of contraction and dilatation.

86. *Velella limbosa*, *Lam.*—*Medusa*, *Linn.*

Class, ECHINODERMATA.

Body suborbicular, with a coriaceous or crustaceous covering, radiated, destitute of head, eyes, and articulated feet; mouth inferior, simple, or multiform; organs of digestion compound; exterior tubes or pores for respiration.

The Echinodermata are all marine animals. Their radiated structure, both externally and internally, forms a distinctive character. The body is generally orbicular, covered with a skin or a crustaceous or calcareous envelope, and often armed with tubercles, or jointed and

movable spines. The interior cavity is provided with distinct viscera, and a kind of vascular system maintains a communication with the different parts of the intestine and with the organs of respiration. These organs consist of pores, or orifices, or exterior tubes, for the passage of the water. The animals of this class are destitute of head, eyes, and articulated feet; their nervous system is indistinctly traced, and their organs of motion are extremely imperfect.

- 87, 88. *Comatula solaris*, *Lam.*
 89. ———— *fimbriata*, *Lam.*—*Stella Chinensis*, *Petiv.*
 90. *Ophiura*?
 91. ———— *filiformis*, *Lam.*—*Asterias filiformis*, *Muller.*
 92, 93. *Asterias reticulata*, *Lam.*
 94. ———— *equestris*, *Lam.*
 95, 96. ———— *papposa* *Lam.*
 97—99. ———— *rubens*, *Lam.*
 100. ———— *laevigata*, *Lam.*
 101. *Scutella digitata*, *Lam.*—*Echinus decadactylos*, *Gmel.*
 102. ———— *emarginata*, *Lam.*—*Echinodiscus emarginatus*, *Klein.*
 103. *Clypeaster scutiformis*, *Lam.*
 104. *Fibularia ovulum*, *Lam.*—*Spatangus pusillus*, *Muller.*
 105—108. *Spatangus purpureus*.
 109. ————? *Cordated Echinus*, *Pennl.*
 110—112. ———— *pectoralis*.
 113. *Echinus esculentus*, *Linn.* with the spines attached.
 114. ———— *esculentus*, *Linn.* with the spines removed.
 115, 116. — *violacei coloris*, *Seba.*
 117. ————? with the spines partly abraded.
 118. ———— *coronalis*, *Lam.*
 119. ———— *Persicus*, *Seba.*
 120, 121. —? with the spines attached.
 122. ———— *subangularis*, *Lam.*—*Cid. angulosa*, *Klein.*
 123. Mouth and dentary apparatus of *Ech. esculentus*.
 124, 125. *Echinus mammillatus*, *Linn.*
 126, 127. *Cidarites elliptica*, *Klein.*
 128. ———— *diadema*.—*Ech. cidaris*, *Knorr.*
 129. ————?—New Holland.
 130. ————?—New Holland.
 131. ———— *variolata*, *Klein.*
 132. ————?
 133, 134. Spines from different species of *Echini*.

SHELLS^a.

All shells are composed of two portions, the one consisting of particles of carbonate of lime, the other having the character of an animal substance, and corresponding in its chemical properties, either to albumen or to gelatine. The mode in which these two constituent parts are united, as well as the nature of the animal portion, differs much in different kinds of shells; and it is chiefly in reference to these circumstances that naturalists have divided them into three classes, namely, the membranous, porcellaneous, and vitreous shells. The growth of shell is the result of successive additions made to its surface by a secretion in the organized fleshy substance called the mantle. The calcareous matter which exudes from the mantle in this process is at first fluid and glutinous, but it soon hardens, and consolidates into the dense substance of the shell. The particles of carbonate of lime are either agglutinated together by a liquid animal cement, which makes them into a dense and hard substance, resembling porcelain, or they are deposited in a bed of membranous texture, having already the properties of a solid and elastic plate. This explains the laminated structure possessed by many shells of this class, such as that of the oyster, of which the laminæ are easily separable, being merely agglutinated together like the component leaves of a sheet of pasteboard.

Class, ANNULATA, *Lamarck*.

Order, ANNULATA SEDENTARIA, *Lamarck*.

The animals of this order are constantly enclosed in sheaths or tubes, from which they never depart, and which are almost always closed on the sides. These tubes are either membranaceous or horny, more or less incrustated externally with grains of sand and fragments of shells, or solid, calcareous, and homogeneous. They are generally attached to marine substances. The animal inhabitant is elongated, vermiform, with the sides of the body furnished with bundles of subulate bristles, in general very short, and hooked bristles, to enable it to move in the tube to which it is attached: Lamarck (whose arrangement is here followed, as well as in the Mollusca) divides this order into four families, Dorsalia, Maldania, Amphitritea, and Serpula.

^a The principal contributors to this department of the Museum have been Dr. Lister, Dr. Plott, Miss Pugh, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Buckland, and the late keeper of the Museum, J. S. Duncan, Esq.

First family, DORSALIA ^a.

- 1.
- Siliquaria muricata*
- ,
- Lam.*

Second Family, MALDANIA.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2. <i>Dentalium elephantinum.</i> | 4. <i>Dentalium striatum.</i> D. fossile? |
| 3. ——— novemcostatum. | <i>Gmel.</i> |

Third family, AMPHITRITEA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. <i>Pectinaria Belgica.</i> | 9. <i>Sabellaria Belgica.</i> |
| 6. <i>Sabellaria alveolata.</i> | 10. <i>Terebella conchilega.</i> |
| 7. ——— crassissima. | 11. <i>Amphitre vesiculosa.</i> |
| 8. ——— Belgica. | |

Fourth family, SERPULA.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. <i>Spirorbis nautiloides.</i> | 16. <i>Spirorbis vermicella.</i> |
| 13. ——— vermicularis. | 17. ——— tubularia. |
| 14. ——— intestinum. | 18. <i>Galeolaria elongata.</i> |
| 15. ——— glomerata. | |

MOLLUSCA.

Class CIRRIPEDA, *Lamarck.**(Mollusca Cirrhopoda, Cuv.)*

A vast multitude of species, possessing in common many physiological characters, are comprehended in this extensive class. In all, as the name denotes, the body is of soft consistence; and it is enclosed more or less completely in a muscular envelope, called the *mantle*, composed of a layer of contractile fibres, which are interwoven with the soft and elastic integument. Openings are left in this mantle for the admission of the external fluid to the mouth and to the respiratory organs, and also for the occasional protrusion of the head and the foot when these organs exist.

The greater number of the Mollusca are imperfectly furnished with organs of locomotion, and some, as the oyster and limpet, are as stationary as the Zoophytes. Some Mollusca have internal shells for the defence and support of particular organs; some have external shells; others have shells which are partly external and partly internal.

Animals soft, without head or eyes, testaceous fixed body as if reversed, not articulated, having mantle, with cirrous many-jointed tentacular arms, on the upper part. Mouth rather inferior, not project-

^a From *dorsum*, the back.

ing; jaws transverse toothed, disposed in pairs. Number of arms various, unequal, arranged in two rows, each composed of two setaceous, many-jointed, fringed cirri, covered with a horny integument, supported on a common pedicle. A trumpet-shaped tube, terminated by the anus.

Medulla longitudinal, knotty; branchiæ external, sometimes concealed; circulation by a heart and vessels. Shell multivalve, sessile, or elevated on a flexible, tendinous pedicle; valves unequal, sometimes movable, sometime fixed, covered internally by the mantle.

Lamarck divides this class into two orders :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sessilia Cirripeda. | 2. Pedunculata Cirripeda. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

Order I. SESSILIA CIRRIPEDA.

Body without pedicles, enclosed in a shell, fixed immediately on marine substances. Mouth in the upper anterior part of the body.

LEPAS, *Linn.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19. Tubicinella balænarum. | 25. Balanus fistulanus. |
| 20. Coronula balænaris. | 26. ——— |
| (<i>Lepas tracheiformis</i> , Wood.) | 27. ——— |
| 21, 22. Balanus tintinnabulum. | 28. Acasta Montagui. |
| 23. ——— | 29, 30. Creusia verruca. |
| 24. ——— punctatus. | 31. Pyrgoma cancellata. |

Order II. PEDUNCULATA CIRRIPEDA.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 32. Anatifa lævis. | 35. Pollicipes cornucopia. |
| 33, 33 ^a . — lævis. | 36, 37. — scalpellum. |
| 34. The same attached to wood,
pierced by Pholas. | 38. Cineras vittata. |

Class CONCHIFERA, *Lamarck*^b.

(*Mollusca Acephala*, Cuv.)

Animals soft, inarticulate, always fixed in a bivalve shell; without head or eyes; mouth naked, concealed, not furnished with any hard parts; the whole body covered with a large mantle, forming two

^b From *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.

lamellar lobes; lamina often free, sometimes united before. Generation oviparous, without copulation.

Branchiæ external, situated on both sides, between the body and the mantle. Circulation simple; heart with only one ventricle. Some ganglia, various nerves, but no ganglionated medullary cord.

Shell always bivalve, wholly or partly covering the animal, sometimes free, sometimes fixed, the valves generally united on one side by a hinge, or ligament. Shell sometimes increased by accessory testaceous pieces, not belonging to the valves.

The ligament of the valves is sometimes external, sometimes internal; in either case it serves both to keep the valves together, and to open and shut them.

The conchifera have no internal shells; they are all aquatic, some living in fresh, others in salt water. Most of them are free, some are fixed to marine bodies by their shell, and others by corneous filaments, to which the name of byssus has been appropriated.

This class contains nineteen families, and is divided into two orders, viz. Conchifera bimusculosa, and Conchifera unimusculosa.

Order I. CONCHIFERA BIMUSCULOSA.

First Section. CRASSIPEDA^c, consisting of four families.

First family, TUBICOLARIA^d.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 39. <i>Aspergillum Javanum</i> . | 43. Fragment of a large log of |
| 40. <i>Teredo navalis</i> , animal of
(<i>in spirits</i>). | wood pierced by <i>Teredo</i> , pick-
ed up near Fernando Po. |
| 41. ——— valves of, contained
in the tube. | [<i>Capt. Cole, R. N. 1828.</i> |
| 42. ——— <i>Xylotrea, Leach.</i> | 44. A similar specimen pierced by
a larger species of <i>Teredo</i> . |

Second family, PHOLADARIA^e.

These are borers, and bury themselves in stone, wood, and madreporic masses, or the sands.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 45. <i>Pholas costata</i> . | 49. <i>Pholas candida</i> . |
| 46. ——— <i>dactylus</i> . | 50. ——— <i>papyracea</i> . |
| 47. ——— <i>dactylus</i> , with the ani-
mal preserved. | 51. ——— <i>crispata</i> . |
| 48. Fragment of <i>Lias</i> perforated
by <i>Pholades</i> . | 52. <i>Gastrochæna cuneiformis</i> .—
<i>Pho. hians, Gmel.</i> |

Third family, SOLENACEA^f.

Animals of this family bury themselves in sand, but do not perforate stone or wood.

^c From *crassus* and *pes*, i. e. thick-footed. ^d From *tubus* a tube, and *colo*, to inhabit.
^e Φωλεος, *latibulum*, a burrow. ^f Σωλην, a pipe or tube.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 53. <i>Solen vagina</i> . | 58. <i>Solen cultellus</i> . |
| 54, 55. — <i>ensis</i> . | 59. — <i>radiatus</i> . |
| 56. — <i>pygmaeus</i> . | 60. <i>Glycimeris siliqua</i> . |
| 57. — <i>legumen</i> . | |

Fourth family, MYARIA ϵ .

The Myæ bury themselves in the sand.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 61. <i>Mya truncata</i> . | 63. <i>Anatina truncata</i> . |
| 62. — <i>arenaria</i> . | |

Second Section. TENUIPEDA ^h, containing four families.First family, MACTRACEA ⁱ.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 64. <i>Lutraria solenoides</i> . | 74. <i>Mactra violacea</i> . |
| 65. — <i>elliptica</i> . | 75. <i>Crassatella rostrata</i> . |
| 66. — <i>compressa</i> . | 76. <i>Erycina cuneata</i> . |
| 67. — <i>convexa</i> . | 77. <i>Solemya Mediterranea</i> . |
| 68. <i>Mactra-gigantea</i> . | 78. — <i>Mediterranea</i> . |
| 69. — <i>stultorum</i> . | 79. <i>Amphidesma variegata</i> . |
| 70. — <i>solida</i> . | 80. — <i>Boysii</i> . |
| 71. — <i>squalida</i> . | 81. — <i>tenuis</i> . |
| 72. — <i>triangularis</i> . | 82. — <i>flexuosa</i> . |
| 73. — <i>crassatella</i> . | |

Second family, CORBULA ^k.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 83. <i>Corbula nucleus</i> . | 85. <i>Pandora obtusa</i> . |
| 84. <i>Pandora rostrata</i> . | |

Third family, LITHOPHAGA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 86, 87. <i>Saxicava rugosa</i> . | 89. <i>Petricola lamellosa</i> . |
| 88. <i>Petricola striata</i> . | 90. <i>Venerupis perforans</i> . |

Fourth family, NYMPHACEA.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 91. <i>Sanguinolaria rugosa</i> . | 102. <i>Tellina rosea</i> . |
| 92, 93. <i>Psammobia virgata</i> . | 103. —? |
| 94. — <i>feroensis</i> . | 104. — <i>tenuis</i> . |
| 95. — <i>florida</i> . | 105. — <i>fabula</i> . |
| 96. — <i>donacina</i> . | 106. — <i>scobinata</i> . |
| 97. — <i>fragilis</i> . | 107. — <i>lingua felis</i> . |
| 98. — <i>violacea</i> . | 108. — <i>donacina</i> . |
| 99. <i>Tellina radiata</i> . | 109. — <i>crassis</i> . |
| 100. — <i>virgata</i> . | 110. — <i>suborbicularis</i> . |
| 101. — <i>rostrata</i> . | 111. — <i>bimaculata</i> . |

ϵ Mus, a muscle. ^h Slender-footed.
corbula, a little basket.

ⁱ From *mactra*, a kneading-trough.

^k From

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 112. <i>Tellina solidula</i> . | 119. <i>Donax denticulata</i> . |
| 113. ——— <i>Timorensis</i> . | 120. ——— <i>meroe</i> . |
| 114. <i>Lucina radula</i> . | 121. ——— <i>scripta</i> . |
| 115. ——— <i>carnaria</i> . | 122. ——— <i>trunculus</i> . |
| 116. ——— <i>undata</i> . | 123. <i>Capsa Brasiliensis</i> . |
| 117. <i>Donax cuneata</i> . | 124. <i>Crassina danmoniensis</i> . |
| 118. ——— <i>Caianensis</i> . | |

Fifth Family, CONCHÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 125. <i>Cyclas rivicola</i> . | 144. <i>Cytherea pectinata</i> . |
| 126. ——— <i>pusilla</i> . | 145. <i>Venus reticulata</i> . |
| 127, 128. — <i>cornea</i> . | 146. ——— <i>verrucosa</i> . |
| 129. <i>Cyrena</i> | 147. ——— <i>gallina</i> . |
| 130. <i>Cyprina Islandica</i> . | 148. ——— <i>geographica</i> ? |
| 131. ——— <i>Islandica</i> . | 149. ——— <i>adpersa</i> . |
| 132. ——— <i>Islandica</i> (polished). | 150. ——— <i>textile</i> ? |
| 133. <i>Cytherea erycina</i> . | 151. ——— <i>papilionacea</i> . |
| 134. ——— <i>chione</i> . | 152. ——— <i>decussata</i> . |
| 135. ——— <i>chione</i> , var. | 153. ——— <i>pullastra</i> . |
| 136. ——— <i>hebræa</i> . | 154. ——— |
| 137. ——— <i>castrensis</i> . | 155. ——— <i>aurea</i> . |
| 138. ——— <i>ornata</i> . | 156. ——— <i>virginea</i> . |
| 139. ——— <i>dione</i> . | 157. ——— |
| 140. ——— <i>concentrica</i> . | 158. ——— <i>marmorata</i> . |
| 141. ——— <i>scripta</i> . | 159. ——— <i>ovata</i> . |
| 142. ——— | 160. <i>Venericardia</i> . |
| 143. ——— <i>gibbia</i> . | |

Sixth Family, CARDIACEA¹.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 161. <i>Cardium costatum</i> . | 171. <i>Cardium biradiatum</i> . |
| 162, 163. — <i>echinatum</i> . | 172. ——— <i>cardissa</i> . |
| 164. ——— <i>glaucum</i> . | 173. <i>Cardita sulcata</i> . |
| 165. ——— <i>exiguum</i> . | 174. ——— |
| 166. ——— <i>medium</i> . | 175. <i>Cypricardia angulata</i> . |
| 167. ——— <i>retusum</i> . | 176. <i>Hiatella arctica</i> .— <i>Mya arctica</i> , <i>Linn</i> . |
| 168. ——— | 177. <i>Isocardia cor</i> . |
| 169. ——— <i>læve</i> . | |
| 170. ——— <i>lævigatum</i> . | |

Seventh Family, ARCACEA^m. (*Arca*, Linn.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 178. <i>Cucullæa auriculifera</i> . | 181. <i>Arca fusca</i> . |
| 179. ——— <i>auriculifera</i> ... | 182. ——— <i>antiquata</i> . |
| 180. <i>Arca Noë</i> . | 183. ——— <i>inæquivalvis</i> . |

¹ From *καρδια*, *cor*, a heart.^m From *arca*, a chest or ark.

184. *Arca perforans*.
 185. — *senilis*.
 186, 187. *Pectunculus glycymeris*.
 188. *Pectunculus undulatus*.
 189. *Nucula margaritacea*.

Ninth Family, NAIADA. (*Mya*, Linn.)

190. *Unio sinuata*.
 191. — *ovata*.
 192. — *pictorum*.
 193. — *recta*, *Lam.*—Ohio.
 194. — *alata*.—*Symphnota alata*, *Lea.*—Ohio.
 195. — *complanata*, *Soland.*—Pennsylvania.
 196. — *siliquoideus*, *Barnes.*—Ohio.
 197. — *cariosa*, *Say.*—Ohio.
 198. — *triangularis*, *Barnes.*—Ohio.
 199. — *decisa*, *Lea.*—Alabama?
 200. — *Æsopus*.—Ohio.
 201. — *circulus*, *Lea.*—Ohio.
 202. — *elipsis*, *Lea.*—Ohio.
 203. — *zigzag*, *Lea.*—Ohio.
 204. — *foliata*, *Hildreth.*—Ohio.
 205. — *perplexa*, *Lea.*—Ohio.
 206. — *Metanever*, *Rafin.*—Ohio.
 207, 208. *Anodonta cygnea*.
 209. ————— *rubens*.

Tenth Family, CHAMACEÆ. (*Chama*, Linn.)

- 210, 211. *Chama lazarus*. 211^a, 211^b. *Etheria elliptica*.

Order II. CONCHIFERA UNIMUSCULOSA.

This order consists of three sections.

FIRST SECTION.

Ligament marginal, elongated on the edge, sublinear.

Most of the shells of this section adhere to marine substances by a byssus; several are equivalve, not foliated.

First Family, TRIDACNA.ⁿ

212. *Tridacna gigas* in various stages of growth.
 213—216. *Tridacna squamosa*, exhibiting various stages of growth.
 217. *Hippopus maculatus*.

ⁿ From *τρις*, three, and *δακνω*, to bite. A name given to a kind of oyster, so large as to require to be eaten in three pieces. Plin. 32^b.

Second Family, MYTILACEA. (*Mytilus*, Linn.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 218. <i>Modiola papuana</i> . | 227. <i>Mytilus polymorpheus</i> . |
| 219. ——— <i>sulcata</i> . | 228. ———? |
| 220. ——— <i> barbata</i> . | 229. ——— <i> smaragdinus</i> . |
| 221. ———? | 230. ——— <i> edulis</i> . |
| 222. ——— <i> discors</i> . | 231. ——— <i> pellucidus</i> . |
| 223. ——— <i> discrepans</i> . | 232. ——— <i> discors</i> . |
| 224. ——— <i> Gibbsii</i> . | 233, 234. <i>Pinna rudis</i> with the
byssus or beard. |
| 225. ——— <i> lithophaga</i> . | 235. <i>Pinna nobilis</i> . |
| 226. <i>Mytilus polymorpheus</i> at-
tached to <i>Anatina cygnæa</i> . | 236. ——— <i> carnea</i> ? |

Third Family, MALLEACEA. (*Ostrea*, Linn.)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 237. <i>Crenatula mytiloides</i> . | 242. <i>Avicula heteroptera</i> . |
| 238. ———? | 243. <i>Meleagrina margaritifera</i> .
Five specimens in different
stages of growth. |
| 239. <i>Perna ephippium</i> . | 244. <i>Meleagrina squamosa</i> . |
| 240. <i>Malleus vulgaris</i> . | |
| 241. <i>Avicula radiata</i> . | |

SECOND SECTION.

Ligaments not marginal, contracted into a short space below the beaks, and not forming a tendinous cord under the shell.

The shells of this section are well distinguished from those of the preceding, by the form and situation of the ligament. They are generally auriculated at the base or extremity of the cardinal margin. They are all inequivalve, for, though in many the valves are of the same size, one of them is always more convex than the other.

First Family, PECTINIDA. (*Ostrea*, Linn.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 245. <i>Lima squamosa</i> . | 254. <i>Pecten irradians</i> . |
| 246. ——— <i> glacialis</i> . | 255. ——— <i> histrionicus</i> . |
| 247. <i>Pecten maximus</i> . | 256. ——— <i> sinuosus</i> . |
| 248. ——— <i> Jacobæus</i> . | 257. ——— <i> obsoletus</i> . |
| 249. ———? | 258. ——— <i> varius</i> . |
| 250. ——— <i> plica</i> . | 259. ———? |
| 251. ——— <i> opercularis</i> . | 260. <i>Plicatula cristata</i> . |
| 252. ——— <i> subrufus</i> . | 261. <i>Spondylus gæderopus</i> . |
| 253. ——— <i> lineatus</i> . | 262—264. ——— <i> gæderopus</i> . |

Second Family, OSTRACEA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 265. <i>Ostrea edulis</i> . | 267. <i>Ostrea parasitica</i> . |
| 266. ——— <i> parasitica</i> . | 268. ——— <i> Virginica</i> . |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 269. <i>Ostrea plicatula</i> . | 273. <i>Anomia ephippium</i> . |
| 270. <i>Vulsella spongiarum</i> . | 274. ———— <i>electrica</i> . |
| 271, 272. <i>Placuna sella</i> . | 275. ———— <i>aculeata</i> , <i>Montague</i> . |

THIRD SECTION.

Ligament either none or unknown; or represented by a tendinous cord which is merely the extremity of the muscle of attachment of the animal, and which passing through a hole in the large beak of the shell, fixes itself to foreign substances, but by no means serves to support the valves. This section contains two families.

First Family, RUDISTA.

The shells of this family, except *Crania personata* (*Anomia Cranio-laris*, *Linn.*) are all fossil shells.

Second Family, BRACHIOPODA.^o

- | | |
|---|--|
| 276, 277. <i>Terebratula Caput Ser-</i> | 281. <i>Terebratula</i> (<i>fossil</i>). |
| <i>pentis</i> . | 282. ———— (<i>fossil</i>). |
| 278. <i>Terebratula psittacea</i> . | 283. <i>Lingula anatina</i> . |
| 279. ———— (<i>fossil</i>). | (<i>Patella unguis</i> , <i>Linn.</i>) |
| 280. ———— (<i>fossil</i>). | |

Class MOLLUSCA^p, *Lamarck*.

Animals soft, inarticulated, having a head on the fore part of the body, more or less prominent; generally furnished with eyes and tentacula; sometimes surmounted by arms on the summit. Mouth short or elongated, tubular, exsertile, and usually armed with hard parts. Mantle various, either with the margins free at the sides of the body, or with the lobes united into a bag, which partly envelopes the animal. Branchiæ various, rarely symmetrical, circulation double, one particular, the other general. Heart unilocular, occasionally with two divided, very remote auricles. No gangliar medullary cord, but a few dispersed ganglia, and different nerves. Body sometimes naked, either with no internal solid parts, or enclosing a shell, or some hard substance; sometimes furnished with an external covering, or ensheathing univalve shell. Shell never composed of two opposite valves united by a hinge.

The distinguishing character of the mollusca is, that they have no vertebræ, are wholly without articulations, and have a more or less prominent head at the anterior portion of the body. They have no true lungs,

^o From *βραχιων*, an arm, and *πους*, a foot. ^p *Molluscous*, soft: an old word, nearly obsolete, from *μαλακος*.

but respire by the branchiæ. Their mouth is generally furnished with hard parts; in some it is short, and has two jaws; in others, it consists of a retractile trunk, with small teeth at its internal orifice, but no jaws.

The Mollusca, which are furnished with the trunk, as the *Buccina*, *Volutæ*, &c. are carnivorous, using it to perforate the shells of other shell-fish in order to prey on the animal within. Those with horny jaws, (the *Cephalopoda*, namely, the Cuttle fish and *Nautili*), shaped like a parrot's bill, also live on animal food. The *Limaces*, *Bulimi*, and all that have cartilaginous jaws, furnished with very minute teeth, live on herbs or fruit.

The Mollusca are in general aquatic animals. Most of them inhabit the sea; others live in fresh water; and others in moist shady places on land.

This class is divided into the five following orders. 1. *Pteropoda*. 2. *Gasteropoda*; 3. *Trachelopoda*; 4. *Cephalopoda*; 5. *Heteropoda*.

Order I. PTEROPODA.^q

No foot, or arm for crawling or seizing its prey. Two opposite and similar fins, adapted for swimming. Body free, floating.

Most of the *Pteropoda* are small animals, with no appendages, or very short ones on the head. Some have a thin cartilaginous horny shell, and some have branchial fins.

First Family, *HYALÆANA*.^r

284. *Cymbulia Peronii*.

Order II. GASTEROPODA.^s

Body straight, never spiral, nor enveloped by a shell capable of containing it wholly. Foot muscular, united to the body nearly through its whole length, situated under the belly, and used for crawling.

Some of the individuals of this order are naked, others have a dorsal, but not enveloping shell, and others have an internal shell, more or less hid under the mantle.

First Family, *TRITONIA*.

None of the animals of this family have any shell.

^q From *πτερον*, a wing, and *πους*, a foot. the belly, and *πους*, a foot.

^r From *υαλος*, glass.

^s From *γαστηρ*,

Second Family, PHYLLIDIANA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 285. <i>Chiton squamosus</i> . | 298. <i>Patella</i> |
| 286. — | 299. — <i>plicata</i> . |
| 287. — <i>piceus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> | 300. — <i>granularis</i> . |
| 288. — <i>olivaceus</i> . | 301. — |
| 289. — <i>albus</i> . <i>Turton.</i> | 302. — <i>testudinaria</i> , <i>Linn.</i> |
| 290. — <i>marginatus</i> . | 303. — <i>cærulea</i> , <i>Linn.</i> |
| 291. <i>Patella granatina</i> . | 304. — <i>leucopleura</i> . |
| 292. — <i>oculus</i> . | 305. — |
| 293. — | 306. — <i>virginica</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> |
| 294. — <i>monopsis</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> | 307. — |
| 295. — <i>barbara</i> . | 308. <i>Siphonaria concinna</i> . |
| 296. — <i>cochlear</i> . | (<i>Patella</i> .) |
| 297. — | 309. <i>Siphonaria mourut</i> . |

Third Family, SEMI-PHYLLIDIANA.

310. *Umbrella Indica*.—*Patella umbellata*, *Gmel.*

Fourth Family, CALYPTRACIANA. (*Patella*, *Linn.*)

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 311. <i>Parmophorus Australis</i> . | 318. <i>Pileopsis intorta</i> . |
| (<i>Patella ambigua</i> , <i>Chemn.</i>) | 319. <i>Calyptræa equestris</i> . |
| 312. <i>Emarginula fissura</i> . | 320. <i>Dispotia Byronensis</i> . |
| 313. <i>Fissurella Græca</i> . | 321. <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> . |
| 314. ——— <i>nodosa</i> . | 322. <i>Ancylus lacustris</i> . |
| 315. ——— <i>pustula</i> . | (<i>Oblongus</i> , <i>Donovan.</i>) |
| 316. <i>Pileopsis ungarica</i> . | 323. <i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i> . |
| 317. ——— <i>militaris</i> . | |

Fifth Family, BULLÆANA. (*Bulla*, *Linn.*)

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|--|---|
| 324. <i>Bullæa aperta</i> . | 332. <i>Bulla fragilis</i> . |
| 325. <i>Bulla lignaria</i> . | 333. — <i>fragilis</i> , with the animal preserved. |
| 326. — <i>striata</i> . | 334. — <i>truncata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> |
| 327. — <i>naucum</i> . | 335. — <i>obtusa</i> , <i>Mont.</i> |
| 328. — <i>physis</i> . | 336. — <i>cylindrica</i> . |
| 329. — <i>aplustre</i> . | 337. — <i>cylindracea</i> . |
| 330. — <i>hydatis</i> . | 338. — <i>membranacea</i> . |
| 331. — <i>amygdalus</i> , <i>Lister.</i> | |

Sixth Family, LAPLYSIANA.†

339. *Laplysia depilans*. 340. *Dolabella Rumphii*.

Seventh Family, LIMACIANA.

341. *Vitrina pellucida*, *Lam.*

† From *απλυσία*, a sponge which cannot be cleaned.

Order III. TRACHELIPODA.

Body in great measure spiral, separate from the foot, and covered by a spirivalve shell. Foot free, flat, attached to the inferior base of the neck, and formed for crawling.

All the Trachelipoda are conchiferous; their shell, generally external, is always more or less spiral. The greater part of them inhabit the sea, some live in fresh water, and others on land. The shell of the latter is not at all, or only very slightly, pearly, and generally has no other external projections than the striæ of growth.

Lamarck divides this order into two sections; 1. Those without any siphon. 2. Those with a projecting siphon.

First Section. TRACHELIPODA PHYTIPHAGA.^u

No projecting siphon; animal generally breathes by a hole. The greater part feed on vegetables, and are furnished with jaws.

First family, COLIMACEA. (*Helix*, Linn.)

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|--|---|
| 342. <i>Helix pomatia</i> . | 364. <i>Helix fusca</i> , <i>Mont.</i> |
| 343. — <i>aspersa</i> . | 365. — <i>planospira</i> . |
| 344. — <i>arbusorum</i> . | 366. <i>Carocolla acutissima</i> . |
| 345. — <i>nemoralis</i> . | 367. — <i>gualteriana</i> . |
| 346. — <i>hortensis</i> . | 368. — <i>lychnuchus</i> . |
| 347. — <i>sinuata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> | 369. — <i>lapicida</i> . |
| 348. — <i>Cantiana</i> , <i>Montague</i> . | 370. <i>Helicina neritella</i> . |
| 349. — <i>ericetorum</i> . | 371. <i>Pupa mumia</i> . |
| 350. — <i>rufescens</i> , N ^o . 2. <i>Mont.</i> | 372. — <i>uva</i> . |
| 351. — <i>apicina</i> , <i>Lam.</i> | 373. — <i>muscorum</i> . |
| (<i>Virgata</i> , <i>Mont.</i>) | 374. — <i>chrysalis</i> , <i>Turton</i> . |
| 352. — <i>rufescens</i> , <i>Mont.</i> | 375. — <i>pygmæa</i> . |
| 353. — <i>cellaria</i> , <i>Lam.</i> | 376. — <i>edentula</i> . |
| 354. — <i>rotundata</i> . | 377. <i>Clausilia laminata</i> . |
| 355. — <i>striata</i> . | 378. — <i>rugosa</i> . |
| 356. — <i>umbilicata</i> , <i>Mont.</i> | 379. — <i>perversa</i> . |
| 357. — <i>pulchella</i> <i>Lam.</i> | 380. — <i>fusca</i> . |
| 358. — <i>crystallina</i> . | 381. <i>Bulimus gonioistoma</i> . |
| 359. — <i>trochiformis</i> , <i>Mont.</i> | 382. — <i>Guadalupensis</i> . |
| 360. — <i>spinulosa</i> , <i>Mont.</i> | 383. — <i>acutus</i> . |
| 361. — <i>hæmastoma</i> , <i>Linn.</i> | 384. — <i>montanus</i> . |
| 362. — <i>zonaria</i> . | 385. — <i>hordeaceus</i> . |
| 363. — <i>vittata</i> , <i>Lister</i> . | 386. — <i>lubricus</i> . |

^u From *φυτον*, a plant, and *φαγω*, to eat.

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 387. <i>Bulimus hæmastomus</i> . | 394. <i>Auricula leporis</i> . |
| 388. <i>Achatina zebra</i> . | 395. ——— <i>scarabæa</i> . |
| 389, 390. The same, (variety.) | 396. ——— <i>minima</i> . |
| 391. ——— <i>bicarinata</i> . | 397. <i>Cyclostoma volvulus</i> . |
| 392. ——— <i>purpura</i> . | 398. ——— <i>elegans</i> . |
| 393. <i>Succinea amphibia</i> . | |

Second family, LYMNÆANA. (*Helix*, Linn.)

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 399. <i>Planorbis spirorbis</i> . | 407. <i>Lymnæa palustris</i> , <i>Mont.</i> |
| 400. ——— <i>vortex</i> . | 408. ——— <i>fragilis</i> . |
| 401. ——— <i>contortus</i> . | 409. ——— <i>foſſaria</i> . |
| 402. ——— <i>fontanus</i> . | 410. ——— <i>intermedia</i> ? |
| 403. ——— <i>albus</i> . | 411. ——— <i>ovata</i> . |
| 404. ——— <i>nautileus</i> . | 412. ——— <i>peregra</i> . |
| 405. <i>Physa fontinalis</i> . | 413. ——— <i>auricularia</i> . |
| 406. <i>Lymnæa stagnalis</i> . | 414. ——— <i>minuta</i> . |

Third family, MELANIA. ^v (*Helix*, Linn.)

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 415. <i>Melania truncata</i> . | 417. <i>Melania Byronensis</i> . |
| 416. ——— <i>decollata</i> . | 418. ——— <i>buccinoides</i> . |

Fourth family, PERISTOMIANA. (*Helix and Nerita*, Linn.)

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 419. <i>Valvata piscinalis</i> . | 422. <i>Paludina impura</i> . |
| 420. ——— <i>planorbis</i> . | 423. ——— <i>acuta</i> . |
| 421. <i>Paludina vivipara</i> . | 424. <i>Ampullaria rugosa</i> . |

Fifth family, NERITACEA. ^w (*Nerita*, Linn.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 425. <i>Navicella elliptica</i> . | 437. <i>Natica glaucina</i> . |
| 426. <i>Neritina lugubris</i> . | 438. ——— <i>canrena</i> . |
| 427. ——— <i>fluviatilis</i> . | 439. ———? |
| 428. ——— <i>viridis</i> . | 440. ——— <i>millepunctata</i> . |
| 429. ——— <i>pulligera</i> . | 441. ———? |
| 430. ——— <i>polita</i> . | 442. ——— <i>rufa</i> . |
| 431. ——— <i>textilis</i> . | 443. ———? |
| 432. ——— <i>atrata</i> . | 444. ——— <i>melanostoma</i> . |
| 433. ——— <i>lineola</i> . | 445. ——— <i>cancellata</i> . |
| 434. ———? | 446. ——— <i>albumen</i> . |
| 435. ——— <i>versicolor</i> . | 447. ——— <i>mammilla</i> . |
| 436. ———? | |

Sixth family, IANTHINA. ^x

448. *Ianthina communis*. (*Helix janthina*, Linn.)

^v From *μελας*, black. ^w *Νηριτης*, *concha marina*, from *νω*, to swim. ^x From *ianthum*, a violet.

Seventh family, MACROSTOMIA.^y (*Haliotis*, Linn.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 449. <i>Sigaretus haliotoideus</i> . | 453. ————— |? |
| (<i>Helix</i> , Linn.) | 454—456. <i>Haliotis</i> Midæ. | |
| 450. ————— <i>cancellatus</i> . | 457. ————— | <i>Iris</i> . |
| 451. ————— <i>concauus</i> . | 458. ————— | <i>lamellosa</i> . |
| 452. <i>Stomatella imbricata</i> . | 459. ————— | <i>tuberculata</i> . |
| (<i>Patella lutea</i> , Linn.) | | |

Eighth family, PLICACEA.^z

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 460. <i>Tornatella fasciata</i> . | 461. <i>Tornatella solidula</i> . |
| (<i>Voluta tornatilis</i> , Linn.) | 462. <i>Pyramidella maculosa</i> , Lam. |

Ninth family, SCALARIANA.^a (*Turbo*, Linn.)

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 463. <i>Scalaria pretiosa</i> . | 465. <i>Delphinula laciniata</i> . |
| 464. ————— <i>communis</i> . | 466. ————— <i>distorta</i> . |

Tenth family, TURBINACEA.^b

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 467. <i>Solarium perspectivum</i> . | 491—493. <i>Turbo marmoratus</i> , |
| (<i>Trochus</i> , Linn.) | with the epidermis removed. |
| 468. <i>Rotella lineolata</i> . | 494. <i>Turbo radiatus</i> . |
| 469. ————— | 495. ——— <i>margaritaceus</i> . |
| 470. <i>Trochus Niloticus</i> . | 496. ——— |
| 471.—473. The same, with the | 497. ——— |
| epidermis removed. | 498. ——— <i>Petholatus</i> . |
| 474. ——— <i>Indicus</i> . | 499. ——— |
| 475. ——— <i>stellatus</i> . | 500, 501. <i>Turbo pica</i> . |
| 476. ——— <i>obeliscus</i> . | 502. <i>Turbo rugosus</i> . |
| 477. ——— | 503. ——— <i>muricatus</i> . |
| 478. ——— <i>pyramidalis</i> . | 504. ——— |
| 479. ——— <i>argyrostomus</i> . | 505. ——— |
| 480. ——— <i>crassus</i> . | 506. ——— <i>littoreus</i> . |
| 481. ——— <i>exiguus</i> . | 507. ——— |
| (<i>Trochus erythroleucos</i> , Gmel.) | 508. ——— <i>crassior</i> . |
| 482. ——— <i>Montacuti</i> . | 509. ——— <i>pullus</i> . |
| 483. ——— <i>ziphyphinus</i> , | 510. ——— <i>cimex</i> . |
| 484. ——— <i>magus</i> . | —— <i>striatulus</i> |
| 485. ——— <i>aglutinans</i> . | —— <i>elegantissimus</i> . |
| 486. ——— <i>tuber</i> . | —— <i>canalis</i> . |
| 487. ——— <i>tumidus</i> . | —— <i>petræus</i> . |
| 488. ——— <i>Pharaonis</i> . | 511. ——— <i>labriosus</i> . |
| 489. <i>Monodonta labio</i> . | —— <i>parvus</i> . |
| 490. <i>Turbo marmoratus</i> . | —— <i>ventrosus</i> . |

^y From *μακρος*, large, and *στομα*, a mouth. ^z From *πlico*, to fold. ^a From *scala*, a flight of steps. ^b From *turbinatus*, top-shaped.

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|--|--|
| <p>Turbo cingillus.
 — semistriatus.
 — variegatus.
 — Margaritaceus.</p> <p>512. Cingula rubra.
 (Turbo, Linn.)
 — costata.
 — ventrosa.
 — striata.
 — interrupta.
 — Ulva.</p> <p>513. Actæon denticulatus.</p> | <p>514. Planaxis?
 (Buccinum.)</p> <p>515. Phasianella variegata.</p> <p>516. ————— bulimoides.</p> <p>517. —————?</p> <p>518. —————?</p> <p>519. Turritella duplicata.
 (Turbo, Linn.)</p> <p>520. ————— turritella.</p> <p>521. ————— terebra.</p> <p>522. ————— truncata.</p> |
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Second Section, TRACHELIPODA ZOOPHAGA.^c

The animals of this section breathe only water, which is conveyed to the branchiæ by the projecting siphon. They are all carnivorous, marine, without jaws; and have a retractile proboscis. Two tentacula on the head.

First Family, CANALIFERA.

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|---|--|
| <p>523. Cerithium telescopium.
 Trochus, Linn.</p> <p>524. —————?</p> <p>525. ————— nodulosum.</p> <p>526. ————— granulatum.</p> <p>527. ————— asperum.</p> <p>528. Cerithium literatum.
 (Cer. scriptum.)</p> <p>529. Cerithium muricatum.</p> <p>530. ————— vertagus.</p> <p>531. Pleurotoma Babylonica.</p> <p>532. ————— nodifera.</p> <p>533. ————— gracilis.</p> <p>534. Turbinella cornigera.
 (Voluta, Linn.)</p> <p>535. ————— pugilaris.</p> <p>536. ————— pyrum.</p> <p>537. ————— polygona.</p> <p>538. ————— infundibulum.
 (Murex, Linn.)</p> <p>538^a. ————— nassatula.</p> <p>539. Cancellaria reticulata.
 (Voluta.)</p> | <p>540. Cancellaria scalarina.
 (Voluta nassa, Gmel.)</p> <p>541. ————— obliquata.</p> <p>542. Fasciolaria morio.
 (Murex, Linn.)</p> <p>543. ————— tulipa in section
 exhibiting the chambers.</p> <p>544. ————— trapezium.</p> <p>545. —————?</p> <p>546. Fusus colus.</p> <p>547. ————— tortulosus.</p> <p>548. ————— corneus.</p> <p>549, 550. Pyrula perversa.
 (Murex.)</p> <p>551. Pyrula spirillus.</p> <p>552. ————— vespertilio.</p> <p>553. ————— rapa.</p> <p>554. ————— papyracea.</p> <p>555, 556. ————— ficus.</p> <p>557. Struthiolaria nodulosa.
 (Murex stramineus, Gmel.)</p> |
|---|--|

^c Carnivorous, from ζωορ, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.

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| 558. <i>Ranella crumena</i> .
(<i>Murex rana</i> , Linn.) | 582. <i>Murex purpureus</i> . |
| 559. ——— <i>spinosa</i> . | 582a. ——— <i>septangularis</i> . |
| 560. ——— <i>granifera</i> . | 583. ——— <i>adversus</i> . |
| 561. ——— <i>ranina</i> . | 583a. ——— <i>linearis</i> . |
| 562, 563. <i>Murex cornutus</i> . | 584. <i>Triton variegatum</i> . |
| 564. ——— <i>brandaris</i> . | 585. ———? (young.) |
| 565. ——— <i>crassispina</i> . | 586. ———? |
| 566. ——— <i>tenuispina</i> . | 587. ——— <i>lotorium</i> . |
| 567. ——— <i>scorpio</i> . | 588. ———? |
| 568–570. — <i>inflatus</i> .
(<i>ramosus</i> , Linn.) | 589. ——— <i>femoralis</i> . |
| 571. ——— <i>haustellum</i> . | 590. ———? |
| 572, 573. —? | 591. ——— <i>pileare</i> . |
| 574. ——— <i>triqueter</i> . | 592. ——— <i>corrugatum</i> . |
| 575. ———? | 593. ——— <i>rubecula</i> . |
| 576. ——— <i>ramosus</i> ? | 594. ——— <i>succinctum</i> (young). |
| 577. ———? | 595. ——— <i>anus</i> . |
| 578. ——— <i>erinaceus</i> . | 596. ——— <i>cynocephalum</i> , <i>Seba</i> . |
| 579. ——— <i>pinnatus</i> . | 597. ——— <i>nebula</i> . |
| 580. ——— <i>muricatus</i> . | 598. ———? |
| 581. ——— <i>turricula</i> . | 599. ——— <i>clandestinum</i> . |
| | 600. ——— <i>pyrum</i> . |
| | 601. ——— <i>lampas</i> . |

Second Family, ALATA.

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| 602. <i>Rostellaria curvirostris</i> .
(<i>Strombus</i> , Linn.) | 614. <i>Strombus gallus</i> . |
| 603. ——— <i>pes pelicani</i> . | 615. ——— <i>bituberculatus</i> . |
| 604. <i>Pterocera lambis</i> .
(<i>Strombus</i> , Linn.) | 616. ——— <i>bituberculatus</i> ? |
| 605. ——— <i>lambis</i> ? | 617. ——— <i>lentiginosus</i> . |
| 606. ——— <i>aurantia</i> . | 618. ——— <i>Dianæ</i> . |
| 607. ——— <i>millepeda</i> . | 619. ——— <i>pugilis</i> . |
| 608, 609. — <i>chiragra</i> . | 620. ——— <i>luhuanus</i> . |
| 610. ———? | 621. ——— <i>canarium</i> . |
| 611. <i>Strombus Gigas</i> in section ex-
hibiting the chambers of the
shell, also various specimens
in different stages of growth. | 622. ——— <i>vittatus</i> . |
| 612. <i>Strombus accipitrinus</i> , vari-
ous specimens. | 623. ——— <i>epidromis</i> . |
| 613. ——— in the young state. | 624. ——— <i>tridentatus</i> . |
| | 625. ———? |
| | 626. ——— <i>succinctus</i> . |
| | 627. ———? |
| | 628. ——— <i>papilio</i> . |
| | 629. ——— <i>gibberulus</i> . |
| | 630. ———? |

361. *Strombus*?
 632. ——— ?
 633. *Strombus*?
 634. ———?

Third Family, PURPURIFERA.

So named by Lamarck, because the trachelipoda, which produce the shells it comprehends, especially those of the genus *purpura*, secrete, in a particular reservoir, the colouring matter from which the Romans formed their celebrated purple dye, the use of which has been superseded by the discovery of the cochineal.

First subdivision, with the canal ascending or curved towards the back.

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| 635. <i>Cassidaria oniscus</i> .
(<i>Strombus</i> , Linn.) | 665. <i>Dolium maculatum</i> . |
| 636. <i>Cassis glauca</i> .
(<i>Buccinum</i> , Linn.) | 666. ———? |
| 637. ——— <i>Madagascariensis</i> . | 667. ———? |
| 638. ——— <i>cornuta</i> . | 668. ——— <i>fasciatum</i> . |
| 639. ——— <i>tuberosa</i> . | 669. ——— <i>pomum</i> . |
| 640-642. ——— <i>rufa</i> . | 670. <i>Buccinum undatum</i> with the
soldier crab occupying the
same. |
| 643. ——— <i>saburon</i> . | 71. The same in different stages
of growth. |
| 644. ——— <i>caniculata</i> . | 672. ——— <i>reticulatum</i> . |
| 645. ——— <i>vibex</i> . | 673. ——— <i>pullus</i> . |
| 646. ——— <i>erinaceus</i> . | 674. ———? |
| 647. ——— <i>areola</i> . | 675. ——— <i>niveum</i> . |
| 648. ——— <i>testiculus</i> . | 676. ——— <i>mutabile</i> . |
| 649. <i>Ricinuia arachnoides</i> , Lam. | 677. ——— <i>arcularia</i> . |
| 650. ———? | 678. ——— <i>politum</i> . |
| 651. ——— <i>mutica</i> . | 679. ——— <i>thersites</i> . |
| 652. ——— <i>morus</i> . | 680. <i>Eburna glabrata</i> .
(<i>Buccinum</i> , Linn.) |
| 653. ——— <i>aspera</i> . | 681. ——— <i>spirata</i> . |
| 654. <i>Purpura patula</i> .
(<i>Buccinum</i> , Linn.) | 682. ——— <i>Zeylandica</i> . |
| 655. ——— <i>armigera</i> , Lam. | 683. <i>Terebra maculata</i> .
(<i>Buccinum</i> , Linn.) |
| 656. ——— <i>Lapillus</i> . | 684. ——— <i>dimidiata</i> . |
| 657. <i>Monoceros imbricatum</i> . | 685. ——— <i>subulata</i> . |
| 658. ——— <i>striatum</i> , Lam. | 686. ——— <i>oculata</i> . |
| 659. <i>Concholepas Peruvianus</i> . | 687. ——— <i>succincta</i> . |
| 660. <i>Harpa nobilis</i> , Lam.
(<i>Buccinum Harpa</i> , Linn.) | 688. ——— <i>lanceata</i> . |
| 661. ——— <i>cancellata</i> . | 689. ———? |
| 662. ——— <i>imperialis</i> .
(<i>Buccinum costatum</i> .) | 690. ——— <i>vittata</i> . |
| 663. <i>Dolium perdix</i> . | 691. ——— <i>concinna</i> . |
| 664. ——— <i>olearium</i> . | |

Fourth Family, COLUMELLARIA^d.

692. <i>Terebra acus.</i>	706, 707. <i>Voluta melo.</i>
693. <i>Colombella mercatoria.</i> (<i>Voluta</i> , Linn.)	708. <i>Voluta olla.</i>
694. ———— <i>nitida.</i>	709—711. <i>Voluta porcina.</i>
695. ———— <i>zonalis.</i>	712. <i>Voluta rupestris.</i>
696. ———— <i>rustica.</i>	713. ———— <i>undulata.</i>
697. <i>Mitra episcopalis.</i> (<i>Voluta</i> , Linn.)	714. ———— <i>vexillum.</i>
698. ———— <i>discors.</i>	715. ———— <i>musica.</i>
699. ———— <i>millepora.</i>	716. ———— <i>hebræa.</i>
700. ———— <i>paupercula.</i>	717. <i>Marginella nubeculata.</i> (<i>Voluta</i> , Linn.)
701. ———— <i>granulosa.</i>	718. ———— <i>bivariçosa, Lam.</i> (<i>Marginata</i> , Linn.)
702. ————?	719. ———— <i>longivariçosa.</i>
703. ———— <i>lyrata.</i>	720. ———— <i>lineata.</i>
704. ———— <i>sanguisuga.</i>	721. ———— <i>interrupta.</i>
705. ———— <i>plicaria.</i>	722. ————?

Fifth Family, CONVOLUTA.

723. <i>Ovula oviformis.</i> (<i>Bulla oram</i> , Linn.)	740. <i>Cypræa</i>?
724. <i>Ovula spelta.</i>	741. ———— <i>Vitellus.</i>
725. ———— <i>patula.</i>	742. ———— <i>caput serpentis.</i>
726. ———— <i>gibbosa.</i>	743. ———— <i>laurica.</i>
727. <i>Cypræa exanthema.</i>	744. ————?
728. ———— <i>argus.</i>	745. ———— <i>arenosa.</i>
729. ———— <i>mauritiana.</i>	746. ———— <i>lynx.</i>
730. ———— <i>mappa.</i>	747. ———— <i>ocellata.</i>
731. ———— <i>Arabica.</i>	748. ———— <i>adusta.</i>
732. ———— <i>histrio</i> (5 varieties.)	749. ———— <i>helvola.</i>
733. ———— <i>mus.</i>	750. ———— <i>Isabella.</i>
734. ———— <i>cinerea.</i>	751. ———— <i>erosa.</i>
735. ———— <i>tigris.</i>	752. ———— <i>zic-zac.</i>
736. ———— <i>pantherina</i> , (10 specimens,) shewing various changes of form and colour in the different stages of growth.	753. ———— <i>carnea.</i>
737. <i>Cypræa talpa.</i>	754. ———— <i>nucleus.</i>
738. ————?	755. ———— <i>staphylæa.</i>
739. ———— <i>carneola.</i>	756. ———— <i>reticulata.</i>
	757. ———— <i>cribraria.</i>
	758. ———— <i>annulus.</i>
	759. ———— <i>moneta.</i>
	760. ———— <i>asellus.</i>
	761. ———— <i>pediculus.</i>

^d From *columba*, a dove.

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| 762. <i>Terebellum subulatum</i> .
(<i>Bulla terebellum</i> , Linn.) | 785. <i>Conus obesus</i> . |
| 763. <i>Ancillaria ventricosa</i> . | 786. ——— <i>varius</i> . |
| 764. ——— <i>candida</i> . | 787. ——— <i>geographicus</i> . |
| 765. <i>Oliva porphyrio</i> .
(<i>Voluta</i> .) | 788. ——— <i>literatus</i> . |
| 766. ——— <i>erythrostroma</i> . | 789. ——— <i>tessellatus</i> . |
| 767. ——— <i>Peruviana</i> . | 790. ——— <i>vulpinus</i> . |
| 768. ——— <i>cruenta</i> . | 791. ——— <i>virgo</i> . |
| 769. ——— <i>Maura</i> .
(<i>Voluta oliva</i> , Linn.) | 792. ——— <i>monile</i> . |
| 770. ——— <i>anemone</i> ? | 793. ——— <i>pastinacea</i> . |
| 771. ——— <i>ispidula</i> . | 794. ——— <i>capitaneus</i> . |
| 772. ———? | 795. ——— <i>ammiralis</i> . |
| 773. ———? | 796. ——— <i>ranunculus</i> . |
| 774. ———? | 797. ———? |
| 775. ———? | 798. ——— <i>anemone</i> . |
| 776. ———? | 799. ——— <i>betulinus</i> . |
| 777. ———? | 800. ———? |
| 778. ——— <i>Utriculus</i> . | 801. ———? |
| 779. <i>Conus marmoreus</i> . | 802. ——— <i>leoninus</i> . |
| 780. ——— <i>imperialis</i> . | 803. ——— <i>magus</i> . |
| 781. ——— <i>arachnoides</i> . | 804. ——— <i>lividus</i> . |
| 782. ———? | 805. ——— <i>striatus</i> . |
| 783. ——— <i>nebulosus</i> . | 806. ——— <i>bullatus</i> . |
| 784. ——— <i>hebræus</i> . | 807. ——— <i>nussatella</i> . |
| | 808. ——— <i>aulicus</i> . |
| | 809. ——— <i>textilis</i> . |
| | 810, 811. —? |

Order IV. CEPHALOPODA.

Mantle in the form of a bag, containing the lower part of the body. Head projecting beyond the bag, crowned with inarticulated arms, furnished with suckers, and surrounding the mouth. Two sessile eyes; two horny mandibles at the mouth which are hooked, and resemble a parrot's bill; three hearts, or rather one heart and two separate lateral auricles; sexes separate.

The Cephalopoda have been so named by Cuvier, because the head of the animal is furnished with a kind of inarticulated arms, forming a coronet round the mouth, which is terminal.

These Mollusca all live in the sea; some swimming about freely, and fixing themselves to marine substances at pleasure, the others crawling on the bottom, or along the shores, by the assistance of their

arms. Most of the latter conceal themselves amongst the rocks. They are all carnivorous, and prey on crabs and other marine animals.

812. *Spirula Peronii*.—*Nautilus Spirula*, *Linn.*

813. *Nautilus pompilius*.

814. ——— *pompilius*, in the early state.

815. ——— *pompilius*, with the outer coating of the shell removed.

816—818. Other shells of the same species curiously engraved and ornamented.

819. A section of the *Nautilus Pompilius* exhibiting its internal chambers.

820. *Nautilus crispus*.

821. ——— *Beccarii*.

822. ——— *Beccarii perversus*.

823. *Argonauta argo*.

824. ——— *argo*, with the animal preserved in spirits.

825. The same in a dried state.

826. *Argonauta tuberculosa*, *Lam.*

827. *Octopus moschatus*, *Lam.* in a dried state.

828. Bone of the *Sepia officinalis*, *Lam.*

829. The horny bone of *Loligo vulgaris*, *Lam.*

Order V. HETEROPODA.

Body free, swimming horizontally; head distinct; two eyes, no arms on the head, nor foot under the belly or neck for creeping. One or more membranes for swimming. The body of these mollusca is gelatinous and transparent, and the shell of some of them resembles that of the argonauta.

830. *Carinaria vitrea*.

CRUSTACEA.

The Crustacea are generally carnivorous, feeding on dead and decomposed animal matters. Some are constantly fixed on cetaceous animals, aquatic reptiles, and fishes. The greater portion live in the sea, at different depths, and in localities proper to their various habits; others are found in fresh water or on land. Those which have fin-like feet swim on their side or back, and the greater part of the others walk sideways or backwards. Some run with extreme rapidity, and others are constructed for climbing trees. Many species afford an agreeable food, and are taken for this purpose in numbers, or for bait. The members of the Crustacea, when injured or disabled, are speedily reproduced, and they change their crustaceous covering annually.

The class Crustacea is divided by Latreille into five orders, founded upon the difference in structure and form of the branchiæ, the manner in which the head is connected with the trunk, and the organs of mastication. viz. 1. Decapoda. 2. Stomapoda. 3. Amphipoda. 4. Isopoda. 5. Branchiopoda.

ARACHNIDES.

Oviparous animals with articulated members, and not undergoing a metamorphosis; respiration tracheal or branchial, the openings for the admission of the air stigmatiform; no antennæ.

The animals of this class were arranged by Linnæus in the last order of his class Insecta, but were formed into a separate class by Lamarck in 1800, under the term *Arachnides*, (from ἀράχνης, a spider.) They differ from the Crustacea in having their respiratory organs always in the interior of the body, and from the insects, in not undergoing a metamorphosis.

Some of the Arachnides live on land, others in water, and a third group are parasitical on different animals. In general they are carnivorous, and suck the blood of their prey or animals. A small number only feed on vegetable matters. The terrestrial species are in general solitary animals, and of a forbidding aspect; and many of them shun the light, and live in concealment. Several of these are poisonous, and their bite dangerous.

Lamarck divided the class of Arachnides into three orders, while Latreille arranges the class into two orders, according to the characters of their branchial apparatus.

Order I. PULMONARIÆ.—With pulmonary sacs for respiration; a heart and distinct vessels.

Order II. TRACHEARIÆ.—Respiring by tracheæ, and the organs of circulation distinct.

MYRIAPODA.

Head distinct, with two antennæ; mandibles simple, incisive; feet on all or most of the segments of the body.

The animals of this class were arranged among the Apterous insects by Linnæus, under the generic appellations of Scolopendra and Julus. Latreille divides the class of Myriapoda into two orders, viz. I. *Chilognatha*. II. *Chilopoda*.

The Myriapoda are allied to the two preceding classes in their general structure. From their great number of feet, the animals of this class have been designated by the term *Millepedes*. The Myriapoda in general have the form of small serpents or worms, with an elongated body of numerous segments and of the same thickness, and crowded with feet along their whole length. They are found under stones, the bark of trees, &c. and feed on vegetable or animal substances.^a

INSECTA^b.

Insects are articulated animals with six legs, respiring by means of tracheæ, with a head distinct from the thorax, and with two antennæ.

The body of insects is divided into three principal parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The head supports the antennæ, the eyes, and the mouth. The apterous insects, which form the first three orders, and the coleoptera, have never more than one kind of eyes, but many of the other orders, besides their compound eyes in facets, possess minute smooth eyes, in the form of brilliant points, sometimes to the number of two, generally three, disposed in a triangular form on the top of the head. These organs are always immovable. The mouth is composed of six principal pieces, of which four are lateral, disposed in pairs, and moving transversely; two other parts opposed to one another, and filling up the space between, these being placed, the one above the upper pair, and the other under the lower. The *thorax*, or trunk, is that part of the body which unites the head to the abdomen, and to which are attached the organs of locomotion. It is formed of three segments each, with a pair of feet; but in the winged insects, the upper sides of the last two segments also form points of attachment for the wings.

^a Of the above three classes the Museum at present possesses only thirty specimens, the naming of which is therefore deferred till further accessions are made to the collection.

^b The principal contributors in this department of the Museum have been Dr. Ogle, Trinity College; Rev. R. Walker, Magdalen College; J. C. Dale, Esq. F. L. S. & c.; Rev. Dr. Turner, late Bp. of Calcutta; A. Matthews, Esq. Lincoln College; Francis Orpen Morris, Esq. Worc. Coll.; H. W. Wilberforce, Esq. Oriel Coll.; H. Kynaston, Esq. Ch. Ch.; and the late Keeper, J. S. Duncan, Esq.

The insects of the first three orders have but one species of locomotive organs, and only proper for walking; others have also wings to the number of four; and the posterior extremity of the thorax is furnished in those which have only two wings with two appendages, one on each side, termed *poisers*, or *balancers*, and often with other appendages in the form of spoon-like scales or winglets. The wings are membranous, elastic, generally transparent, and attached to the upper side of the thorax. Their form and disposition is much varied. In some, straight and extended, or folded longitudinally, like a fan in repose; in others, they are folded transversely, as in the coleoptera; and in others again, as the earwig, while one portion of the wings is folded transversely, the other takes the fan-like fold. The feet in insects are composed of the hip, with two joints, the leg, and the toe divided into many phalanges.

The abdomen in insects is composed of many imbricated rings, of which the one nearest the breast passes over the second, the second over the third, &c.

Arrangement:—Latreille, who is one of the most valuable writers on this class of animals, has divided them into two divisions, Aptera and Alata, with eleven orders.

I. Aptera:—1. Thysanoura; 2. Parasita; 3. Siphonaptera.

II. Alata:—4. Coleoptera; 5. Orthoptera; 6. Hemiptera; 7. Neuroptera; 8. Hymenoptera; 9. Lepidoptera; 10. Rhipiptera; 11. Diptera.

In consequence of many genera being wanted in this department, the publication of the list of insects is deferred till the Collection is more complete. The numbers of British insects in the cabinet being about 1480, and of foreign insects 1656, among which are many of great beauty and rarity.

NESTS OF INSECTS.

1. A nest of the *Termes atrox*, or black Ant, from Fernando Po. The nest is of a cylindrical form, and about 18 inches in height, and is covered with a roof in the form of a cone which projects over the sides; the whole is made of stiff dark clay, or mortar.
[*Lieut. Cole, R. N.* 1828.]
2. A large nest of the common Ant, (*Termes pulsatorius*, *Linn.*) found beneath the floor in the house of Mr. Webb, at Stadhampton, Oxon.
[*J. Paxton, Esq.*]
3. Nest of the Hornet (*Vespa Crabro*, *Linn.*) from Brightwell, Oxon.
[*Ph. Hayes, M. D.* 1762.]
4. The same, of a larger size, from Milton Hill, Berks.
[*Mrs. Bowles*, 1833.]

5. Nest of the *Vespa chartaria*, so called from the material of which its nest is made, and which is in the form of a truncated cone, or bell.—West Indies. [*Mrs. Landon, Worc. Coll.*]
- 6, 7. Nests of the *Vespa Vulgaris*, or ground Wasp.
- 8—11. Nests of the *Vespa Britannica*, or tree Wasp, in various stages of formation. For observations "On the natural history of the two species of British Wasp," see a paper read to the Ashmolean Society, by the Rev. E. Bigge, Merton Coll.
12. Nest of the Mason Bee (*Apis Muraria*) West Indies. [*Mr. Hinds Howell.*]
- 13, 14. Nests of the same, formed on the branch of a tree. [*Mr. H. H.*]
15. Nest of a small species of Wasp, from S. America, attached to the under side of a leaf, and which formed a protecting covering to the nest.

ADDENDA.

MAMMALIA.

- 59^a. *Felis catus*, *Linn.*—The common Cat. This animal when living weighed 14 pounds. [*Rev. Dr. Burton, Ch. Ch. 1836.*]
- 81^a. *Mus messorius* *Shaw.*—Harvest Mouse.
- 93^a. *Hydrochærus Capybara*, *Eral.*—The Capybara.—S. America, (young animal.) [*P. B. Duncan, 1836.*]
- 96^a. *Castor fiber*, *Linn.*—The Beaver.—N. America. [*Lady Jervis, Bath, 1836.*]
- 126^a. *Antilope rupicapra*, *Linn.*—The Chamois.—Switzerland, &c. [*R. W. Mackay, Esq. B. N. Coll. 1828.*]
- 126^b. *Bouc de Juda*, *Buff.*—The Widah Goat. (female.)—Egypt, &c. [*Sir Jos. Lock, High St. 1836.*]

BIRDS.

- 244^a. *Hirundo melba*, *Linn.*—White-bellied Swift, *Lath.* [*Rev. J. S. H. Horner, Exeter Coll. 1836.*]
- 249^a. *Accentor Alpinus*, *Briss.*—Alpine Warbler, *Lath.*—The Alps. [*J. S. H. H.*]

WAX MODELS OF FUNGI,

MADE BY MONS. LOUIS CALAMAI, OF FLORENCE,

Presented to the Museum by Rev. Dr. Buckland, Ch. Ch.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Boletus edulis. | 13. Agaricus multiformis. |
| 2. Agaricus campestris. | 14. Lycoperdon bovista. |
| 3. ——— colubrinus. | 15. Amanita muscharia. |
| 4. Amanita Cæsarea. | 16. Agaricus.....? |
| 5. Merulius cantharellus. | 17. Tuber cibarium. |
| 6. Cinarello. | 18. Agaricus violaceus. |
| 7. Peziza auricula. | 19. Clavaria coralloides lutea. |
| 8. Agaricus Hydrophore. | 20. Boletus conscriptus. |
| 9. ——— longistipitatus. | 21. Mazzigliola. |
| 10. Boletus stipitatus. | 22. Agaricus dycmogalus. |
| 11. Agaricus pygmæus. | 23. Tulostoma brumale. |
| 12. Morchella esculenta. | 24. Agaricus sulphureus. |

SKELETONS OF LEAVES AND SEED VESSELS

Presented by J. S. Duncan, Esq.

[These are in a glazed frame.]

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Musk plant. | 18. Alexandrian laurel. |
| 2. Mallow. | 19. Red dead nettle. |
| 3. Bell flower. | 20. Jerusalem sage. |
| 4. Hollyhock. | 21. Garden-box. |
| 5. | 22. Knee-holly. |
| 6. Horehound. | 23. Astrantia. |
| 7. Henbane. | 24. Medicago. |
| 8. Eryngium. | 25. Smallest blue Campanula. |
| 9. Hogsbean. | 26.? |
| 10. Eryngium Alpinum. | 27. Time leaf box. |
| 11. A quarter of a thorn apple. | 28. Medicago. |
| 12. Corn poppy. | 29. Woolly archangel. |
| 13. Butcher's broom. | 30. Mallow. |
| 14. Leaf of Horehound. | 31. Pyramidal Campanula. |
| 15. | 32. Leaf of the Pepal tree. [<i>Miss</i> |
| 16. Mash Mallow. | <i>Pooler, Waltham Place, Berks.</i> |
| 17. Campanula. (<i>foreign.</i>) | |

ANTIQUITIES.

1. A brass celt or axe of flattened form, found at Ilam in Staffordshire, described and figured by Dr. Plott, in his History of Staffordshire, p. 403. Tab. 33. fig. 6. [Dr. Plott.]
2. Another of similar form, but smaller. [Dr. P.]
- 3—14. Brass celts of different sizes, having a ring or loop at the end where the handle is inserted. See Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, pl. 24. Also Meyrick's Antient Armour, where the manner of fixing the handle is shewn. [Rev. W. Borlase, L.L.D. F.R.S.]
15. Brass celt of narrower form, with socket, but no loop. [Rev. W. B.]
- 16—19. Brass celt, with one end deeply grooved for fixing the handle. [Rev. W. B.]
20. Another of the same form, found with two others in digging trenches for water-works on a common near Southampton, 1803.
21. Head of a small cutting instrument of brass. [Dr. Plott.]
22. Brass celt, found in Burgess's Meadow, near Port Meadow, Oxford, 1830, with the articles N^o. 23 to 28. [W. Kirtland.]
23. Fragment of a brass celt. [W. K.]
24. A small lancet-shaped instrument of brass. [W. K.]
25. Part of a blade of a knife. [W. K.]
- 26, 27. Heads of spears or javelins. [W. K.]
28. A straight bar of brass, probably the rough material for the manufacture of small instruments. [W. K.]
29. Head of a spear.
30. Another, of a more flattened form.
31. Blade of a British or Roman sword.
32. A brass sword found in 1704, when ploughing at Finsbury, in a great circular entrenchment, about two miles from Sarum, on the London road, broken as it now is by the ploughshare. The entrenchment borders on the great Roman causeway, from Broughton to Old Sarum. [Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, 1746.]
- 33—38. Fragments of British or Roman swords or lances, of a narrower shape.
39. Blade of a British or Roman dagger, found in a stream-work in the parish of St. Ewe, Cornwall. [Rev. W. Borlase.]
40. Blade of a dagger, shorter and thinner.
41. Blade of a dagger dug up on the Downs near Ashdown Park, in Berkshire. [Rev. J. Jenkins, Magd. Coll. 1830.]
42. Blade of a dagger found in a chalk-pit, at Heyshott in Sussex, 1824. [R. Mellersh, Esq.]
43. A flat brass handle of some unknown vessel.

44. Brass ring and staple.
45. A thin circular plate of brass with an iron tongue or pin, probably a kind of broach, from the Isle of Mul.
46. An iron horse shoe, much corroded.
47. A small Roman statue in bronze. [J. S. Duncan.]
48. A small bronze figure with turretted head, bearing on its breast the head of some horned animal. [J. S. D.]
49. A small figure of a Cupid in bronze from Pæstum. [Rev. J. C. Stafford, Magd. Coll.]
50. A small bronze figure of the Farnese Hercules. (modern.) [J. S. Duncan.]
51. A bronze figure of Antinous. [J. S. D.]
- 52—55. Iron sword, spear heads, and other instruments.
56. Portion of a human lower jaw-bone.
57. Three fragments of a highly wrought urn.
58. A small fragment of thin brass.
59. A Roman Bulla of unusual size, viz. 2 inches $\frac{2}{3}$ in diameter, set with small garnets in five circular compartments, having in the centre of each a globe of ivory, the intermediate space being ornamented with rich filagree work of pure gold. This rich jewel (with the articles N^o. 52—58.) was found in Milton North Field, near Abingdon, Berks, in April 1832, by labourers digging for gravel, 2 feet below the surface : it was discovered on the breast of a skeleton, the body lying north and south. [P. B. Duncan, Esq.]
60. Four Roman styles, seven pins ; and the articles N^o. 61—67. were found under the walls of Brough castle, in the county of Westmoreland. [Rev. J. Lamb, D. D. late of Queen's Coll. and of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, 1828.]
61. A Roman phallus and nine fragments of brass. [Rev. J. L.]
62. Eight Roman fibulæ. [Rev. J. L.]
63. Three fragments and one fibulæ, one small ring. [Rev. J. L.]
64. Four arrow heads of iron. [Rev. J. L.]
65. A small iron wedge, five brass-headed nails, and four small fragments of iron. [Rev. J. L.]
66. Iron spear, and three arrow-heads. [Rev. J. L.]
67. Seventeen small pieces of lead variously inscribed. [Rev. J. L.]
- 68, 69. Various small fragments of fibulæ, pins, &c.
70. A string of Druidical beads of various substances, forms, and colours, 30 in number.
71. Five large Druidical beads.
72. Nine smaller.
73. Five Celtic arrow-heads of white and yellow flint.
74. A Celtic hatchet made from a pebble, it was found in ploughing

- on the summit of Gergovia in Auvergne, 1821. Vide *Cæsar de Bell. Gall. lib. viii.* *T. R. Underwood, Esq. 1826.*
- 74^a. A stone celt of similar form from the south of Ireland.
[*Edw. Lowry Barnwell, Esq. Jesus Coll. 1836.*]
- 74^b. A stone celt, found near a Druidical altar at Tihorne, in Ireland,
[*E. L. B.*]
- 75—77. Bone instruments, probably British, and used for puncturing and sewing skins of animals, found at Ensham, Oxon, 1831, in digging for gravel. Also fragments of a comb, and part of an urn of course brown pottery.
[*Jas. Swann, Esq. Ensham, Oxon, 1831.*]
- 77^a. Fragment of a wooden chest, from a barrow on Bartlow hill, in the county of Cambridge, opened April 1835, by J. Gage, Esq. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. xxvi.
- 77^b. Fragment of a British coffin, found in a barrow at Gristhrope, near Scarborough, 1834. See *Williamson's Paper.*
- 77^c. The head of an iron javelin, found within an encampment, called the Grove, at Broughton Poggs, Oxon, July 1835.
[*Mr. R. Braine, Oxford.*]
- 77^d. An iron spur of the time of Henry VI. found at Lady Place, near Marlow, Bucks, 1835.
[*F. Towsey, Esq.*]
78. An armilla of thin brass wire found in one of the barrows vulgarly called the Danes' graves, about 2 miles from Kilham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.
[*W. Drake, Esq. Lincoln Coll. 1833.*]
79. A small brass coin of Valentinian, found at Stonesfield, Oxon.
80. A British stone celt.
81. A Celtic battle-axe, or hammer.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland.*]
82. ————— found in ploughing at Peasmore.
[*Rev. G. M. Nelson, Magd. Coll. 1825.*]
83. ————— of a red and white pebble, rounded at both ends.
84. A British stone celt, of white flint, found at Frome in Somersetshire.
Edw. Hagley, Esq. 1831.
85. ————— of white flint, found in Cornwall. [*Rev. W. Borlase.*]
86. ————— of white flint, found in Wales.
87. A small quadrangular pebble, 2 inches in length, from Scotland.
- 88—90. Small Egyptian idols in brass. [*Dr. Rawlinson, St. John's.*]
91. A small Egyptian idol of pottery. [*Dr. R.*]
92. Two fragments of the same. [*Dr. R.*]
93. A small Egyptian idol. [*Dr. R.*]
- 94—105. Small fragments from various Egyptian tombs and sarcophagi, visited by Belzoni. [*Belzoni.*]
106. A small piece of Egyptian cloth of modern manufacture, part of Belzoni's linen. [*G. Smith, Esq. St. John's Coll.*]

ARTICLES FROM HERCULANEUM. (viz. N^o. 107—122.)

107. A Roman key of iron, much corroded.
[*Earl Harcourt, Nuneham, 1806.*]
- 108, 109. Roman keys of brass. [*Earl H.*]
110. A Roman stamp, inscribed C. Teren. Maxi. Stamps were used for marking bales of merchandise, &c. a remarkable instance of early stereotype. [*Earl H.*]
111. The chuck of a lathe. [*Earl H.*]
112. Three Roman coins, Nero, Antoninus Pius, and Alexander.
[*Earl H.*]
- 113, 114. Fragments of brass. [*Earl H.*]
115. A ferrule or ring of bronze. [*Earl H.*]
116. A fragment of brass. [*Earl H.*]
- 117, 118. Small glass vessels commonly called lachrymatories. [*Earl H.*]
119. A similar vessel of red earthenware. [*Earl H.*]
120. A small fragment of calcined wood, from the theatre. [*Earl H.*]
121. Lava or cinders from the theatre. [*Earl H.*]
122. Burnt corn. [*Earl H.*]
123. Fragment of a tessellated pavement from Pompeii.
[*Dr. Daubeny, 1824.*]
- 124—127. Fragments of coloured stucco, from Pompeii.
[*Rev. W. Buckland, 1827.*]
- 128—132. Similar fragments from Herculaneum. [*Earl Harcourt, 1826.*]
133. Fragment of ancient mosaic, from the church of Santo Paulo fuori le mura, at Rome. [*J. S. Duncan, 1824.*]
134. A small crucifix of the same mosaic, enclosed in brass, made from the gates of the church. [*J. S. D.*]
- 134^a. Specimens of coloured tesserae, from Sorrento.
[*Rev. C. W. Bingham, New Coll. 1836.*]
- 134^b. Part of a Roman fibula, representing a hare running, found at Pæstum.
- 134^c. A Roman ring of brass, with a small key attached, and forming part of the ring, found in the villa Spada at Rome.
135. A Roman tile having in relief, on a blue ground, the figure of an eagle displayed, from the baths of Caracalla.
136. A fragment of Roman tile inscribed "Serviano." &c.
[*Rev. Dr. Buckland, Ch. Ch.*]
137. Roman water-pipes of red earthenware, found in excavations near London bridge. [*Rev. Dr. B.*]
138. A large Roman lamp for two burners, of black ware.
139. A small bronzed Roman lamp.
140. A circular lamp of white ware, having in relief a naked figure in a stooping attitude.
141. A circular lamp of red ware, with fluted ornaments.

142. A circular lamp broken.
143. A circular lamp.
144. Fragment of a circular double-wick lamp of red pottery.
145. Circular fluted ball of course grey pottery. [*Rev. W. Borlase.*]
146. Roman patera of lead found at Bossens, in the parish of St. Erth, Cornwall. [*Rev. W. B.*]
147. Roman patera of stone found in the tenement of Leswyn, St. Just, Cornwall. [*Rev. W. B.*]
148. Another of a smaller size, found with the preceding. [*Rev. W. B.*]
- 149, 150. Roman pateræ of red pottery.
151. An Etruscan vase, representing on one side a female flying figure with the arms extended over a square altar, on the other a robed figure bearing a torch in each hand: imperfect.
152. A vase of Etruscan pottery, imperfect.
- 153, 154. Two vases of the same.
- 155, 156. Two small Roman busts of red ware from Pæstum. [*Rev. G. C. Rashleigh, New Coll. 1828.*]
- 157, 158. A small urn and patera from Pæstum. [*W. C. Trevelyan, Esq. Univ. Coll. 1829.*]
- 159, 160. Small models of the Roman temples at Agrigentum.
161. A stone weight of 4 pounds, 1 ounce, and 7 pennyweights, found at Bossens, St. Erths, Cornwall. [*Rev. W. Borlase.*]
- 161^a. A large stone weight of 14 pounds, 10 ounces, and eleven pennyweights, found in the same place as the former. [*D. Davies Gilbert, Esq. Pemb. Coll. 1835.*]
162. Fragments of a large Roman patera of red ware, figures in high relief.
163. A small Roman urn of brown clay.
164. Fragment of an urn from a spot called Brismere, covered with debris of Roman pottery, extending from the vicarage of Oddington, to Charlton, Oxon. Also a small fragment from the rim of some leaden vessel, 1824. [*Rev. P. Serle, Trinity Coll.*]
165. Fragments of two urns found at Great Tew, Oxon. [*M. Bolton, Esq.*]
166. Fragments of some leaden vessel.
167. Fragments of a Roman pavement discovered at Northleigh, Oxon. [*W. Bailey, Esq. New Coll. 1827.*]
168. Fragments of a Roman pavement discovered at Stonesfield, Oxon.
169. A small carving in marble of a Roman head, side face.
170. A Roman urn of coarse brown ware.
171. A small Roman urn containing burnt bones.
172. The lower portion of a Roman urn, and fragments of the same.
173. A Roman urn of plain black pottery found at Chesterford, Essex, containing burnt bones. [*T. Sharp, Esq. Coventry, 1810.*]
471. A Roman urn, of ornamented black ware, containing bones.

175. Part of a large urn of coarse red earth, having on one side an inscription in ancient Greek characters.
176. A large Roman urn of black ware.
177. A Roman urn of coarse red ware with convex bottom.
178. A British urn, from a barrow opened on Wraxall Down, in the Isle of Wight, in the year 1825. The position of the urn was rather to the north of the centre of the barrow, and about four feet from the surface. It was found with the mouth downwards. There were two other deposits in the same barrow, both near the surface, one on the south-east side, the other on the north-west, but no bones in either, but many ashes apparently of wood. This urn, when opened by Dr. Kidd, was discovered to be full of human bones, burnt by a very strong fire. Amongst them are some which appear to have been those of a child, the remainder those of an adult. No beads or trinkets of any kind, or weapons, were discovered either in the urn or barrow. The fire in which the body was burnt had been made in the north-east corner of the barrow, which was of the bell shape. It was situated in the north-west brow of the hill, looking towards Apuldercombe.
[*Rev. J. Wilson, Trin. Coll.*]
179. A Roman præfericulum, or sacrificial vase, of lead, found at Bossens, St. Erth, Cornwall. [*Rev. W. Borlase.*]
- 180, 181. Others of red ware. [*Rev. W. B.*]
182. A large Roman amphora of red ware.
183. The same of coarse red clay.
184. A Roman amphora of a long and taper form, of coarse red earthenware, to which are attached various marine substances.
[*Rev. W. Buckland, 1824.*]
185. A Roman flue of red earthenware, used for heating their baths, found at Cirencester, Glouc.
- 186, 187. Similar flues from Stonesfield, Oxon.
188. Base of a stone pillar from Stonesfield, Oxon.
[*F. Drake, Esq. Wor. Coll. 1826.*]
- 189, 190. Fragments of a tessellated pavement, from Great Tew, Oxon.
[*M. Boulton, Esq. Soho, Birmingham.*]
191. A slab of marble inscribed D.M.C.L. Supero, Claudius Maximus, &c. found in the public highway, near the Church of St. Agnes, in Via Normentana. [*Rev. P. Elmsley, Alban Hall, 1824.*]
192. Fragment of a Roman tile, inscribed "Leg. II. Aug."
193. A Roman carving in marble of a cornu Ammonis.
194. A Roman foot, fragment of a statue.
195. A fragment of Roman statuary.
196. A Roman head, fragment of a statue.

197. A Roman head, fragment of a statue.
 198. A Roman head of a slave, of Carrara marble.
 199. A mutilated statue of Bacchus on the back of a Dolphin.
 200. Various articles from barrows opened by the Rev. James Douglas, F. A. S. and described and figured in his work, entitled "Nenia Britannica," or a Sepulchral History of Great Britain^b, presented to the Museum, with the following tabular inscription, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 1829.

MUSEO ASHMOLEANO,
 [JOHANNE DUNCAN ARMIG^o. CURANTE,]
 HASCE RELIQUIAS,
 A REVERENDO VIRO
 JACOBO DOUGLAS,
 EX TUMULIS
 IN AGRO SUSSEXENSI
 EFFOSSAS
 DONUM DAT
 RICHARDUS COLT HOARE
 DE STOURHEAD.
 BARONNETUS
 ANNO 1829.

TUMULUS I, opened on Chatham Lines, 1779.

201. A brass buckle. Pl. I. Fig. 4.

TUMULUS II.

202. Six beads of rock crystal. Pl. II. Fig. 21.
 203. Two copper clasps strongly gilt. Fig. 1, 2.
 Two copper clasps strongly gilt. Fig. 3, 4.
 Iron buckle. Fig. 5.
 204. Fragment of an ivory armilla. Fig. 6.
 Two circular clasps of copper. Fig. 7, 8.
 A silver spoon ornamented with garnets; the bowl perforated and washed with gold. Fig. 9.
 Two silver wire rings. Fig. 10.
 A small piece of fluted brass resembling the tag of a lace. Fig. 11.
 A bead of red opaque glass waved with yellow streaks. Fig. 17.
 A bead of glass streaked with various colours. Fig. 18.

TUMULUS IV, opened August 1782.

205. A metal pin. Pl. IV. Fig. 4.
 A glass cup of a deep green colour. Fig. 5.
 206. A silver ring. Fig. 6.
 A silver broach, gilt. Fig. 7.
 A crystal ball *enclosed in a lap of silver*, pendant to two silver rings. Fig. 8.

^b A copy of this work is in the Museum, and may be consulted for a more detailed description of these curious remains.

207. A fragment of a knife, metal corroded.
 208. A portion of an iron knife. Fig. 15.
 209. Amber beads. Fig. 1.

TUMULUS VI, opened on Chatham Lines.

210. Various beads of glass, amber, &c. Fig. 1.
 211. Three copper fibulæ. Fig. 2, 3, 4.
 Two crystal perforated beads. Fig. 5, 6.
 212. Detached fluted appendages of a brass girdle. Fig. 8—14.

TUMULUS XII, on Chatham Lines, 1779.

213. A circular enchased fibula, of silver gilt. Fig. 1.
 25 beads, of amethysts, red vitrified clay, and red and white glass.
 Fig. 2.
 A portion of a human jaw bone. Fig. 8.

TUMULUS XIII, opened at Ash, in Kent, 1783.

214. A string of beads composed of amethysts and vitrified earth. Fig. 1.
 A circular fibula set with garnets. Fig. 2.
 Fragments of iron. Fig. 4.
 215. A braid of human hair.

TUMULUS XV, opened at Ash, in Kent, 1771.

216. A circular enchased fibula, composed of a plate of gold on a ground of silver. Fig. 1.
 Two amethysts of a fine purple, perforated. Fig. 2, 3.
 217—219. Fragments of a brass or mixed metal vessel. Fig. 4.

TUMULUS XVI, on Chatham Lines, 1780.

220. A buckle with an appendage to fasten on the girdle. Fig. 6.
 A pair of tweezers. Fig. 6.

TUMULUS XVII, on Chatham Lines, 1780.

221. A glass armilla of a transparent light green colour. Fig. 1.
 16 blue glass beads. Fig. 2.
 222. An iron ring used as an amulet. Fig. 3.
 A brass gilt armilla with the two bones of the arm on which it was found. Fig. 4, 5.
 223. A mixed metal ring, and two bones of the little finger on which it was found. Fig. 8.
 224. Brass or mixed metal gilt armillas of a lunar shape. Fig. 6, 7.

TUMULUS XVIII, XIX, on Chatham Lines.

225. A chaplet of beads.
 226. A spiral silver ring. Fig. 3.
 A brass ring. Fig. 4.

- A silver brooch gilt, set with garnets. Fig. 5.
 A silver brooch. Fig. 8.
 A small piece of clipped silver. Fig. 13.
 227. A gold flat wire. Fig. 10.
 228. A fragment of green transparent glass. Fig. 6.
 Two brass clasps or tongues. Fig. 9.
 A circular piece of perforated lead. Fig. 12.
 A brass tweezer. Fig. 15.
 229. A fragment of an ivory armilla. Fig. 2.
 230—233, and 237—248. Glass vessels of various forms. Pl. 17.
 234. A brass pin. Pl. 18. Fig. 14.
 Iron arrow head from Chatham lines. Pl. 19. Fig. 3.

TUMULUS XX. Pl. 20. opened at Chatham.

235. Buckles. Fig. 1. 3.
 A small brass coin. Fig. 8.
 Fragment of fluted brass. Fig. 7.
 Part of a speculum composed of tin and brass. Fig. 2.
 A crystal of an oval form with a cross engraved on it. Fig. 11.
 236. A circular bead of amber, from a barrow on Salisbury plain, and eight others.
 249. A fibula of brass. A ring and two appendages for carrying a sword, found at Kings-holm, near Gloucester. Pl. 26. page 133.
 250. A pendant brass impress. Fig. 1. Pl. 27. page 134.
 Brass fibulæ. Pl. 27. Fig. 2, 3. page 134.
 A brass ring. Pl. 27. Fig. 4. page 134.
 251. Metallic figure of a wolf.
 252. The top of a Roman standard.
 253—255. Fragments of spear heads, from a barrow in Dorsetshire. Pl. 33. page 150.
 256. Circular fibulæ, from tumuli opened at Ash in Kent.
 Two circular fibulæ, from Chatham.
 An oblong brooch, from Chatham.
 257. A Roman phallus of brass.
 258. A small wedge of brass.
 259. A small patera from Tongres. Pl. 31. page 148.
 260. A small patera of very fine red ware.
 261. Large circular beads of blue stone with white stripes.
 262. A circular bead $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, purple and white.
 263. A large brass fibula, and two pair of tweezers.
 Elevens fragments of pins, fibulæ, &c.
 264. An arm of copper or bronze, a fragment of a small and well executed statue.

265. A finger of copper, the fragment of a statue.
 266. Two Roman keys.
 267. A brass celt.
 268. A Roman lamp of brass.
 269. A thin ornamented plate of brass, being a pattern of tessera worn round the waist of the Roman fabri, the artificers of the tessellated work ; found at Colchester.
 270, 271. Fragments of buckles, rings, fibulæ, &c. from different tumuli.
 272, 273. Circular perforated bone ornaments probably used as buttons for fastening the dress.
 274. Three chaplets of beads, from barrows at Chatham.
 275. Four chaplets of beads, from barrows at Chatham.
 276. Five chaplets of beads, from Burham Downs.
 277. Three chaplets of beads, from Burham Downs.
 278. Fragments of beads of various substances and colours.
 Fragments of amber beads.
 279. A tortoiseshell snuff-box, which belonged to the author of the *Nenia*, having on the lid a small brass coin of Constantine, found in a barrow.

ANCIENT GEMS, CARVINGS IN IVORY, &c.

280. Orpheus playing on a viol, cut on a peach stone.
 281. The head of the Virgin on the shell of a filbert.
 282. The head of Christ on the shell of a filbert.
 283. An agate cameo representing a lion gradiens, on the reverse a lioness.
 284—288. Cameos of agate representing heads of females.
 289. Cameo in agate, Hercules leaning on a club.
 290. ————— Neptune.
 291. ————— Mercury.
 292. ————— Juno.
 293. Cameo in green stone of a female head.
 294. Cameo in agate, subject, the crucifixion.
 295. ————— a knight on horseback.
 296. ————— three human figures.
 297. An agate cameo representing a man sleeping, a female naked figure standing by.
 298. Cameo of agate, a female sitting, a child standing before her.
 299. ————— a satyr playing on a pipe.
 300. Cameo in stone, a human head.
 301. ————— agate, human figure and centaur.
 302. Cameo in bone, St Catharine.

303. Cameo in agate, Europa.
 304. _____ Venus.
 305. _____ a griffin.
 306. _____ a camel.
 307. _____ a goat.
 308. _____ a cock.
 309. Cameo on a shell, a syren.
 310. _____ a toad.
 311. _____ a serpent.
 312. _____ unknown.
 313. _____ unknown.
 314. _____ a pig.
 315. _____ an eagle.
 316. _____ a beetle.
 317. _____ a goat.
 318. _____ a bear.
 319. _____ a griffin.
 320. Two armed knights on horseback, carved in ivory, about the twelfth century.
 321. The salutation of the Virgin, in wax, (imperfect).
 322. Ancient carving in ivory, subject, the crucifixion.
 323. A similar carving in ivory of the angel appearing to the three women, and the adoration of the Magi.
 324. Christ giving a blessing.
 325. Christ meeting with St. John in the wilderness.
 326. The salutation by the angel, of Mary and Elizabeth.
 327. The adoration of the Magi, carved in ivory.
 328. An ancient circular carving in ivory, representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with a pilgrim.
 329. A similar carving on the same subject.
 330. A crucifix carved in box-wood, illustrative of various passages in the life of Christ.
 331. The same, smaller.
 332. Part of an ancient crucifix in brass.
 333. A crucifix in brass. [*Rev. T. F. A. P. Hodges, New Coll. 1832.*]
 334. The same, dug up at Lansdown. [*J. P. Maud.*]
 335. A small figure of the Virgin and Child, in stone, gilt.
 336. The same subject cut in ivory.
 337. Ivory handle of a knife, subject, Jonah cast up by the whale.
 338. An unfinished carving of a head, in ivory.
 339. A carving in ivory of a Turk's head ornamented with a tiara.
 340, 341. Carvings in ivory of female figures.
 342. A carving in ivory of Diana with her quiver, &c.

343. An Anglo-Saxon Almanack or Staffordshire Clog. For its explanation see Plott's Hist. of Staffordshire, and Frosbroke's Ency. of Antiquities. [Dr. Plott, first keeper of the Museum.]
- 344—347. Runic Calendars or Danish Almanacks.
[John Heysig, Esq. 1683.]
348. Fragment of coloured stucco from a Moorish monastery at Cintra.
[Rev. W. M. Kinsey, Trin. Coll. 1832.]
349. Fragments of a pewter chalice and paten, found on the breast of a skeleton in Sandford churchyard, Oxon.
[Mr. James Hunt, Oxford.]
- 349^a. A small chest of brass, gilt. (Mus. Tradesc.)
- 349^b. An ancient sacramental vessel of the 14th century, inscribed "Corpus Christi salva nos." (Mus. Tradesc.)
- 349^c. An ancient catholic diptich of brass, enamelled, representing various passages in the life of Christ. [Rev. Dr. Buckland, 1834.]
350. A small stone figure of St. Michael and the dragon, found in making the new rooms at Worcester Coll. 1824.
351. The key of Bocardo in Oxford, the ancient city prison, and celebrated as the place in which the bishops Ridley and Latimer were confined before their execution.
352. The key of Oxford East Gate.
353. An ancient key dug up at Lansdown. [J. P. Maud.]
354. An ancient key found in the churchyard of Kidlington, Oxon. 1830.
355. An ancient padlock found at Freeford near Lichfield.
[W. Hamper, Esq. Birmingham.]
356. A lock of a musket with a grooved pan, called in Meyrick's Ancient Armour, a Saphaunce Lock.
357. Ditto of a wheel-lock musket temp. Jac. I.
358. An iron pair of tongs used for lighting pipes, having on one of its handles a tobacco stopper.
359. A pocket tinder box of fine brass, gilt, said to have belonged to king Henry VIIIth. [The Founder.]
360. Bellows of king Charles II. the nose and handles of embossed silver. [Sir Sam. Hellier, Bart.]
361. A Danish stone hammer, from Ross Castle copper mine in the county of Kerry. Mrs. Cooke, 1822.
362. Nails fused together by lightning. [Rev. Dr. Hornsby.]
This remarkable instance of the heat of the electric fluid occurred during the time of the building of the Radcliffe Observatory.
363. A small oblong stone two inches long, having in relief the words "Jesus, Maria," &c. used formerly as a charm or amulet, and called in Tradescant's printed Catalogue, A Gamalia.
364. Small fragment of stone from Taliesin's house in Wales.

365. An ancient tankard, silver gilt. [W. Bouchier, M. D. 1790.
 366. An ancient peg tankard of maple wood.

[Sir C. Pegge, *Regius Prof. of Medicine.*

It was originally purchased by Mr. Rhodes at Yarmouth, and presented to Dr. Pegge the grandfather of Sir Christopher. The cup is of Danish manufacture, as may be inferred from the inscriptions. On the lid is a carving in bold relief, representing the appearing of the three angels to Abraham. The inscription is in capitals, OC HERREN. AABABADIS. ABRAHAM. IMAMRE. LVND DER HAN SAD VID SIN PAFLV. Lat. Et Dominus revelatus est Abrahamo in querceto. Mamre cum sederet ad tentorium suum. Round the bottom is the following inscription explanatory of the subjects carved on the body of the cup. K. SALLEMON. STOL. SAMSON OC LOVEN. ABSALON OC IOAB DAVID SADI. IACOB DREM. ABRAHAM. VIZ. The queen of Sheba's visit to king Solomon, who is seated on his throne.—Samson slaying the lion.—Absalom hanging in a tree and pierced through the body by Joab.—King David playing on his harp.—Jacob's dream.—Abraham offering up his son Isaac.

It appears from this and other similar tankards described and engraved in the *Gent. Magazine* for Nov. 1827, that the use of such cups was not confined to this country; but that they were formerly very common amongst the nations of northern Europe, and that they were introduced amongst the Anglo-Saxons about the time of Edgar, upon the settlement of the Danes in England. The following account shews that the use of *peg tankards* contributed more to the encouragement than prevention of hard drinking. It was the custom among our ancestors, in their comotations, to introduce a peg tankard full of strong beer; each person, in his turn, was obliged to empty the space between peg and peg, and if he drank short of the peg, or beyond it, he was compelled, as a forfeit, to drink again to the next peg, till he had swallowed the exact quantity. This custom, which was evidently calculated to promote intoxication, was probably coeval with the Norman conquest; for we read in the Canons of Archbishop Anselm, made in the year 1102, that priests were prohibited from going to drinking bouts, and from *drinking to pins or pegs*. "Ut Presbyteri non eant ad potationes, nec ad pinas bibant." Wilkins, vol. i. p. 382. It was perhaps from this custom that the saying originated of a person *being in a merry pin*, that is, that he had drunk to such a pin as to make himself cheerful and merry; as well as that of *taking a person a peg lower*, that is, to humble him, as the liquor diminishes by a peg

- at a time in the tankard. An excellent engraving of this cup is given in a work entitled "Ancient Furniture," by H. Shaw, esq., F. A. S. 1836.
367. A pewter plate, representing king Charles on horseback, inscribed, "Where grace and virtue lies, true love never dies;" said to have been used by Charles II. as a dinner plate, the day before the battle of Worcester. [*Mrs. Wall, St. Giles', Oxford.*]
368. A drawing in pencil of the head of Charles I. as it appeared when disinterred at Windsor.
- 368^a. An engraving of the same: for particulars attending the disinterment see a very interesting account published by Sir H. Halford, 1813.
369. Model of the Pigott diamond. [*Rev. W. D. Thring, 1827.*]
The original was once valued at 30,000*l.* and was disposed of by lottery; it ultimately came into the possession of Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, who sold it to the Pacha of Egypt.
370. Model of the Pitt diamond, in crystal. [*Benj. Sweet, Esq.*]
The diamond was sold to Louis XIV. of France for about 100,000*l.*; when rough it weighed in caracts 428½, when made a brilliant and polished, 134 caracts; cut off, 294½; sold for about 15,000*l.* It was worn by Bonaparte, when chief consul, as a button to his hat; when emperor, on the hilt of his sword: it now forms the principal jewel in the French crown.

371. KING ALFRED'S JEWEL.

The following account is taken from Gorham's History of St. Neot's. "This jewel was accidentally found, in 1693, at Newton Park, some distance N. of the site of Athelney Abbey in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parrot and the Thone; the spot to which Alfred retired during the Danish troubles, and where he afterwards founded a monastery. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum^c, at Oxford.

"The form of this jewel^d is battledoor shaped; its dimensions are,

^c In 1698 it was in the possession of colonel Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield in Somersetshire; in 1718 it was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, by his son Thomas Palmer, esq.

^d A loose description, by Dr. Musgrave, appeared in 1698, with two figures. [*Philos. Trans. Dec. 1698, No. 247, vol. xx. p. 441.*]—It was noticed more at large by Dr. Hickeys in 1700. [*Philos. Trans. No. 260. vol. xxii. p. 464.*]—A very detailed but not quite accurate account was given by Dr. Hickeys, in 1705, with engravings of the obverse, reverse, and edge; the first figure being from a drawing by sir Robert Harley. [*Hickeysii Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur. tom. i. pp. viii. 142, 143. Oxon. 1705.*]—It was described by Hearne, in 1711. [*Hearne's Dissertation on the word Æstel, pp. xxiv, xxv, prefixed to Leland's Itinerary, vol. vii. edit. Oxon. 1769.*]—It again exercised the talents of Dr. Musgrave, in 1715, in a very elegant dissertation, accompanied by three engravings. [*Musgravius, De Icuncula quondam M. Regis Ælfredi. 1715.*]—The opinions of the two former antiquarians were reviewed by Mr. Wise, in 1722, whose criticism is accompanied with a figure of the obverse only. [*Wise, in Asser. De Reb. Gest. Ælfredi, App. pp. 171, 172. Oxon. 1722.*]—Some criticisms by Mr. Pegge, and by Dr. Mills, appeared in 1765. [*Archæologia, vol. ii. pp. 73,*

length 2·4 inches, greatest breadth 1·23, thickness ·46. The *obverse* is faced with an oval plate of rock-crystal, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick: through this is seen the miniature, formed of enamelled mosaic, the compartments being let into cells of gold; the figure is that of a man, holding a fleur-de-lys in each hand. The *reverse* is a detached plate of gold, (lying immediately upon the back of the miniature,) on which is elegantly traced a fleur-de-lys, branching into three stems. The *edge* is beveled towards the front, and contains the legend, ✠ ÆLFRED MEC HEHT LEVVRLAN, that is, ✠ ÆLFRED ME ORDERED TO-BE-WROUGHT.—The gem terminates in a grotesque figure, representing, on the obverse, the head of some sea-monster, probably (says Dr. Musgrave) a dolphin; on the reverse, the lower jaw is wanting, its place being supplied by a scaly flat surface: the mouth of this animal embraces a small tube, traversed by a gold pin, apparently a rivet, originally passed through some wooden stem to which it has been fixed, and which has perished.

“ Various have been the conjectures^c with regard to the figure on the obverse. The conclusion to which Dr. Hickes ultimately came, is the most plausible—that it was designed to represent some saint. The individual intended, it would be impossible to determine from the inspection of the figure alone; but that it was St. Neot^f can scarcely admit of a reasonable doubt, since history informs us that he was the

79.]—Engravings of this gem may be seen in Wotton, *Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur. Conspicuum*, p. 18. edit. 1708; Shelton's Translation of Wotton, with notes, p. 14. edit. 1735; *Marmora Oxon.* P. III. fig. cxxxvii, edit. Chandler, 1763; Camden's *Brit.* vol. i. p. 77, edit. Gibson, 1722; and vol. i. p. 59, edit. Gough, 1789.—All these figures of this gem seem to be copied from Hickes's plate, with little variation; they are much too large, and distorted representations.

^c Hickes at first suggested that it was a figure of our Saviour, the lily-sceptre in each hand denoting his double reign, in heaven and in earth: Musgrave ultimately adopted the same opinion. Hickes thought it, however, not improbable that it might be intended for the pope; but at last he concluded that it represents some saint; he was led to this opinion from the inscription of a miniature of St. Luke, in an ancient MS. of the Gospels, drawn in a nearly similar manner, holding a flowery cross in each hand, [*Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur. tom. i. p. viii. fig. 5.*] Wise conceived that it depicted king Alfred himself, on account of the helmet and military vest, in which (as he supposed) the figure is represented.

^f Obvious as this conclusion is, Mr. Whitaker was the first to notice it. [Whitaker's *Life of St. Neot*, p. 273, edit. 1806.] Dr. Hickes conjectured that the holy man intended, was St. CUTHEBERT, who is said by William of Malmesbury [*De Gest. Reg. Lib. II. Cap. 4.*, in Saville *Angl. Script.* p. 43.] to have appeared to Alfred during his seclusion in the marshes of Athelney. Malmesbury, however, is the *only* historian who mentions St. CUTHEBERT with relation to this incident; *all* the other Chronicles, which refer to it agreeing that it was St. NEOT, who was seen by Alfred in his sleep, both at Athelney and on other occasions: [See Saxon Homily on St. Neot. MSS. Cott. Vesp. D. XIV., in *Hist. St. Neot's*, pp. 260, ci.—Asserius de *Reb. Gest. Ælfr.* in an. 878.—*Vita Sci. Neoti*, MSS. Bodl. 535., in Whitaker's *Life of Neot*.—*Vita Sci. Neoti*, MSS. Cott. Claud. A. V., in Mabillon, *Acta Sanct.* Sec. IV. P. II. p. 334.—*Chronicle of the Conventual Libr. St. Neot's*, MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 7. 28. in Gale *Script.* XX., tom. I. p. 167.] There is not, therefore, a shadow of reason for supposing that the Northumbrian bishop was the individual designed in the Jewel; while many considerations point out the Cornish abbot as having been thus superstitiously honoured.

relative, and the spiritual counsellor of the king, and that he was venerated by Alfred above all other ε saints.

“As to the use to which this piece of jewelry was appropriated, opinion has been divided. Dr. Hickes, Dr. Musgrave, and the late Mr. Whitaker, imagined that it was worn by a chain round the neck of the king. Mr. Hearne thought it probable that it was attached to the end of a cylinder, upon which a MS. was rolled, presented by the king to some monastery. Mr. Wise and Mr. Pegge conceived that it formed the head of a style^h. Possibly it was mounted upon a standard, (after the manner of the Roman eagle,) or was elevated upon the summit of a staff, being carried into battle, for the purpose of animating the soldiers. This conjecture is hazarded as affording an easy solution of the fabulous narratives, which state that St. Neot, after his decease, was the constant ‘attendant’ and ‘forerunner’ of Alfred; that he ‘accompanied’ the king in his engagement with the Danes near Chippenham, ‘led on the troops,’ ‘preceded the standards,’ ‘fought in splendor before the army,’ and ‘gained the victory’ for the Saxons. If we make some little allowance for the turgid expressionsⁱ of monkish chronicles, (superstitiously referring ordinary occurrences to the miraculous agency of the saint whose merits it was their object to extol,) these fables may be naturally traced to the simple fact that the king was accustomed to have this image of his guardian saint near his person, and that he conducted his army under its supposed tutelary influence. An inspection of the figure, holding the flowering branches in his hands, almost realizes the singular expression of the monkish historians, ‘*NEOTUS palmificus*,’ while the supposition that this image was elevated on a military banner, affords an easy interpretation to the apparently hyperbolical terms (as applied to a *deceased saint*), ‘*NEOTUS signifer et prævius Regis antecedeat exercitum.*’

^g “Rex Alfredus, sanctorum pedibus acclivis et subditus, S. NEOTUM in *summa* veneratione habebat.” Ingulphi Hist. Croyl. (Fulman, Script. p. 27.)

^h King Alfred sent a copy of his translation of St. Gregory’s Pastoral, *together with an ÆSTLE*, to each cathedral. [See Alfred’s Preface to St. Greg. Past., in Spelman, Vita Ælfredi, p. 197.]

ⁱ The following are the expressions in which these fables are recorded. “*Ιc þe τοροπεν þαπε.* [Sax. Hom. on St. Neot MSS. Cott. Vesp. D. XIV., in Hist. St. Neot’s, p. 260.]—“*Teque tuosque ducam.*” “*Prædux semper extiti tuus.*” *Nonne videtis, Coram splendiferum nobis bellare Neotum?*” “*Palmificus suus Neotus.*” [Vita Sci Neoti, MSS. Bodl. 535, in Whitaker’s St. Neot].—“*Me (sc. Neoto) prævio gaudebis et protectore.*” “*In itinere tuus extiti ductor.*” “*Ego ante vos ibo, in conspectu meo cadent inimici.*” “*Gloriosus servus Christi Neotus, signifer et prævius, Regis antecedeat exercitum; quem videns Rex Alfvredus, Commilitones, inquit, nonne videtis eum qui nostros conterit hostes? si nõsse desideratis, ipse est procul dubio Neotus, Christi miles invictissimus, per quem hodie præsto est in manibus nostris palma victoria!*” [Vita Sci Neoti, MSS. Cott. Claud. A. V., in Mabillon, Acta Sanct. Sec. IV. P. II., pp. 334, 335.]—“*Præcedam ante vexilla tua.*” [Chronicle of the Conventual Libr. of St. Neot’s MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 7. 28. in Gale Script. XX., Tom. I., p. 167.]

“ Mr. Whitaker^k supposes (very plausibly) that, after the victory of Chippenham, king Alfred presented this Jewel to the monastery of *Athelney*, in testimony of his pious gratitude to ST. NEOT; ‘ there, probably, it remained till the Reformation; thence it was taken for plunder, or for preservation; and, in its removal, was accidentally lost, not far from its old depository.’ ”

The following account is given of it in a work entitled, *The Coronation Service, or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D. C. L. formerly Anglo-Saxon professor. “ The gem is of pure gold. The ground-work is composed of coloured stones cased in remarkably thick crystal, and though made nearly 950 years ago, it is in perfect preservation. It was found at Athelney, a village in Somersetshire. This place is the Athelinga Igge, which both Asser, bishop of St. David’s, and the Saxon Chronicle, inform us Alfred often frequented; and amidst whose morasses he built a very complete fortification, and founded two monasteries. It is also the place to which he retired, when his armies were completely broken by the Danes, and nearly every person but himself, despaired of his fortunes^l. The Saxon inscription informs us, that the Gem was made by the order of Alfred: there can be no doubt, therefore, that it was both a personal and state jewel; for in the head of the griffin, the national emblem of the Saxons, there is a strong gold rivet, to which a chain was probably attached; and its flat form indicates that it must have been worn on the breast, dependent from the chain that passed round the neck, in a way similar to ornaments at present worn by the king on state occasions.

“ The image is clothed in the Saxon military vest or tunic, and girt with a belt, from which a strap for a sword inclines towards the left side. The figure is seated on a throne, with Cyne-Helm, or crown on its head, and on either shoulder it bears a sceptre, branching out into fleur-de-lys. It is therefore an image of the king, and is symbolical of his regal office. Connecting these ornaments with the consecration, which we know Alfred received, and with the principles acknowledged in his laws, it is Alfred’s idea of his own royal authority, in which he has portrayed himself as *Christis Gespelha*, or Vicarius Christi, carrying both sceptres as the emblems of spiritual and temporal power.”

Sir Francis Palgrave, in a letter to a friend at Oxford, describes the jewel in the following words:

“ Alfred’s jewel in the mechanical workmanship of the metallic portion offers a close resemblance to the Icelandic ornaments, now made

^k Whitaker’s *Life of St. Neot*, p. 273. edit. 1806.

^l Ferde tha lutigeade geond heges and wegges geond wudes and weldes swa tha he thurk Godes wissuugs gesund becom to Athelinga Igge. *St. Neot’s Life*.

in the island, where the mode has probably continued by usage from the most remote periods. The enamel within, on the other hand, resembles some ornaments of the Carlovingian era now existing on the continent, which have been generally considered as Oriental. The head at the extremity of the ornament, is extremely like what is found in those architectural ornaments usually called Saxon, e. g. the porch of St. Margaret's at York. Whether St. Neot be the personage represented in the enamel, I rather doubt, and I think it possible that the enamel itself was brought from the continent, and that the setting only was made in England. This would reconcile the two styles of workmanship: the metallic portion is unquestionably Anglo-Saxon, the enamel may be supposed to be from another country. But altogether it is one of the most curious relics of the kind—and no one, taking all the points of evidence together, can reasonably doubt but that it did belong to king Alfred.”

[*Thos. Palmer, Esq.* 1718.

372. A thin plate of pure gold, found on the breast of a skeleton, at Belishannon in Ireland.

[*C. Hopkins, Esq.* 1669.

The following account, relating to its discovery, is taken from Camden's *Britannia*, 1695. p. 1022.

“The late lord bishop of Derry, Dr. Hopkins, happening to be at dinner with Mr. Edward Whiteway, then living hard by Belishannon, in Ireland, (a gentleman whom he preferred in his former diocese of Raphoe,) there came in an Irish harper, and sung an old song to his harp. Neither his lordship nor Mr. Whiteway understanding any thing of Irish, they were at a loss to know what the song meant. But the herdsman being called in, they found by him the substance of it to be this, that in such a place (naming the very spot) a man of gigantic stature lay buried, and that over his breast and back there were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers rings of gold, so large that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was so exactly described, that Mr. Foliot, brother-in-law to Mr. Whiteway, and one Mr. Nevill, his lordship's steward, were tempted to go in quest of the golden prize the Irishman's song had pointed out to them. After they had dug for some time, they found two thin pieces of gold. This discovery encouraged them to seek for the remainder; but they could meet with nothing more. The passage is the more remarkable, because it comes pretty near the manner of discovering king Arthur's body, by the directions of a British bard.”

373. A circular gold watch set with turquois, with gold chain consisting of lockets containing braids of hair, and various mementos. It is said to have formerly been worn by queen Elizabeth.

[*Sir Sam. Hellicer, Bart.*

374. Another of an oval form, of brass, gilt. [Sir S. H. Bt.]
375. Another, imperfect, maker David Parry, at Fleet bridge. [Sir S. H. Bt.]
376. Silver case of an old watch, in black leather case. [Sir S. H. Bt.]
377. An oval shaped silver watch with gold dial, which belonged to Oliver Cromwell. [W. Bragge, Esq. New Coll. 1824.]
It was left to the donor by Capt. Isaac Schomberg, R. N. who had it from his father, Dr. Schomberg, a physician of Reading, who acquired it about the middle of the last century, and had a memorandum of the hands through which it had passed since it belonged to the Protector.
378. A lock of king Edward, the IVth's hair, taken from his head when the body was found in the college chapel, at Windsor, March 1789. [Rev. Arthur Onslow, late Dean of Windsor.]
379. A ring that belonged to the late cardinal of York, and which was constantly worn by him till his death, containing the portraits of the first Pretender and his wife. It was taken from his finger by his servant, as a perquisite, and sold to William Baron Bartholdi, son to the Jewish Plato, Moses Mendelsohn. [Mrs. Maria Graham, 1824.]
- 380^a. A small matchlock pistol set in gold, worn as a trinket about the time of queen Elizabeth.
- 380^b. An ancient wooden snuff-box in the form of a hand, picked up by a ploughboy in Maes Mynan, in the parish of Bodvry, in the county of Flint, North Wales. It was by accident dropped in the fire, which obliterated the date, which was 1601. [J. W. Roberts, Esq. Jesus Coll.]
381. A sword, the handle silver gilt, richly chased and ornamented with crystals, given by the pope (Leo X.) to king Henry the Eighth. [The Founder.]
- 382, 383. A gold chain of filigree-work, consisting of 32 links, attached to which is a george of the order of the garter. Also another chain of plain work. These two chains were Ashmole's Præmia Honoraria. [The Founder.]
384. The spurs of king Charles the First, steel embossed with silver.
385. An ancient rosary of amber.
386. Cromwell's privy seal, engraved by Simon, the most eminent artist of his time. [Mrs. R. Calvert, Bath.]
"It came into the possession of the Freemans from Ann Webbe, one of the daughters of John Webbe, of Broomfield, Essex, Esq. who married into the Fiennes family, attested by Richard Freeman, grandson."
- 387^a. The buskins, or riding boots of queen Elizabeth. [The Founder.]

- 387b. A pair of shoes which belonged to the late duchess of York.
 [Mrs. Rich, Hampton Court, 1836.]
388. The boots of prince William Henry, duke of Gloucester, ob.
 1700. [Alderman Fletcher, Esq.]
389. A lady's dress shoe, about the time of James II.
390. A lady's dress glove, of the same time.
391. Henry the VIIIth's hawking glove. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 [The Founder.]
392. The shoe of the Dynton hermit. [Sir John Vanhattem.]
 This shoe belonged to John Bigg, clerk to Simon Mayne, one of king Charles the First's judges. After Mayne's attainder, A. D. 1660, he grew melancholy, and lived in a cave at Dynton, Bucks, between thirty and forty years. His clothes were made as his shoes, of small patches, which having thrown off at night, he laid in straw. In the daytime he went about the country with three bottles and a pouch girded about him, never begged, but made signs, and the people filled his bottles and pouch. He was buried at Dynton, April 4, 1696, being very old. The other shoe is now (1835) in the possession of the Rev. W. Goodhall, of Dynton.
393. A small purse, said to have belonged to queen Anne.
- 394, 395. A piece of wood from the Picton tree, and a bullet dug out of the field of Waterloo.
396. A small purse of steel, said to have belonged to queen Elizabeth.
397. A spoon and chain, cut by a Welsh shepherd from a solid piece of wood.
398. Three thumb rings of agate and cornelian.
399. A purse made of pins by a lunatic.
400. A picture representing the crucifixion of Christ, made with humming-birds' feathers. [N. Crynes, Esq. 1745.]
 This Mexican feather piece was given by Mary of Modena wife to king James the Second, to Mrs. Mary Dawson, gentlewoman of the bedchamber, who left it to Dr. Harrison of All Souls College, after whose death it was purchased by N. Crynes Esq., who gave it to the Museum, 1745.
401. The king's arms finely carved in wood, by Chicheley, 1736.
- 401^a. A model of St. Peter's clock at Rome; carved by Chicheley.
402. An ancient busk of tortoise-shell.
403. An ancient lantern of copper or bronze, studded with crystals.
 An engraving and description of this curious lantern is given in a work entitled "Ancient Furniture," by H. Shaw, Esq. F. A. S.
404. The head of an ancient crozier, carved in ivory.
 [Lady Dorothy Long, 1688.]
 It is cut completely through, out of the solid material, and

represents a lamb below a cross, towards which it turns its head. The involution of the staff forms a gaping animal (probably a serpent) which endeavours to swallow the cross. This device is not uncommon, as Mr. Gough says, "The holy lamb is usually placed within the circle of the crozier." *Sep. Mon. Int.* p. 153.

405. A cast from an ancient Greek bronze, modelled by Flaxman, subject, Venus and Anchises. [*Isaac Hawkins, Esq.* 1830.]

405^a. A model of the Mexican Kalendar stone, on a reduced scale, made by the donor. [*Miss S. Bullock, London.*]

The original stone, formed of basalt, was upwards of 36 feet in circumference, weighing more than 5 tons, and known to the Indians by the name of Montezuma's watch. In the centre of this immense tablet (larger than the zodiac of Denderah) is represented the figure of the sun, the rays in the direction of the cardinal points; round the head, the seasons are exhibited in hieroglyphics, and in the next circle, the name of the eighteen Mexican months of twenty days, thus making the calculation of time nearly the same as ours; a remarkable coincidence in a people who were ignorant of the existence of the other three quarters of the world. It was found in the Plaza Major, under the pavement on the site Teocalli, or temple, and not being visibly connected with the ancient religious rites, was allowed to be placed against the south side of the cathedral.

ORIGINAL SEALS.

406. An oval brass seal, inscribed "Sigillum Hospitalis Marie Magdalene de Tavistocke." See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, new edit. vol. VI.

406^a. An oval seal, inscribed "S' Poris Marlebi ordis Beate Marie de Carmel."

407. An oval seal, inscribed "S' Thome dn et aplice sedis...ara epi Herefordia ad causas."

408. An oval seal, inscribed "S'. Beate Marie Ecce Sci Thome."

409. An oval seal, inscribed "Sigillum Delegatorum Sedis Apostolice ad causas."

410. An oval seal of ivory, inscribed "S. Archid. de Merion."

411. A circular brass seal, inscribed "Virgo Flos-Florum Piatutrix Sisinsororvii."

412. A circular seal of Macarius Patriarch of Antioch, with a Greek inscription.

413. A small oval seal, inscribed "S. Felipi Fil Hamund de Eson." Found at Islip, Oxon. [*Rev. M. S. Wall, Ch. Ch.* 1827.]

414. A small oval seal, inscribed "S. Will. Fil. Tho. Aurei." found in the parish of Sutton under Brailes, Gloucestershire.
[*Rev. Thos. Clarke, Long Crendon, 1836.*]
415. A small circular seal, inscribed "Le Lam. Favet."
416. A small circular seal.

CASTS OF SEALS.

- 417, 418. "Willelmus [the Lion] Deo Rectore Rex Scotorum."
- 419, 420. "Alexander [III.] D. R. R. S."
- 421, 422. "Johannes [Baliol] Dei gracia Rex Scotorum."
- 423, 424. "Robertus [Bruce] D. G. R. S."
- 425, 426. "David [II.] D. G. R. S."
- 427, 428. "Robertus [II. Steuart] D. G. R. S."
429. "John Earl of Carrick [Robert III.] S' Johanis primogenit' Rob'ti. regis Scotorum Commitis de Carric et senesl' Scotie."
- 430, 431. "Robertus [III.] D. G. R. S."
432. "S' Roberti Ducis Albanie Comitis de Fyve and de Menteth."
433. "Jacobus [I.] D. G. R. S." The same seal also used by James II. III. IV. and V.
434. "Franciscus et Maria D. G. R. R. Francor. Scot. Angl. et Hyber."
- 435, 436. "Maria Dei gracia Regina Scotorum. Salvum fac populum tuum Dñe."
437. "Maria Dei gra: Regina Scotorum Dotaria et Francie."
- 438, 439. "Jacobus [VI.] sextus D. G. R. S. S. f. p. t. Dñe."
[*W. C. Trevelyan, Esq. Univ. Coll.*]
440. "Guliel. II. et Maria II. D. G. Scotiæ Angliæ Francie et Hib. Rex et Reg. Fid. Def. 1689."
[*Rev. R. M. White, Magd. Coll. 1835.*]
441. A seal of John of Gaunt (1377) duke of Lancaster, as king of Castile and Leon, from a deed belonging to the family of Trevelyan at Nettlecombe.
[*W. C. Trevelyan, Esq.*]
442. Seal, inscribed "Sigillū Milonis de Glocestria see Archæologia," vol. xiv. plate 47. page 276.
[*W. C. T.*]
443. Seal of the prior of the Cluniac monastery of St. Martin de Campis juxta Paris, from a seal appended to a deed appointing John Lespent prior St. Jacobi prope Exon "nostri ordinis."
[*W. C. T.*]
444. Seal of Thomas Dene, superior of the Cluniac priory of St. James's near Exeter, inscribed "S' Fris. Thomæ prior Exonie." [*W. C. T.*]
445. Seal of the monastery of St. Thomas the martyr at Aberbrothoc or Arbroath, Angusshire, founded by William I. king of Scotland

- in 1178. The device is the same as that on the seal of Canterbury college, preserved in the Museum, and engraved in Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua*, Pl. 28. The inscription appears to be "Sigillum "Abbatis et Conventus Sancti Thome Martyris de Aberbro-
"thoc." [W. C. T.]
446. A cast from a gold coin found anno 1097 in the churchyard at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire 1823. The original is in the possession of Robert Grant, esq. of Monymusk (the birthplace of the late Dr. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew). [W. C. T.]
447. Seal of Canterbury college, Oxon, date 1393. subject, the murder of Thomas à Becket.
448. Impression of the signet ring of king John, found in the ruins of Beaumont palace, now in the possession of Mrs. Pilcher, Oxford.
449. Seal of Robert de Wickampton, bishop of Salisbury. The seal was affixed to a deed or grant of lands to the priory of Maiden Bradley, date 1279.
450. Seal inscribed "Sigillum Commune Vicariorum Ecclesie Saresbiriensis."
451. Seal inscribed "Ave Maria Gra Tecu."
452. Seal inscribed "Sanctus pater Augustinus."
453. Seal found at Daventry, inscribed "S. Nicolai Prioris de Davintre."
[Rev. Dr. Smith, Dean of Ch. Ch.]
454. Seal of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Fecknan Kilmora, Co. Clare, Ireland.
455. Seal inscribed "Sigill Correctoris Epi Norivic."
456. Seal inscribed "Petri Dei Gra. Epi Montis Otarani."
457. Seal inscribed "S. Domini &c."
458. Seal inscribed "S. Comissarii ultra Montani Ro. Cu. ordinis Minor. Obs. Reg."
459. Seal inscribed "S. Petri Colini De Trecis in Decretis Licentiathi."
460. Seal of the Chapter of the church of St. Sebastian in Spain.
461. Seal inscribed "Sigill. ville," &c.
462. Seal found in the High street, Oxford, in making the new drain, in 1819. inscribed "S. Guillia Alardi clici."
[Rev. Dr. Smith, Dean of Ch. Ch.]
463. Seal of the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, inscribed "S. Comune Prepositi et Scholarii Aule Regine De Oxonia."
464. Seal inscribed "S. D. M. Archi. Aratrem. S. Corc. M. Dei Gratia Epi Bretenorica."
465. Impressions of 5 seals found in Fountain's Abbey.
466. Impression of a gold ring found at Snyder Hall, Yorkshire.

467. Impression of two rings, given by Bp. Fox to Corpus Christi College.
468. Impression of 3 small seals found at Ensham, Oxon.
469. Seal of the Vice-admiralty, inscribed "Sigillum Officii Subadmiralitatæ Angliæ."
470. Impression from the diamond signet ring worn by Mary queen of Scots, and adduced as evidence by queen Elizabeth of conspiring against her throne and life, from its having the arms of England and Ireland quartered with those of Scotland.
471. Impression from the seal of Anna of Denmark, queen of king James the Sixth of Scotland.
472. Casts from a coronation medal, in silver, of Edward VIth. The medal is curious and rare, having been worked by hand, and not stamped in a die. [*Rev. I. Bishop, of Gloucester, 1827.*]
473. Casts from Bonaparte's Vaccine medal. [*Rev. I. Bishop.*]
474. Seal of a court instituted at Chester, by Edw. I. for the recovery of the debts of foreign merchants, inscribed "S. Edw. Reg. Angle Ad. Recogn. Debitor. Apd. Cestriam." The original of silver is in the possession of I. Britton, esq. antiquary.
475. A cast from a gold medal of dean Colet, presented to the Rev. Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke college, by the governors of St. Paul's school, London.

ANTIQUITIES.

475. A brick from the site of ancient Babylon; brought to Europe by Capt. the Hon. Ashley Maude, R. N. It is 13 in. square, and 3 in. thick; a considerable quantity of bitumen still remains on its under side. [*Rev. N. T. Ellison, Ball. Coll. 1824.*]
476. An Egyptian mummy of a child, the wrappers and outer case ornamented with hieroglyphics. [*Isaac Hughes Esq. Crutched Friars, London, 1766.*]
477. An Egyptian mummy. [*Alderman Fletcher, Oxford.*]
478. An embalmed crocodile.
479. Part of an Egyptian tomb, (supposed to be regal,) on which are represented in relief two figures seated at a table. [*Rev. R. Huntington, Merton, 1683.*]
480. Part of an Egyptian embalming trough of granite, richly ornamented with hieroglyphics. Dr. Perry in his View of the Levant, (which contains a plate of it,) describes it as the most precious and curious piece of antiquity that he had seen in his travels; length from the point to the end 7 feet, width 2 feet, thickness 10 inches, weight 20 cwt. [*Dr. C. Perry.*]
481. An Egyptian slab with hieroglyphics. [*Rev. R. Huntington.*]

482. A wooden slab with hieroglyphics. See *Marmora Oxon. pars secunda*.
483. A tablet enumerating in Arabic the possessions of a college at Tangier in the year of the Hegira 743 (anno 1342, 16. Edw. III.) length of the tablet 5 feet, width 20 inches.
[*Rev. Tho. Hues, vicar of Laycoth Wilts. 1692.*]
484. A crucifix in ivory, sent to the museum by the Portuguese ambassador, at the time of the riots in London, 1780.
485. Two square columns of white marble finely sculptured, temp. Hen. VIII.
486. An alabaster figure in a coat of mail, found at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, holding in the left hand a balance, the right arm is broken.—See Camden's *Britannia*, 1695. p. 607.
[*Capt. M. Bird, Esq. 1693.*]
487. A figure of white marble, in alto relievo, the vernacle or face of Christ. (Mus. Tradesc.)
488. A representation in marble of the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew.
489. A representation in marble of the martyrdom of one of the early Christians.
490. An ancient representation in marble of the crucifixion.
491. A fragment of a representation of St. John the Baptist's head in a charger.
[*Dr. Huddesford, 1746.*]
492. An ancient carving in wood, with figures in high relief; subject, Jacob's well.
493. A cast in plaister, representing a female figure holding a cornucopiæ from which a child is drinking, &c.
494. An ancient female figure in a devotional attitude, carved in wood and gilt, probably St. Mary Magdalen, height 16 inches.
- 495-498. Small ancient carvings in marble, the figures ornamented with gilding, illustrating the life of Christ; viz. his birth; agony in the garden; the scourging; his laying in the tomb.
499. A figure finely cut in stone of the Indian god Vishnu, with four arms. He is represented holding in the upper right hand his mace, the lower arm has the lotus impressed on the open palm; in the upper left hand he holds a fabulous gem, and in the open palm of the lower arm is impressed the conch shell. He is attended by two gopis or nymphs, one of whom is playing on a kind of lute.
500. Burmese image of Gotama or Buddha, of wood gilt.
[*Sir H. Torrens, Bt.*]
501. Another of the same deity, of smaller size.
[*C. Porcher, Esq. Oriel College, 1829.*]

502. An African idol. In page 46 of Herbert's Travels is a print representing this idol on an altar with fruit before him, at a little distance an Indian merchant or banyan pointing to him.

[*Dr. Rawlinson, St. John's Coll.*]

502^a. The upper half of an ancient Mexican idol of stone, of rude form and grotesque appearance. It was found by Capt. Lyon whilst making a survey of the river Panuco on the Mexican coast, at a town or village of the same name. Its date is prior to the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. [Capt. Lyon, *R. N.*]

503. A stone idol from Riavai near Otaheite.

[*G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. of New York, 1827.*]

This idol was named Aroonoona, and considered the watch god of the Marae (a place of worship and sacrifice). All offerings at the Marae were first presented to this figure. He was supposed to have great power. This particular Tii (god) belonged to the Mateaina, or district of Tuhuhuatama, principal chief or king (Arii) of Riavai or High Island, and was given to Mr. Samuel Stutchbury by the king; the idol having been deposed and its temple overthrown on the introduction of Christianity amongst the natives. The above description is from a catalogue of sale of Curiosities collected in the Polynesian groupe of the South Seas, and brought home by the Pacific Pearl company's ship, *sir Geo. Osborne, 1826*, by Mr. Sam. Stutchbury. The stone of which this figure is formed is lava from the mountain ranges of the island.

504. An idol from Otaheite formed of wicker work, covered with parrots' feathers. [Lord Byron, *R. N.*]

505. Fragments of a British urn found at Troed yr aur, South Wales, 1829. [Rev. T. Bowen.]

506, 507. Two smaller urns found with the preceding, in 1829^a.

[Rev. T. B.]

508, 509. Two heart-shaped and slightly hollowed pieces of brass, 5 in. by 3 in. found in a British encampment at Penbryn, in Cardigan-shire. [Rev. H. Jenkins, *Magd. Coll. 1836.*]

^a In a field belonging to the Rev. T. Bowen of Troed yr aur, called Crug Mawr, (the great heap or cairn) was a large earthen mound, about fourscore yards in circumference, and eight feet in height in the centre. On an eminence, about a mile distant, is an ancient British encampment overlooking the sea. From the locality of the mound there is reason to conjecture that it had been used as an hill altar. On removing the fine mould of which the mound was composed, consisting of several hundred cart loads, to spread over his fields, Mr. Bowen discovered a quantity of large stones, and in the midst of them the urn, with a large stone placed immediately over it; and on each side of it, at the distance of about four or five yards, were afterwards found four small urns; two only were preserved.

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES.

510. A model in plaister of the field of Waterloo, representing the position of the contending armies at the time of the advance of the Prussians. [J. S. Duncan.]
511. A paper model of the Thames tunnel. [J. S. D.]
512. A rattle cut by a shepherd.
513. A chair said to have been part of the furniture of Windsor castle in the time of Hen. VIII.
514. Two chairs, the backs of which are of ebony, and beautifully carved. They were presented to the Founder of the museum by king Charles II.
515. Snow pattens called crampons, used in Switzerland for climbing the glaciers. They were worn by Dr. Buckland during his geological researches in that country.
516. Liquor jug, with cups and saucers, made of lava. [Lady F. Trail, Bath.]
517. A gag, or brank, formerly used with the ducking stool, as a punishment for scolds.
518. A bamboo cane used as the pole of a palanquin.
519. Bamboo cane 45 feet in length.
520. The lower part of the above, 15 feet in length, and in circumference 16 inches.
521. A branch of the cork tree.
522. Model of a farm house, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. [Rev. R. M. White, Magd. Coll. 1826.]

GREEK COINS.

1. ATHENÆ (*Tetradrachma* 261 grs.)—Caput Minervæ, *ad dextram*.
—Reverse, ΑΘΕ. Noctua stans, *ad dext.*
2. ATHENÆ. (*Tetradr.* 226 grs.)—Caput Minervæ galeatum, *ad dext.*
—R. ΑΘΕ. ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΙΠ. ΝΙΚΟΙ. ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗ. Noctua diotæ
in latus positæ insistens, *ad dext.* Caduceus alatus, infra ME.
Omnia in laurea.
3. CARTHAGO. (*Ær.*)—Caput muliebri spicis auripendentibus et mo-
nile ornatum, *ad sinistram*.—R. Eques stans, *ad dext.* juxta pal-
mam arborem.
4. CARTHAGO. (*Ær.*)—Caput muliebri &c. ut supra.—R. Caput
equi, *ad dext.*
5. CARTHAGO. (*Ær.*)—Caput barbatur et laureatum, *ad sin.*—R.
Eques decurrens, *ad sin.*
6. CORINTHUS. (*Didrachma* 129 grs.)—Caput galeatum, *ad sin.* et
Victoria manibus serpentem tenens.—R. Pegasus volans, *ad sin.*
7. CORINTHUS. (*Triobolus* 36 grs.)—Caput muliebri, *ad dext.*—
R. Pegasus volans, *ad dext.*
8. CUMA in Italia. (*Tetradr.* 224 grs.)—Caput imberbe galeatum,
ad dext.—R. Victoria gradiens cum hac inscriptione, ΔΙΟΔ.
9. EPHEBUS. (*Tetradr.* 229 grs.)—ΕΦ. Apis.—R. . . ΩΙΛΟ . . .
Cervi recumbentis pars anterior, *ad dext.* capite retroverso, juxta
palmam arborem.
10. GELAS in Sicilia. (*Didrach.* 190 grs.)—ΛΑΣ. Minotauri pars
anterior, *ad dext.*—R. Vir bigam agens, *ad dext.* supra volans
Victoria infra, ornamentum quoddam.
11. LACEDÆMON. (*Drachma* 57 grs.)—Caput imberbe, *ad dext.*—R.
Aquila volans, *ad dext.* serpentem rostro et unguibus tenens.
12. MACEDONIA. (*Tetradr.* 237 grs.)—Caput Dianæ, *ad dext.* cum
arcu et pharetra in scuto Macedonico.—R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. in corona quercea clava cum fulmine.
13. MACEDONIA. (*Obolus* 14 grs.)—Caput muliebri, *ad dext.*—R.
MA. Rota in quatuor partes dissecta.
14. MASSILIA in Gallia. (*Drachma* 40 grs.)—Caput Dianæ, *ad dext.*
cum arcu et pharetra.—R. ΜΑΣΣΑ. Leo gradiens.
15. MASSILIA. (*Ær.*)—Caput imberbe laureatum, *ad sin.*—R. Tau-
rus cornupeta stans, *ad dext.*

16. *MENA in Sicilia.* ΚΟΡΑΣ. Caput imberbe galeatum.—R. Equi caput, *ad dext.*
17. *NEAPOLIS. (Ær.)*—ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Caput muliebre vitta redimitum auripendentibus.—R. Minotaurus stans, *ad dext.* a Victoria supra volante coronatus; inter pedes ΙΣ.
18. *RHODES. (Tetradr. 182 grs.)* Caput Apollinis radiatum aduersum.—R. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ. ΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ. Flos rosæ vel balaustii.
19. *SYRACUSE. (Didrach. 132 grs.)*—Caput imberbe galea laureata tectum, *ad sin.*—R. Pegasus volans, *ad sin.*
20. *Idem. (Didrach. 130 grs.)*—Idem.
21. *TARENTUM in Italia. (Didrach. 120 grs.)*—Figura nuda delphinum inequitans.—R. Eques gradiens.
22. *THURIUM in Italia. (Didrach. 119 grs.)*—Caput imberbe galea laureata ornatum.—R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bos cornupeta stans, *ad sin.*
23. *ALEXANDER. (Stater. 132 grs.)*—Caput imberbe galeatum, *ad dext.*—R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ. Victoria alata stans, dextra tenens lauream, sinistra tridentem.
24. *ALEXANDER. (Drachma 65 grs.)*—Caput pelle leonina tectum (Herculis seu ipsius forte regis habitu.)—R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ. Jupiter sedens cum aquila et hasta.
25. *ALEXANDER. (Drach. 58 grs.)*—Idem, sine inscriptione.
26. *PTOLEMY. (Tetradr. 429 grs.)*—Caput barbatum et laureatum.—R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΝΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Aquila alis compressis fulmini insistens, sin. spectans, cum cornucopiæ et fulmine.
27. *PTOLEMY. (Ær.)*—Idem.

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28. A Sextans or Roman weight, equal to $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois, found near the new church of St. Clements, Oxon, 1826.
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Consular Denarii, or Coins of Roman Families.

BÆBIA.

1. *M. Bæbi. A. F. Roma*^a. 57 grs.—A figure in a chariot drawn by four horses bearing a bow and thunderbolt.—*Tampil. X.* A galeated head of Rome.

CÆSIA.

2. *L. Cæsi. A. R.* 60 grs.—Lares sitting, holding spears in their right hands, a dog standing between them. Over them the head of Vulcan.—Head of Vejovis, brandishing a dart.

^a The names and letters printed in Italics are on the coins, the descriptions are translated from Gorkæus.

CASSIA.

3. *Longin. III. V.* 61 grs.—A judge standing before a small box, into which he is dropping the letter A, i. e. *absolvo*.—*L. Vestæ*. Head of Vesta, veiled.
4. *L. Cassi. Q. F.* 58 grs.—Head of Bacchus with wreath of poplar.—Head of Libera, with sceptre.
5. *Q. Cassius.* 61 grs.—An eagle standing on a thunderbolt, a lituus, or augur's staff, and small pitcher on either side.—Head of Apollo with a sceptre.

CÆLIA.

6. *C. Cæl. Calvus.* 57 grs.—Head of Calvus.—*Calvus III. Vir.* Radiated head with shield and buckler.

CORNELIA.

7. *Lent. NR. Cos.* 50 grs.—Jupiter standing, holding a thunderbolt in his right hand, on his left stands an eagle.—Head with wings, and ears of corn attached between three human legs.

CREPUSIA.

8. *P. Crepusi.* 56 grs.—An equestrian figure brandishing a spear.—Head of Jupiter with sceptre and thunderbolt.

FABIA.

9. *Q. Fabi.* 59 grs.—A figure holding a sceptre in the right hand, and drawn in a chariot by four horses.—*Labeo Roma.* Galeated head of Rome.
10. *C. Fabi. C. F.* 60 grs.—Victory driving a chariot with two horses.—Head of Cybele veiled and turreted.

FURIA.

11. *L. Furi. C. N. F.* 59 grs.—Curule chairs, on each side the fasces or consular rods.—*Brocchi III. VIR.* Head of Ceres, with wreath of corn.
12. *M. Furi. L.* 59 grs.—Bearded head of Janus.—*Roma.* A military figure of Rome, with robe and helmet, crowning a trophy with a sceptre in its right hand.

JUNIA.

13. *Brutus.* 59 grs.—Head of L. Junius Brutus.—*Ahala.* Head of Seru Ahala.
14. *Brutus.* 60 grs.—Brutus walking, followed by Lictors.—*Libertas.* Head of Liberty.
15. *Albinus Bruti F.* 57 grs.—The Caduceus within two right hands united.—*Pietas.* Head of Piety.

LÆTILIA.

16. *P. Læut. Roma.* 61 grs.—Victory driving a chariot with four horses.—Helmeted head of Mercury.

LICINIA.

17. *P. Crassus NF.* 58 grs.—A military figure, holding in the right hand a horse by a bridle, in the left hand a spear and shield.—Head of Venus with wreath of laurel.

LUCILIA.

18. *M. Lucili.* 55 grs.—A winged figure of Victory in a chariot drawn by two horses.—Laureated head of Rome.

LUTATIA.

19. *Q. Lutati. Q.* 60 grs.—A Prætorian ship encircled with an oak wreath.—*Cerco Roma.* Helmeted head of Rome, ornamented with stars &c.

MAMILIA.

20. *C. Mamili. Limean.* 59 grs.—Figure of Ulysses leaning on a staff, with his dog before him.—Bust of Mercury with the Caduceus at his shoulder.

MANLIA.

21. *L. Manli. Pro. Q.* 59 grs.—Head of Rome.—*L. Sulla Imp.* The emperor driving a chariot with four horses. A flying figure of Victory placing on his head a laurel crown.

MARCIA.

22. Heads of Pompeius and Ancus Marcius. 61 grs.—*C. Censo.* A Desultor riding on two horses.

MEMMIA.

23. *C. Memmi. C. F. Quirinus.* 58 grs.—Head of Quirinus.—*Memmius. CEd. Cerealia Preinus fecit.* Ceres sitting, holding a bundle of corn in the left hand; and a torch in the right hand.
24. *Memmi C. F.* 59 grs.—Head of Ceres with wreath of corn.—*Memmius Imperator.* A captive on his bended knee, bearing on his shoulders a military trophy.

MINUCIA.

25. *Q. Minu Roma.* 45 grs.—Equestrian figures of Castor and Pollux.—*Roma.* Head of Rome.

NASCIDIA.

26. *Nasidius.* 60 grs.—A Prætorian ship with sail expanded, and a star.—*Neptuni.* Head of Sextus Pompeius, with the trident.

PLAUTIA.

27. *L. Plautus.* 55 grs.—Head of the Pythian Apollo.—*Plancus.* Victory checking the horses of the sun.

POBLICIA.

28. *C. Publici. Q. F.* 56 grs.—Hercules slaying the lion.—Head of Rome.

POMPEIA.

29. *Q. Pompei. Rufus Cos.* 57 grs.—Curule chairs, by the sides of which are placed a dart and branch of a palm.—*Sulla Cos. Q. Pomp.* A curule chair, at the side a lituus and laurel crown.

POSTUMIA.

30. *L. Post. ab. Roma.* 58 grs.—Mars in a triumphal chariot drawn by four horses.—Helmeted head of Rome; a cap at the neck.

SCRIBONIA.

31. *Scribon. Puteal.* 61 grs.—A puteal, or the altar of judgment.—*Libon. Bon. Event.* Head of the god *Bonus Eventus*.

SERGIA.

32. *Sergi.* 57 grs.—M. Sergius Silius on horseback, holding up in his left hand the head of the Carthaginian general, which he had cut off in battle.—*Roma.* Galeated head of Rome.

SERVILIA.

33. *C. Serveili. M. F.* 53 grs.—Two armed figures on horseback, turning from each other.—*Roma.* Head of Rome with helmet, behind which stands a laurel crown.

THORIA.

34. *M. Thorius Balbus.* 54 grs.—An infuriated bull.—*I. S. M. R.* Head of Juno Sospita.

TITURIA.

35. 56 grs.—Rape of the Sabines.—*Sabin.* Head of Sabinus.



Roman imperial coins, gold, silver, and small brass.

1. JULIUS CÆSAR. (before Christ 44 years.) Den. 57 grs.—Head of Venus.—R. *Cæsar.* Æneas bearing the Palladium in his right hand and Anchises on his shoulder.
2. JULIUS CÆSAR. Den. 60 grs.—Head of Venus.—R. *Cæsar.* Two captives sitting at the foot of a trophy.
3. AUGUSTUS. (B. C. 28 years.) Aureus 122 grs.—*S. P. Q. R. Cæsari Augusto.* Head of Augustus.—R. *Quod viæ mun. sunt.* A winged figure of Victory in a triumphal chariot drawn by elephants.
4. AUGUSTUS. Den. 58 grs.—*Cæsar Augustus Divi F. Pater Patriæ.* Head of Augustus, with laurel crown.—R. *C. L. Cæsares Augusti F. Cos. desig. Princ. Juvent.* Two figures in gowns, with shields and blunt spears. Pontifical and augural ensigns.

^b The legends on the coins are printed in Italics. Den. for *denarius*.—R. reverse of coin.

5. TIBERIUS. (A. D. 15.) Den. 57 grs.—*Ti. Cæsar Divi. Aug. F. Augustus*. Laureated head of Tiberius.—R. *Pontif. Maxim.* Female figure sitting; in her right hand a spear, in her left a branch of laurel.
6. CALIGULA. (A. D. 38.) Den. 52 grs.—*C. Cæsar Aug. Germ. P. M. TR. Pot. Cos.* Head unornamented.—R. Head of Augustus, with radiated crown and two stars.
7. CLAUDIUS. (A. D. 42.) Den. 59 grs.—*Ti. Claud. Cæsar. Aug. P. M. TR. P. X. P. P. Imp. VIII.* Laureated head of emperor.—R. *Paci Augustæ*. A winged figure of Peace holding the Caduceus in the left hand, the right hand elevated towards the neck: a serpent at her feet.
8. NERO. (A. D. 55.) Aur. 111 grs.—*Imp. Nero Cæsar. Aug. P. P.* Head of emperor, laur.—R. *Jupiter Custos*. Jupiter bearing a thunderbolt in his right hand, in his left a spear.
9. GALBA. (A. D. 69.) Den. 48 grs.—*Imp. Ser. Galba Cæsar. Aug.* Head of Galba laureated.—R. *Victoria*. Victory standing; in the right hand a wreath, in the left a branch of laurel.
10. OTHO. (A. D. 69.) Aur. 79 grs.—*M. Otho Cæsar Aug.* Head of Otho.—R. *Securitas P. R.* A figure standing, holding in the right hand a wreath, in the left a laurel branch.
11. OTHO. Den. 49 grs.—*Imp. M. Otho Cæsar Aug. T. R. P.* Head of Otho unornamented.—R. *Securitas P. R.* as the last.
12. VITELLIUS. (A. D. 70.) Den. 58 grs.—*A. Vitellius Imp. P. P.* Head of Vitellius laureated.—R. *Liberi Imp. Germ. Aug.* Busts of two youths facing each other.
13. VESPASIAN. (A. D. 70.) Den. 55 grs.—*Imp. Cæsar Vespasianus Aug.* Head of Vespasian with laurel crown.—R. *Pon. Max. TR. P. Cos. VI.* A sitting figure, with a bough in the right hand, the left arm resting on the chair.
14. VESPASIAN, Den. 54 grs.—*Imp. Cæs. Vesp. Aug. P. M.* Laureated head of emperor.—R. *Augur Tripod*. Pontifical instruments and vessels.
15. TITUS. (A. D. 79.) Den. 45 grs.—*Imp. Titus Cæs. Vespasian Aug. P. M.* Head of Titus laureated.—R. *TR. P. IX. Imp. XV. Cos. VIII. P. P.* A curule chair decorated.
16. DOMITIAN. (A. D. 81.) Aur. 112 grs.—*Domitianus Cæsar Aug.* Laureated head of Domitian.—R. *Cos. IIII.* A cornucopiæ.
17. NERVA. (A. D. 96.) Den. 50 grs.—*Imp. Nerva Cæs. Aug. P. M. TR. P. Cos. III. P. P.* Head of Nerva laureated.—R. *Æquitas Augusti*. Figure of justice with balance and cornucopiæ.
18. TRAJAN. (A. D. 98.) Aur. 108 grs.—*Imp. Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac. P. M. TR. P. Cos. VI. P. P.* Head of Trajan laureated.

- R. *S. P. Q. R. Optimo Principi. Fort. Red.* A figure sitting, holding a yoke in the right hand, in the left a cornucopiæ.
19. HADRIAN. (A. D. 117.) Den. 53 grs.—*Hadrianus Augustus*. Laureated head of Hadrian.—R. *Cos. III.* The moon on the increase, with a star in the centre.
20. SABINA, (wife of Hadrian.) Den. 50 grs.—*Sabina Augusta*. Head of Sabina.—R. *Junoni Reginae*. A figure standing, holding in the right hand a patera, in the left a spear.
21. L. ÆLIUS. (A. D. 135.) Den. 53 grs.—*L. Ælius Cæsar*. Head of Ælius unornamented.—R. *TR. Pot. Cos. II. Concord.* The figure of Concord sitting; holding a patera in the right hand, the left arm resting on the chair, near which stands a cornucopiæ.
22. ANT. PIUS. (A. D. 138.) Den. 48 grs.—*Divus Antoninus*. Head of emperor.—R. *Consecratio*. A funeral pile.
23. FAUSTINA, (wife of Ant. Pius.) Den. 49 grs.—*Diva Faustina*. Head of Faustina.—R. *Augusta*. A robed figure standing; in one hand a torch, in the other a wand.
24. AURELIUS. (A. D. 161.) Den. 45 grs.—*Aurelius Cæsar Aug. Pii. F.* Head of Aurelius unornamented.—*Cos. II.* A standing figure, holding in the right hand a branch of laurel, in the left a cornucopiæ.
25. FAUSTINA, (wife of Aurelius.) Den. 45 grs.—*Faustina Augusta*. Head of Faustina.—*Fæcund. Augustæ*. A female figure with four children.
26. L. VERUS. (A. D. 161.) Den. 48 grs.—*Imp. L. Aurel. Verus Aug.* Head of Aurelius.—R. *Prov. Deor. TR. P. Cos. II.* A figure standing; holding in the right a globe, in the left a cornucopiæ.
27. COMMODUS. (A. D. 180.) Den. 35 grs.—*M. Antoninus Commodus Aug.* Laureated head of Commodus.—R. *TR. P. VI. Imp. IIII. Cos. III. P. P.* A military figure, in one hand a spear, on the other a figure of Victory.
28. CRISPINA. (wife of Commodus.) Den. 48.—*Crispina Augusta*. Head of Crispina.—R. *Juno*. A female figure holding a patera in the right hand, in the left a wand, a peacock at her feet.
29. PERTINAX. (A. D. 192.) Den. 59 grs.—*Imp. Cæs. P. Helv. Pertin. Aug.* Head of Pertinax.—R. *Vot. Decenn. TR. P. Cos. II.* A figure sacrificing at an altar.
30. PESC. NIGER. (A. D. 193.)—*Imp. Cæs. C. Pesc. Nigerius Aug.* Head of Pescennius.—R. *Vot. Decenn. TR. P. Cos. II.* A robed figure sacrificing.
31. C. SEPT. ALBINUS. (A. D. 193.) 50 grs.—*Clod. Sept. Albinus Cæs.* Head of Albinus.—R. *Munia Pacif. Cos. II.* A military

- figure standing; in the right hand an olive branch, in the left a spear and shield.
32. SEVERUS. (A. D. 193.) Den. 44 grs.—*Severus Pius Aug.* Head of Severus laureated.—R. *Cos. II.* A figure of Victory standing; in the right hand a wreath of laurel, in the left a branch of palm.
33. JULIA, (wife of Severus.) Den. 54 grs.—*Julia Augusta.* Head of Julia.—R. *Pietas Augg.* A veiled figure standing before an altar with a patera in the right hand.
34. CARACALLA. (A. D. 211.) Den. 40 grs.—*Antoninus Augustus.* Head of Caracalla.—R. *Vict. Ætern.* A figure of Victory with a shield at the feet.
35. PLAUTILLA, (wife of Caracalla.) Den. 47 grs.—*Plautilla Augusta.* Head of Plautilla.—R. *Venus Victrix.* Venus and Cupid each bearing an apple in their right hands; the former resting her left arm on a shield, and in her hand a branch of a palm.
36. GETA. (A. D. 211.) Den. 48 grs.—*L. Septimius Geta Cæs.* Head of Geta.—R. *Severi Pii Aug. Fil.* Pontifical vessels and instruments.
37. MACRINUS. (A. D. 217.) Den. 54 grs.—*Imp. C. M. Opel. Sev. Macrinus Aug.* Laureated head of emperor.—R. *Felicitas Temporum.* Female figure standing with the caduceus and cornucopiæ.
38. ELAGABALUS. (A. D. 218.) Den. 51 grs.—*Imp. Antoninus Aug.* —Laureated head of Elagabalus.—R. *Fides militum.* A robed figure holding in one hand a military standard, in the other a banner.
39. JULIA PAULA, (wife of Elagabalus.) Den. 41 grs.—*Julia Paula Aug.* Head of Julia.—R. *Concordia.* Figure of Concord sitting in a chair with a patera in her hand.
40. JULIA MÆSA, (grandmother of Elagabalus.) Den. 50 grs.—*Julia Mæsa Aug.* Head of Julia Mæsa.—R. *Pudicitia.* Figure of Chastity sitting.
41. ALEX. SEVERUS. (A. D. 222.) Den. 46 grs.—*Imp. C. M. Aur. Sev. Alexand. Aug.* Head of Severus.—R. *P. M. TR. P. VI. Cos. II. P. P.* A martial figure marching, in his right hand a spear, and carrying on his shoulder military spoils.
42. JULIA MAMMÆA, (mother of Severus.) Den. 33 grs.—*Julia Mamaea Aug.* Head of Julia.—R. *Faecund. Augustæ.* A female figure sitting, extending her hand to a child standing at her knee.
43. MAXIMIN. (A. D. 235.) Den. 45 grs.—*Imp. Maximinus Pius Aug.* Head of emperor laureated.—R. *Pax Augusti.* A figure standing; carrying an olive branch in the right hand, in the left a wand.
44. GORDIANUS AFR. I. (A. D. 237.) Den. 25.—*Imp. Cæs. M. Ant.*

- Gordianus Afr. Aug.* Head of Gordian with laurel crown.—R. *P. M. TR. P. Cos. P. P.* A figure standing, in one hand a branch of laurel, in the other a military baton.
45. *M. A. GORDIANUS PIUS.* (A. D. 238.) Den. 58 grs.—*Imp. Cæs. M. Ant. Gordianus Pius Aug.* Head of Gordian with radiated crown.—R. *Providentia Aug.* A standing figure, in the right hand a globe, in the left a wand.
46. *JUL. PHILIPPUS.* (A. D. 244.) Den. 57 grs.—*Imp. Philippus Aug.* Radiated head of Philippus.—R. *Fides Exercitus.* Four military standards.
47. *PHILIPPUS JUN.* (A. D. 246.) S. B.^b—*M. Jul. Philippus Cæs.* Plain head of Philippus.—R. *Principi Juvent. S. C.* A military figure standing with a globe in either hand.
48. *TRAJ. DECIUS.* (A. D. 250.) S. B.—*Imp. C. M. Q. Trajanus Decius Aug.* Head Radiated.—R. *Adventus Aug.* The emperor on horseback in a garment denoting Peace with his right hand elevated.
49. *HER. ETRUSCILLA,* (wife of Decius.) Den. 51 grs.—*Her. Etruscilla Aug.* Head of Etruscilla.—R. *Fœcunditas Aug.* A robed figure standing; holding in one hand a patera, in the other a cornucopiæ, a child at her feet.
50. *C. V. TREBON. GALLUS.* (A. D. 252.) S. B.—*Imp. C. C. Vib. Treb. Gallus. P. F. Aug.* Radiated head.—R. *Marti pacifero.* Figure of Mars, holding in one hand a branch of laurel, in the other a javelin.
51. *VOLUSIANUS.* (A. D. 253.) Den. 58 grs.—*Imp. Cæ. C. Vib. Volusiano Aug.* Head of emperor with radiated crown.—R. *Junoni Martiali.* Juno seated in her temple.
52. *GALLIENUS.* (A. D. 254.) Den. 50 grs.—*Imp. C. P. Lic. Gallienus P. F. Aug.* Head of Gallienus radiated.—R. *Virtus Augg.* A military figure holding in the right hand a spear, in the left a shield.
53. *SALONINA,* (wife of Gallienus.) Den. 50 grs.—*Salonina Aug.* Head of Salonina.—R. *Venus Felix.* Venus sitting in a chair, in her right hand in her left a spear.
54. *POSTUMUS.* (A. D. 259.) Den. 56 grs.—*Imp. C. Postumus P. F. Aug.* Radiated head of Postumus.—R. *Fides Militum.* A robed figure holding a military standard in each hand.
55. *VICTORINUS.* (A. D. 262.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Victorinus P. F. Aug.* Head of Victorinus radiated.—R. *Invictus.* Typical figure of the Sun with radiated head.
56. *M. A. CLAUDIUS.* (A. D. 268.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Claudius Aug.* Head of Claudius radiated.—R. *Salus Aug.* Typical figure of Safety with serpent and spear.

57. QUINTILLUS. (A. D. 270.) S. B.—*Imp. Quintillus Aug.* Head of emperor with radiated crown.—R. *Marti Pacifero*. A military figure, in one hand a branch, in the other a spear.
58. AURELIAN. (A. D. 270.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Aurelianus Aug.* Head of emperor, radiated.—R. *Soli invicto*. Typical figure of the Sun holding a globe in the left hand, two captives sitting at his feet.
59. TETRICUS. (A. D. 274.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Tetricus P. F. Aug.* Radiated head of Tetricus.—R. *Salus Augg.* Typical figure of the goddess of Safety, in her right hand a patera, in the left the beam of a waine.
60. TACITUS. (A. D. 275.) S. B.—*Imp. C. M. C. L. Tacitus Aug.* Head of Tacitus radiated.—R. *Fides Militum*. A robed figure standing, in each hand a military standard.
61. FLORIANUS. (A. D. 276.) S. B.—*Imp. C. M. Ann. Florianus Aug.* Head of emperor, radiated.—R. *Virtus Augusti*. A military figure; in the right hand a spear, in the left a trophy.
62. PROBUS. (A. D. 276.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Probus Aug.* Bust of Probus with sceptre and radiated crown.—R. *Marti Pacifero*. Figure of Mars holding in his right hand a bough, in his left a spear.
63. CARUS. (A. D. 282.) S. B.—*Imp. Carus P. F. Aug.* Head of Carus, radiated.—R. *Jovi Victori*. Jupiter standing; a small figure on his right hand, and in his left a spear, an eagle standing at his feet.
64. NUMERIANUS. (A. D. 282.) S. B.—*Imp. Numerianus Aug.* Head of Numerianus, radiated.—R. *Pietas Augg. C.* A female figure standing at an altar with a patera in her hand.
65. CARINUS. (A. D. 282.) S. B.—*Imp. C. M. Aur. Carinus P. F. Aug.* Head of Carinus with radiated crown.—R. *Virtus Augg.* Figures of Carinus and Numerianus holding a globe in their right hands, in their left a spear; a star between them.
66. DIOCLETIAN. (A. D. 284.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Diocletianus P. F. Aug.* Head of Diocletian with diadem.—R. *Genio Populi Romani*. The Genius of Rome holding in one hand a patera, in the left a cornucopiæ.
67. M. A. VAL. MAXIMIANUS I. (A. D. 285.) S. B.—*Imp. C. M. Aur. Val. Maximianus P. F. Aug.* Head of Maximian, radiated.—R. *Concordia Militum*. Two figures with their right hands stretched forth, between them a figure of Victory.
68. CARAUSIUS. (A. D. 287.) S. B.—*Imp. Carausius P. P. Aug.* Head of Carausius, radiated.—R. *Pax Augg.* Figure of Peace holding in one hand an olive branch, in the left a spear.
69. GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANUS II. (A. D. 292.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Gal.*

- Val. Maximianus P. F. Aug.* Head of emperor with diadem.—
R. *Genio Imperatoris*. Same as No. 66.
70. ALLECTUS. (A. D. 293.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Allectus P. F. Aug.*
Head of Allectus with radiated crown.—R. *Pax Augg.* Same as
No. 68.
71. MAXIMINUS. (A. D. 305.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Gal. Val. Maximinus
P. F. Aug.* Head of Maximin.—R. Same as No. 70.
72. MAXENTIUS. (A. D. 306.) S. B.—*Imp. C. Maxentius P. F. Aug.*
Head of Maxentius, laureated.—R. Castor and Pollux, each
holding a horse by the bridle, in their left hand a spear; a wolf
at their feet with Romulus and Remus.
73. LICINIUS. (A. D. 311.) S. B.—*Imp. Licinius P. F. Aug.* Head
of Licinius, laureated.—R. *Genio Pop. Rom.* Same as No. 66.
74. LICINIUS JUN. (A. D. 317.) S. B.—*Licinius Jun. Nob. Cæs.*
Laureated head of Licinius.—R. A wreath of laurel, with *Cæsa-
rum Nostrorum* around, and *Vot. V.* within it.
75. CONSTANTINUS I. (A. D. 306.) S. B.—*Imp. Constantinus P. F.
Aug.* Head of Constantine with laureated crown.—R. *Soli invicto
Comiti*. Typical figure of the Sun with radiated head.
76. CRISPUS. (A. D. 316.) S. B.—*Fl. Jul. Crispus. Nob. Cæs.* Head
of Crispus.—R. Same as No. 74. *Vot. X.*
77. CONSTANTINUS JUN. (A. D. 340.) S. B.—*Constantinus Jun. Nob.
C.* Bust of Constantine holding in his right hand a globe, on
which stands a figure of Victory.—R. *Beatu Tranquillitas. Vot.
XX.* inscribed on a cippus: a globe with three stars above it.
78. CONSTANTIUS. (A. D. 340.) Quinarius 28 grs.—*D. N. Constan-
tius P. F. Aug.* Head of Constantine with diadem.—R. *Vot.
XXX multis XXXX* inscribed within a wreath of laurel.
79. CONSTANS. (A. D. 340.) S. B.—*D. N. Constans P. F. Aug.*
Head of Constans with diadem.—R. *Fel. Temp. Reparatio.* A
military figure in a ship, holding in the right hand a globe with a
figure of Victory, in the left hand a banner, Victory seated at the
helm.
80. MAGNENTIUS. (A. D. 350.) Quin. 29 grs.—*D. N. Magnentius
P. F. Aug.* Head of Magnentius with diadem.—R. *Virtus Ro-
manorum.* A military figure sitting, holding in the right hand a
globe, in the left a sceptre.
81. DECENTIUS. (A. D. 350.) S. B.—*D. N. Decentius Nob. Cæs.*
Head of Decentius.—R. *Victoriae D. D. N. N. Augg. Et Cæs.*
Two figures of Victory supporting a shield inscribed *Vot. V.
Mult. X.*
82. JULIAN. (A. D. 355.) Quin. 28 grs.—*D. N. CL. Julianus Aug.*
Head of Julian with diadem.—R. *Vot. V. Multis X.* within a
wreath of laurel.

83. JOVIAN. (A. D. 363.) Quin. 25 grs.—*D. N. Jovianus P. F. Aug.*
Head of Jovian with diadem.—R. Same as No. 82.
84. VALENTINIAN. (A. D. 364.) Aureus 68 grs.—*D. N. Valentinianus P. F. Aug.* Head of Valentinian with diadem.—R. *Restitutor Reipublicæ*. A robed figure of the emperor, holding in one hand a banner, in the other a globe, on which stands a figure of Victory.
85. VALENS. (A. D. 364.) Den. 60 grs.—*D. N. Valens. P. F. Aug.*
Head of Valens with diadem.—R. *Virtus Exercitus*. Figure of the emperor, in his right hand a banner, his left hand resting on a shield.
86. GRATIAN. (A. D. 367.) Den. 66 grs.—*D. N. Gratianus P. F. Aug.*
Head of Gratian with diadem.—Reverse as in VALENS.
87. VALENTINIAN JUN. (A. D. 375.) Quin. 24 grs.—*D. N. Valentinianus Jun. P. F. Aug.*—Head of emperor with diadem.—R. *Victoria Augg.* A figure of Victory, a wreath in the right hand, in the left a branch of a palm tree.
88. THEODOSIUS. (A. D. 379.) Quin. 32 grs.—*D. N. Theodosius P. F. Aug.*—Head of emperor with diadem.—R. *Concordia Augg.*
A figure of Concord with turreted crown, in the right hand a spear, in the left a cornucopiæ. An eagle at the feet.
89. EUGENIUS. (A. D. 392.) Quin. 31 grs.—*D. N. Eugenius P. F. Aug.* Head of Eugenius with diadem.—R. *Virtus Romanorum*.
A female helmeted figure sitting; in the right hand Victory standing on a globe, in the left a spear.
90. HONORIUS. (A. D. 393.) Aur. 70 grs.—*D. N. Honorius P. F. Aug.* Head of emperor with diadem.—R. *Victoria Augg. Con. Ob.* A military figure standing; his left foot resting on a prostrate enemy. In his left hand a globe on which stands a figure of Victory, and in his right a banner.
91. ARCADIUS. (A. D. 383.) Quin. 29 grs.—*D. N. Arcadius P. F. Aug.* Head of Arcadius with diadem.—Reverse as on EUGENIUS.
92. MAURITIUS. (A. D. 593.) Aur. 58 grs.—Bust of Mauritius with Imperial crown, holding in his right hand a globe and cross.—R. A winged figure of Victory with episcopal staff and globe.
- 93–98. Matrices of clay used for casting coins. Found at Edington in the parish of Murlinch in Somersetshire, A^o. 167... [*Presented to the Museum by John Aubrey, Esq. of Easton Pierce in Com. Wilts, 1688.*]

Roman Coins. Large brass—Middle brass—Small brass.

1. JULIUS CÆSAR.—*Cæsar Dict. Perpetuo*. Head laureated.—R. *L. Buca*. The caduceus, securis, fasces, right hands united, and globe; emblems of authority.
2. AUGUSTUS. Head of Augustus.—R. Roman army, with standards, joining hands with emperor over an altar.
3. AUGUSTUS.—*Divus Augustus Pater*. Head ornamented.—R. *Provident. S. C.* A temple.
4. AUGUSTUS.—Head of Augustus with laurel crown.
5. AUGUSTUS and AGRIPPA.—*Imp. Divi*. Heads of Augustus and Agrippa.—R. *Col. Nem.* A crocodile transfixed on a palm tree.
6. ANTONIA, (daughter of M. Antony).—*Antonia Augusta*. Head of Antonia.—R. *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Aug. P. M. TR. P. Imp. P. P. S. C.* A veiled figure standing.
7. TIBERIUS.—*Ti. Cæsar Divi Aug. F. August. Imp. VIII.* Head unornamented.—R. *Pontif. Maxim. Tribun. Potest. S. C.*
8. DRUSUS CÆSAR, (son of Tiberius).—*Drusus Cæsar Ti. Aug. F. Divi Aug. N.* Head unadorned.—R. *Pontif. Tribun. Potest. Iter. S. C.*
9. GERMANICUS.—*Germanicus Cæs. Ti. August. F. Divi Aug. N.* Head unornamented.—R. *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Aug. Germ. P. M. TR. P. Imp. P. P. S. C.*
10. AGRIPPINA, (wife of Germanicus).—*Agrippina Mat. C. Cæs.* Head of empress.—R. *Memoriæ Agrippinæ*. Mules yoked to a carriage.
11. CLAUDIUS.—*Ti. Claudius Cæsar Aug. P. M. TR. P. Imp. P. P.* Head unadorned.—R. *Libertas Augusta S. C.* A female figure standing, holding a cap in her right hand.
12. NERO.—*Nero Claud. Cæsar Aug. Ger. P. M. TR. P. Imp. P. P.* R. *Congiar. Dat. Pop. S. C.* The emperor seated on a throne distributing largesses.
13. GALBA.—*Imp. Ser. Sulp. Galba. Cæs. Aug. Tr. Pot.* Head laureated.—R. *Adlocut. S. C.* The emperor standing on an elevated platform haranguing the cohorts.
14. OTHO.—*Imp. Otho Cæsar Aug. Tri. Pot.* Head unadorned.—R. *Securitas P. R. S. C.* A robed figure uniting his right hand to a knight over an altar; military figures with standards standing by.
15. VITELLIUS.—*A. Vitellius German. Imp. Aug. P. M. TR.* Laureated head.—R. *S. C.* A figure of Mars walking; in his right hand a spear, in his left a standard.
16. VESPASIAN.—*Imp. Cæs. Vespasi. Aug.* Head laureated.

- R. *Roma S. C.* A female standing; in her right hand a figure of Victory, in the left a spear.
17. TITUS.—*T. Cæs. Imp. Aug. F. TR. P. Cos. VI.* Head of Titus, laureated.—R. *Imp. Cæs. Domit. Aug. Germ. Cos.....* Head of Domitian.
18. DOMITIAN.—*Imp. Cæs. Domit. Aug. Germ. Cos. XII. Cens. Per. P. P.* Laureated head of Domitian.—R. *Pont. Max. TR. P. VIII. Lud. Sæc. S. P. Q. R.* The emperor seated on an elevated platform, subscribed *Suf. P. D. S. C.*, distributing perfumes to a robed figure and a child.
19. NERVA.—Head of Nerva with laureated crown.—R.
20. TRAJAN.—*Imp. Cæs. Nervæ Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac. P. M. TR. P. Cos. V. P. P.* Laurel crown.—R. *S. P. Q. R. Optimo Principi S. C.* An equestrian figure riding over a prostrate enemy.
21. HADRIAN.—*Hadrianus Aug. Cos. III. P. P.* Laureated head.—R. *Spes P. R. S. C.* A female figure with a flower in the right hand, with the left holding up her robe.
22. JULIA SABINA. (wife of Hadrian.)—*Sabina Augusta Hadriani Aug.* Head of Sabina.—R. A female figure sitting.
23. ÆLIUS.—*L. Ælius Cæsar.* Head of Ælius unadorned.—R. *Pannoniæ Curta.* The emperor seated receiving a trophy.
24. ANT. PIUS.—*Antoninus Aug. Pius P. P. TR. Cos. IIII.* Head laureated.—R. *Felicitas Aug. S. C.* A robed figure holding in the left hand the caduceus.
25. FAUSTINA. (wife of A. Pius.)—*Diva Faustina.* Head of Faustina, turreted.—R. *Consecratio S. C.* A female figure; in one hand holding a patera over an ignited altar, and in the other a spear.
26. AURELIUS.—*M. Antoninus Aug. TR. P. XXVII.* Head of Aurelius, laureated.—R. *Commodus Cæs. Germ. Antonini Aug. Fil.* Head of Commodus, unadorned.
27. FAUSTINA, (wife of Aurelius.)—*Faustina Aug. Pii Aug. Fil.* Head of Faustina.—R. *S. P. Q. R.* A carriage drawn by mules.
28. L. VERUS.—*L. Verus Aug. Arm. Parth. Max.* Laureated head.—R. *TR. Pot. VIII. Imp. IIII. Cos. III. S. C.* A figure of Victory; in the right hand a wreath, in the left a laurel.
29. LUCILLA, (wife of Verus.)—*Lucilla Aug. Antonini Aug. F.* Head of Lucilla.—R. *Venus S. C.* A female figure; in her right hand an apple, in her left a spear.
30. COMMODUS.—*M. Commodus Antoninus Pius Felix Aug. Brit.* Laureated head of Commodus.—R. *Jovi Juveni P. M. TR. P. XIII. Imp. VIII. Cos. V. P. P.* A half naked figure of

- Jupiter standing; in his right hand a thunderbolt, in his left a spear: an eagle standing at his feet.
31. **COMMODUS.**—*M. Commodus*, &c. as N^o. 30.—R. *Cos. VI. P. P.*
A quadriga.
 32. **CRISPINA**, (wife of Commodus.)—*Crispina Augusta*. Head of Crispina.—R. A female figure sitting.
 33. **DIDIUS JULIANUS.**—*Imp. Cæsar. M. Did. Severus Julianus. Aug. P. P.* Head of Julian laureated.—R. *Cos. II.* The emperor driving a quadriga, a figure of Victory flying above and crowning the emperor.
 34. **PESCENNIUS NIGER.** (Greek medallion.)—Head of emperor.
 35. **JULIA**, (wife of Severus.)—*Julia Pia Felix Aug.* Head of Julia.—R. *Juno* A female figure standing, holding in her right hand a patera, in her left a spear: a peacock at the feet.
 36. **ALEXANDER.**—*Imp. Alexander Pius Aug.* Head laureated.—R. *Mars Ultor S. C.* A figure of Mars bearing in his right hand a spear, in his left a shield.
 37. **JULIA MAMMÆA**, (mother of Alexander.)—*Julia Mamæa Augusta*. Head of Julia.—R. *Felicitas Publica S. C.* A female figure sitting; in one hand a caduceus, in the other a cornucopiæ.
 38. **MAXIMINUS.**—*Imp. Maximinus Pius Aug.* Head laureated.—R. *Pax Augusti S. C.* A typical figure of Peace; in one hand an olive branch, in the other a spear.
 39. **GORDIAN.**—*Imp. Gordianus Pius Felix Aug.* Head of Gordian laureated.—R. *Munificentia Gordiani Aug.* An amphitheatre, with a man on an elephant fighting a bull.
 40. **PHILIPPUS.**—*Imp. M. Jul. Philippus Aug.* Laureated head.—R. *Sæculares Aug. S. C.* A wolf with Romulus and Remus.
 41. **OTACILLA**, (wife of Philippus.)—*Otacilla Severa Aug.* Head of Otacilla.—R. *Concordia Aug. S. C.* A figure sitting; a patera in the right hand, in the left a double cornucopiæ.
 42. **TRAJ. DECIUS.**—*Imp. C. M. Q. Trajanus Decius Aug.* Head laureated.—R. *Pannoniæ.* Two female figures, each holding a military standard.
 43. **VALERIAN.**—*Imp. C. P. Lic. Valerianus Aug.* Head laureated.—R. *Apollini Conserva.* Apollo standing; in one hand a branch of laurel, in the other a harp.
 44. **COR. SALONINA**, (wife of Galienus.)—*Cornelia Salonina Augg.* Head of empress.—R. *Juno Regina S. C.* A female figure standing; in her right hand a patera, in her left a spear.
 45. **DIOCLETIAN.**—*Imp. Diocletianus Aug.* Head unadorned.—R. *Genio Populi Romani.* The Genius of Rome standing with patera and cornucopiæ.

46. MAXIMIAN.—*Maximianus Nob. Cæs.* Head laureated.—R. As No. 45.
47. ANASTASIUS.—*D. N. Anastasius P. P. Aug.*—Head laureated.—R. *M̄* A monogram beneath *Con.*
48. JUSTINUS.—*D. N. Justinus* Head laureated.—R. *M.* Monogram.
49. JUSTINIANUS.—*D. N. Justinianus P. P. Aug.* Head laureated.—R. As No. 47.
50. LEO.—*Leon Basileus Rom.* Bust of Leo full-faced.—R. *Leon.* *En.* Θεο Basileus Romeon.

English Coins.

- 1, 2. British gold coins.
3. Gold coin of Dunwallō found near Colchester, 86 grs.
- 4, 5, 6. British silver coins.
7. *Eanred Rex* (Northumbriæ, A. D. 810.)—R. *Erdvini.* Styca. 19 grs.
8. *Edelred Rex.* (A. D. 836.)—R. *Monne.* Styca.
9. *Redulf. Rex.* (A. D. 840.)—R. *Broder.* Styca.
10. *Eanbald Arep.* (Archbishop of York, A. D. 797.)—*Eaduulf.* Styca.
11. *Vigmund.* (Archbishop of York, A. D. 831.)—*Edelhelm.* Styca.
- The above Anglo-Saxon Stycas, with many others, were found in a metal casket by the sexton whilst digging a grave in the churchyard of Hexham, Northumberland, in Oct. 1832, presented to the Museum by the Rev. W. Airey.

Anglo-Saxon pennies.

12. *Offa Rex.*—R. *Ibba.* 16 grs.
13. *Eðelstan Rex. Brit.*—R. *Regnald Mō. Eforwic.* 25 grs.
14. *Eðelred Rex Anglor.*—R. *Ealdred Mō. Meald.* 18 grs.
15. *Cuðred Rex Cant.*—R. *Verheardi Moneta.* 20 grs.
16. *Eðelred Rex. Anglor.*—R. *Edelphifh on Lund.* 16 grs.
17. *Eaðweard Rex.*—R. *Richard Mō.* 27 grs.
18. *Eadpard.* Edw. Confessor. 18 grs.
19. The same, (full-face.) 17 grs.
20. *Harold Rex.* 21 grs.

English coins after the Conquest.

21. WILLIAM I.—Penny, 20 grs.—*Pillelm. Rex.*
22. ——— Penny, 20 grs.—*Pillelm. Rex. Anglor.*—R. *Colspegen on Lund.*

23. WILLIAM II.—Penny, 21 grs.—*Pillelm. Rex.*
24. HENRY I.—Penny, 18 grs.—*Henri.*
25. STEPHEN.—Penny, 20 grs.
26. HENRY. II.—Penny, 20 grs.—*Henri. Rex.*
27. RICHARD I.—13 grs.—(Poictou money.)
28. JOHN.—Penny, 22 grs.—*Johan. Rex.*
29. HENRY III.—Penny, 22 grs.
30. EDWARD I.—Penny, 21 grs.—*Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hib.—R. Civitas London.*
31. ——— Penny, 19 grs.—*Edw. R. Angl. &c.—R. Villa Bristollic.*
32. EDWARD II.—Half-groat, 45 grs.—*Edwardo Di. Gra. Rex Anglie, &c.—R. Posui Deum adjustorem meum. Civitas London.*
33. ——— Penny, 21 grs.—*Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb.—R. Civitas Dublinic.*
34. ——— Halfpenny, 15 grs.—*Edw. &c.*
35. EDWARD III.—Noble 113 grs.—*Edward Di. Gra. Rex Anglie et Francie Dns Hib. et Aquit.—R. Jhe. Autem Transiens Per Medium Illorum Ibat.*
36. ——— Groat 68 grs.—*Edward D. G. Rex Angl. z Franc. D. Hyb.—R. Posui &c.—Civitas London.*
37. ——— Half-groat, 33 grs.—*Edwardus Rex Angli z Fraci.—R. as N^o. 36.*
38. ——— Halfpenny, 10 grs.
39. ——— Farthing, 5 grs.
40. RICHARD II.—Groat, 69 grs.—*Ricard. Di. Gra. Rex Angl. z Franc.—R. Posui, &c. Civitas London.*
41. ——— Penny, 16 grs.—*Ric. lie.—R. Civitas Eboraci.*
42. ——— Halfpenny, 7 grs.—*Ric. &c. R. Civitas London.*
43. HENRY IV.—Groat, 32 grs.—*Henric. Di. Gra. Rex Ang. z Franc.—R. Posui, &c. Civitas London.*
44. ——— Half-groat 19 grs. *Henric. &c.—R. as N^o. 43.*
45. HENRY V.—Groat 58 grs.—*Henric. &c.—R. Villa Calisie.*
46. ——— Half-groat 28 grs.—*Henric. &c.—R. as N^o. 45.*
47. ——— Penny, 10 grs.
48. HENRY VI.—Groat, 57 grs.—*Henric. &c. as N^o. 43.*
49. ——— Penny, 12 grs.
50. EDWARD IV.—Groat, 71 grs.—*Edward. Di. Gra. Rex Angl. z Franc. Dns. Hyb.—R. as N^o. 43.*
51. ——— Half-groat, 30 grs.
52. ——— Penny, 10 grs.
53. RICHARD III.—Quarter-noble, 24 grs.—*Ricard. Di. Gra. Rex Angl.—R. Exaltabitur in Gloria.*

54. HENRY VII.—Quarter-noble, 26 grs.—*Henric. Di. Gra. Rex Angl.*—R. as N^o. 53.
55. ——— Groat, early coinage, full-face, 45 grs.—*Henric. Di. Gra. Rex Agl. z. Fr.*—R. as N^o. 43.
56. ——— Half-groat, 18 grs.—R. *Civitas Cantor.*
57. ——— Groat, 40 grs. late coinage, side-face.
58. ——— Half-groat, 19 grs.
59. ——— Penny, 11 grs.
60. HENRY VIII.—Groat, 41 grs. early coinage, side-face.—*Henric. VIII^o. D. G. R. Agl. z. Franc.*—R. *Civitas Eboraci.*
61. ——— Half-groat, 20 grs.
62. ——— Penny, 10 grs.
63. ——— Shilling, 108 grs. late coinage, full-face.
64. ——— Groat, 37 grs.
65. ——— Half-groat, 17 grs.
66. ——— Penny, 9 grs.
67. EDWARD VI.—Half-sovereign, 77 grs.—*Edward VI. D. G. Agl. Fran. z. Hib. Rex.*—R.
68. ——— Halfcrown, 230 grs.—Obverse as N^o. 67.—R. *Posui Deum, &c.*
69. ——— Shilling, 60 grs.—*Timor Domini Fons Vitæ. MDXLI.*—R. *Edward VI., &c.*
70. ——— Sixpence, 47 grs.
71. MARY.—Shilling, 87 grs.—*Maria D. G. Ang. Fra. z. Hiber. Regin.*—R. *Veritas Temporis Filia. MDLIII.*
72. ——— Groat, 29 grs.
73. ——— Half-groat, 16 grs.
74. PHILIP and MARY.—Shilling, 113 grs.—*Philip. et Maria D. G. R. Ang. Fr. Neap. Pr. Hisp.*—R. *Posuimus Deum Adjutorem Nostrum.*
75. ——— The same, 96 grs.
76. ——— Sixpence, 41 grs.
77. ELIZABETH.—Half-sovereign, 85 grs.—*Elizabeth D. G. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Regina.*—R. *Scutum Fidei Proteget eam.*
78. ——— Angel, 78 grs.—Ob. as N^o. 76.—R.
79. ——— Shilling, 94 grs.—Ob. as N^o. 76.—R. *Posui Deum, &c.*
80. ——— Sixpence, 45 grs.
81. ——— Fourpence, 28 grs.
82. ——— Threepence, 21 grs.
83. ——— Twopence, 14 grs.
84. ——— Threehalfpence, ? 14 grs.
85. ——— Penny, 8 grs.

Milled Money.

86. ELIZABETH.—Shilling, 94 grs.
 87. ——— Sixpence, 46 grs.
 88. JAMES I.—Unit, 135 grs.—*Jacobus D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. et Hib. Rex.*—R. *Faciam eos in gentem unam.*
 89. ——— Crown, 455 grs.—*Jacobus, &c.*—R. *Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separet.*
 90. ——— Halfcrown, 230 grs.—*Jacobus, &c.*—R. *Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici.*
 91. ——— Shilling, 94 grs.—*Jacobus, &c.*—R. as N^o. 80.
 92. ——— Sixpence, 43 grs.
 93. ——— Twopence, 19 grs.
 94. ——— Penny, 8 grs.
 95. CHARLES I.—Unit, 154 grs.—*Carolus D. G. Mag. Britan. Fran. et Hib. Rex.*—R. *His Præsum ut Prosim.*
 96. ——— Crown, 463 grs.—*Carolus, &c.*—R. *Christo Auspice Regno.*
 97. ——— Halfcrown, 235 grs.—*Carolus, &c.*—R. *Rel. Prot. Le An. Li. Pa. 1645.*
 98. ——— Shilling, 91 grs.
 99. ——— Sixpence, 47 grs.—*Carolus, &c.*—R. *Exurgat Deus Dissipen. Inimici—Rel. Pro Leg. Ang. Lib. Par. 1646.*
 100. ——— Fourpence, 31 grs.
 101. ——— Threepence, 27 grs.
 102. ——— Twopence, 16 grs.
 103. ——— Penny, 7 grs.
 104. ——— Halfpenny, 3 grs.

Siege Money.

105. ——— Halfcrown, 228 grs.—R. *Obs. Newark 1646.* Lozenge-shaped.
 106. ——— Shilling, 69 grs.—*Dum Spiro, Spero. C. R.* under a crown.—R. *Carolus Secundus, 1648 Obs. P. C.* (Pontefact). octagon shape.
 107. ——— Halfcrown, 225 grs.—A crown, beneath *C. R.*—R. *II s. VI d.*
 108. ——— Shilling, 89 grs.—As the last.
 109. ——— Sixpence, 43 grs.—The same.
 110. COMMONWEALTH.—Crown, 453 grs.—*The Commonwealth of England.* The cross of St. George in an antique shield.—R. *God with us.* The shields of England and Ireland conjoined.

111. COMMONWEALTH.—Halfcrown, 238 grs.
 112. ————— Shilling, 89 grs.
 113. ————— Sixpence, 45 grs.
 114. ————— Twopence, 15 grs.
 115. ————— Penny, 7 grs.
 116. ————— Halfpenny, 4 grs.
 117. CROMWELL.—Crown, 464 grs.—*Olivar. D. G. R. P. Ang. Sco. Hib. &c. Pro.*—R. *Pax Quæritur Bello.* A crowned shield, St. George's cross in the first and fourth quarter, St. Andrew's cross in the second, and the harp in the third, on the centre his paternal coat. Around the edge of the coin, *Nemo Has Nisi Periturus mihi Adimat.* (The first English coin with legend on the edge.)
 118. ————— Half-crown, 251 grs.
 119. ————— Shilling, 84 grs.
 120. CHARLES II.—Five Guineas, 624 grs.—*Carolus II. Dei Gratia.* Under his head an elephant.—R. *Mag. Br. Fra. et Hib. Rex.* 1668. Round the edge, *Decus et Tutamen anno Regni vice-simo.*
 121. ————— Crown, 463 grs.—*Carolus II. Dei Gra.*—R. as No. 120. 1662.
 122. ————— Halfcrown, 230 grs.—*Carolus II. D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex.*—R. *Christo Auspice Regno.*
 123. ————— Shilling, 91 grs.
 124. ————— Sixpence, 46 grs.
 125. ————— Fourpence, 28 grs.
 126. ————— Threepence, 24 grs.
 127. ————— Twopence, 15 grs.
 128. ————— Penny, 7 grs.
 129. JAMES II.—*Jacobus II. Dei Gratia.*—R. as No. 120. 1686.
 130. ————— Halfcrown.
 131. ————— Shilling.
 132. ————— Sixpence.
 133. ————— Fourpence.
 134. ————— Threepence.
 135. ————— Twopence.
 136. ————— Penny.
 137. ————— Crown Gun money.—*Jac. II. Dei Gra. Mag. Bri. Fra. et Hib. Rex.*—*Christo Victore Triumpho, anno Dom.* 1690.
 138. ————— Halfcrown.—*Jacobus II. Dei Gratia.*—R. *Mag. Br. Fra. et Hib. Rex.* 1690. XXX. J. R. May.
 139. ————— Shilling.—R. as the last, *Apr.*

140. JAMES II. Sixpence.—R. as N^o. 138. *July, 1689.*

The coins N^o. 137—140 were struck by James II. on his arrival in Ireland from France, in 1689, and monthly issues of this base money were continued till his defeat in 1690. They were struck from all the refuse metal which could be got; some brass guns especially were used; whence the coinage has been called *gun-money*.

141. WILLIAM and MARY.—Guinea.—*Guilmus et Maria Dei Gratia.*—R. *Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex et Regina 1694.*

142. ———— Crown. Legends as the preceding.

143. ———— Halfcrown.

144. ———— Shilling.

145. ———— Sixpence.

146. ———— Fourpence.

147. ———— Threepence.

148. ———— Twopence.

149. ———— Penny.

150. WILLIAM III.—Halfcrown.—*Gulielmus III. Dei Gra.*—R. *Mag. Br. Fra. et Hib. Rex. 1697.*

151. ———— Shilling.

152. ———— Sixpence.

153. ———— Threepence.

154. ANNE.—Five Guineas.—*Anna Dei Gratia.*—R. *Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Reg. 1713.*

155. ———— Guinea.

156. ———— Halfguinea.

157. ———— Crown.

158. ———— Halfcrown.

159. ———— Shilling.

160. ———— Sixpence.

161. ———— Fourpence.

162. ———— Threepence.

163. ———— Twopence.

164. ———— Penny.

165, 166. ———— Farthings.

167. GEORGE I.—Crown.—*Georgius D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex. F. D.*—R. *Brun. et L. Dux. S. R. I A. Th. et El.*

The letters *F. D.* for *Fidei Defensor*, now for the first time occur on our money.

168. ———— Half-crown.

169. ———— Shilling.

170. ———— Sixpence.

171. ———— Fourpence.—R. *Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex. 1717.*

172. GEORGIUS II.—Crown.—*Georgius II. Dei Gratia.—R. M. B. F. et H. Rex. F. D. B. et L. D. S. R. J. A. T. et E.*
173. ———— Halfcrown.
174. ———— Shilling.
175. ———— Sixpence.
176. ———— Fourpence.—*R. Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex. 1735.*
177. ———— Threepence.
178. ———— Twopence.
179. ———— Penny.
180. GEORGE III.—Shilling. (Early coinage.)—*Georgius III. Dei Gratia.—R. M. B. F. et H. Rex. F. D. B. et L. D. S. R. J. A. T. et E. 1787.*
181. ———— Sixpence.
182. ———— Threepence.
183. ———— Crown. (late coinage.)—*Georgius III. D. G. Britanniarum Rex. F. D. 1818.—R. St. George and the Dragon. Honi Soit. Qui Mal y Pense.*
184. ———— Halfcrown.—*R. Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def.*
 • The arms and title of France now cease.
185. ———— Shilling.
186. ———— Sixpence.
187. GEORGE IV.—Crown.—*Georgius IIII. D. G. Britanniarum Rex F. D.—R. St. George and Dragon. 1821.*
188. ———— Halfcrown.
189. ———— Shilling.
190. ———— Sixpence.
191. ———— Fourpence.
192. ———— Twopence.
193. ———— Penny.
194. ———— Ceylon Rix dollar. 1821.
195. WILLIAM IV.—Halfcrown.—*Gulielmus IIII. D. G. Britanniarum Rex. F. D.—R. Anno 1834.*
196. ———— Shilling.
197. ———— Sixpence.
198. ———— Fourpence.

MEDALS.

1. James I. in his robes of the garter. Silver.
2. Anne, wife of James I.
3. Charles I.—*R. Nec Meta mihi quæ terminus Orbi.*

4. Charles I. and Henrietta. Coronation medal.
5. Another on his marriage.
6. Charles I. after his death.
7. Cromwell as general of the parliamentary army.
8. ——— as Protector.
9. Charles II. Inaugural medal, 1651.
10. ——— Coronation medal, 1661.
11. ——— R. *Favente Deo*.
12. Catherine consort of Charles II.
13. James II. et Maria.—R. *Semper tibi pendeat hamus. Naufraga reperta*, 1687.
14. Maria, consort of James II.—R. *O Dea certe*.
15. James prince of Wales.—R. *Clarior e tenebris*. 1697.
16. William and Mary. On the defeat of the French fleet, 1692.
17. Anne. Inaugural medal, 1704.
18. — First fruits and tenths granted to the clergy, 1704.
19. — Gold medal.—R. *Compositis venerantur armis*.
20. — On the victory at Blenheim.
21. George I.—R. *In Regio Decus*.
22. — On the restoration of the order of knights of the Bath.
- 23, 24. George II. and queen. Coronation medals.
- 25, 26. George III. and queen. Coronation medals.
27. ——— On his marriage.
- 28, 29. ——— On his preservation from assassination.
30. Caroline, consort of George IV. on her death.
31. Arthur duke of Wellington. On the removal of the catholic disabilities.
32. George Prince Regent.—The Waterloo medal.
33. John Milton the poet.
34. Sir Isaac Newton.
35. Duke of Cumberland. On the battle of Culloden, 1746.
36. Admiral Vernon. On the taking of Porto Bello, 1739.
37. John Howard.
38. On the reparation of Lichfield cathedral, 1788.
39. Bishop Fox, founder of C. C. College. Commemorative of the third centenary from the foundation of the College.
40. Francis Henry Egerton earl of Bridgewater.
41. Sir Henry Englefield.
42. Rt. Hon. George Canning.—R. *A la concorde des Peuples*. 1827.
43. A medal on the third centenary of the translation of the Bible by bishop Coverdale.
- 44, 45. Matthew Boulton, esq.
46. George III. on his preservation from assassination.

47. Gustavus III. king of Sweden. On his assassination.
 48. Alexander Emperor of Russia.
 49. Field marshal Suwarrow. On his victories in Italy.
 50. Admiral earl Howe. On his defeat of the French fleet, June 1,
 1794.
 51. Rear Admiral lord Nelson.—On the victory of the Nile.
 52. Marquis Cornwallis. On his victory over Tippoo Saib, 1792.
 53. Louis XVI. On the final interview with his family.
 54, 55. On the execution of the king and queen of France.
 56. George prince of Wales. On his marriage.
 57. George III. On the union of England with Ireland.
 58. ————— On the peace of 1802.

The medals Nos. 43–56, inclusive, are part of a series from
 the mint of M. Boulton, esq. presented by him to the Museum,
 1827.

59. Paleologus.
 60. Henry IV. king of France.
 61. ————— and his queen.
 62. Louis XIV. king of France, 1706.
 63. N. Brulartus, a Sillery chancellor of France.
 64. Cardinal de Richelieu.
 65. Cardinal de Fleury, 1736.
 66. Charles V. king of Spain.
 67. Philip king of Spain.
 68. Fran. et Ma. D. G. R. R. Scotor. Delphin Vien. 1558.
 69. Maria Theresa. On her encouragement of mining.
 70. Emperor of Russia, &c. On the peace of 1814.
 71, 72. Baron Cuvier.
 73. 74. Bonaparte when Consul.
 75, 76. ————— On the battle of Marengo.
 77. ————— On the peace of Luneville.
 78. ————— On the battle of Montenotte.
 79. ————— On his intended invasion and conquest of England.
 80. ————— with head of Charlemagne, &c.
 81. ————— Vindobona capta, 1805.
 82. A case containing Napoleon medals by Andrieu.

Foreign Coins and Medals.

83. 20 francs piece. Commemorative of the battle of Marengo.
 84. Napoleon, first consul, 20 francs.
 85. Napoleon, as emperor, 20 francs.

- 86, 87. Napoleon, as king of Italy, 20 lire. 5 lire.
 88, 89. Maria Louisa empress, 40 lire, and 20 lire.
 90. Joseph Napoleon, king of Spain. 80 R.
 91, 92. Joachim Napoleon, (Murat) as king of the two Sicilies, 40 lire, and 20 lire piece.
 93. ————— Medal, as king of the two Sicilies and Prince and Grand Admiral of France, 1810.
 94. Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.
 95. Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.
 96. Marie-Anne Elize Bonaparte, princess of Lucca, 5 francs.
 97, 98. A 5 and 2 sous piece, of the French republic.
 99. Louis XVIII. medal on his restoration.
 100. Medal on the restoration of the Bourbons.
 101. Louis XVIII. 20 franc piece.
 102, 103. Louis XVIII. 5 franc pieces.
 104. Quarter franc of the same.
 105. Charles X. 5 franc.
 106. Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, dollar.
 107. United states, 50 cents piece.
 108. 5 cents piece.
 109. Medal, commemorative of the union of Erie with the Atlantic.
 110. Petion, President of Hayti, one centime.
 111. Medal on the independance of Lima in S. America.
 112. Maria Louisa. Commemoration of her grant of independance to S. America.

. The preceding coins and medals are a small part of the collections presented at different periods to the Museum by the Founder; J. Braithwaite, esq. 1684; John Aubrey, esq.; Dr. Martin Lister; J. Sowter, esq. of London, merchant, 1692; Rev. J. Ivie; Rich. Dyer, esq. Oriel Coll.; T. Nelson, esq. Univ. Coll.; Rev. Dr. Huddesford; Rev. Dr. Sheffield; W. Lloyd, esq.; T. Gayfere, esq. Merton Coll.; Rev. H. Jenkins, Magd. Coll.; Rev. R. Surtees, Ch. Ch.; Rev. Dr. Lamb, Queen's Coll.; Revds. Lancelot and W. Lee, New Coll.; Mr. Abrahams, Bath; Miss Stewart Sheppard; Rev. D. G. Stacy, New Coll.; Capt. J. Welsh; Rev. R. P. G. Tiddeman, Magd. Hall; T. Robinson, esq. banker, Oxford; Rev. F. Spring, Magd. Hall; Sir Rich. Colt Hoare; W. Upcott, esq. London; Rev. G. Booth, Magd. Coll.; Rev. J. W. Mackie, Ch. Ch.; Rev. Dr. Ingram; J. S. Duncan, esq.; Rev. T. H. Walker, formerly of Oriel College, &c. &c.

MODELS OF SHIPS, CANOES, &c.

1. A model of a 64 gun ship, date 1719. This splendid specimen of naval architecture was made by Wm. Lee, esq. and exhibits the entire construction and fitting up of the vessel.
[*Dr. G. Clark, All Souls, 1719.*]
2. A model of the royal yacht, built in 1697. [Dr. G. C.]
3. A model of the royal yacht, date 1702. [Dr. G. C.]
4. A small model of a sloop of war, in the time of James I.
5. A model of a 64 gun ship with rigging, &c. complete, date 1770.
[*Sir S. Hellier, Bart.*]
6. A model of the foremast of the Victory, given to the Rev. Dr. Cyril Jackson, dean of Ch. Ch. by Robert Seppings, esq. master shipwright, at Chatham, when the ship was under repair, after the memorable battle of Trafalgar. The model shews the several injuries by shot the mast received during the action. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot. [Rev. Dr. C. Jackson.]
7. A small splinter from the French ship of war L'Orient, which blew up at the victory of the Nile.
8. Models of the lower mast and bowsprit of a man of war.
[*Lieut. Cole, R. N.*]
9. A model of a Venetian gondola, date about 1700.
[*Dr. R. Rawlinson, St. John's.*]
10. A small model of a modern Venetian gondola. [J. S. Duncan.]
11. A model of a Chinese junk.
[*Henry Wise, Esq. E. I. Comp. Service, 1825.*]
12. A model of a New Zealand canoe.
[*W. Bennet, Esq. Farringdon House, Berks.*]
13. Model of the canoes used by the natives of the Mollucca islands.
14. Model of an Indian canoe.

PAINTINGS, &c.

1. Half length portrait of Elias Ashmole, founder of the Museum: he is represented dressed in his tabard, and wearing the gold filagree chain and medal given him by the elector of Brandenburg, his right hand resting on his celebrated History of the Order of the Garter. On the table, another gold chain which he received from the king of Denmark, medals, &c.

The frame is a splendid specimen of the carving of the famous Gibbons.

2. A side-faced portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke.
3. A three quarter portrait of Charles I. in earlier life. Painter unknown.
4. The same, of Charles II.
5. The same, of James II.

The frames of the two last are carved by Gibbons.

6. The same, of Sir John Tradescant, senr. ornamented with fruits, flowers, and garden roots.
7. The same, of Sir John Tradescant, senr. painted after his decease.
8. The escutcheon of sir John Tradescant, senr.
9. A miniature of the same in oils.
10. A half length portrait of his wife, son, and daughter.
11. Portrait of Sir John Tradescant, junr. his hand resting on a spade. He was the first keeper of the Botanic Garden. (*Half length.*)
12. ——— the same, with his wife. (*Small half length.*)
13. ——— Mrs. Tradescant, with the son of sir John Tradescant, by his first wife. (*Half length.*)
14. ——— Sir J. Tradescant, junr. with his friend Zythepta, a fictitious name of a Quaker who was a brewer at Lambeth.

The whole of these fine pictures of the Tradescant family were painted by Dobson, who was patronised by Vandyke, and styled by Charles I. the English Tintoret.

15. Portrait of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, the collector and donor of the ancient marbles known by his name. By Vandyke, or a copy by Dobson.
16. ——— Thomas duke of Norfolk when a boy, restored to the dukedom by Charles II. By Vandyke, or a copy by Dobson.
17. Original portrait of Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV. on pannel, size 17 inches by 12.
18. Portrait of J. Selden, esq. the celebrated lawyer, at an advanced age.
19. ——— Dr. John Dee, the famous astrologer.
20. ——— Dr. Robert Plott, first keeper of the Museum, author of the History of the Counties of Oxford and Stafford.

21. Portrait of Sir John Suckling when young, by Dobson.
22. ——— supposed to be general Fairfax.
23. ——— a foreign nobleman, on pannel, size, 12 inches by 9.
24. ——— John, king of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, on pannel, size 11 inches by 8.
25. Portrait said to be of king Edward VI. on pannel, size 10 inches by 7.
26. Portrait unknown, on pannel, size 11 inches by 8.
27. Painting on copper, of the virgin and child, size 9 inches by 7.
28. The same, of a nun embracing a crucifix.
29. A drawing of John Aubrey the antiquary, by Faythorne.
- 29^a. Portrait of Oliver Cromwell.
30. ——— a lady, unknown.
31. ——— a boy, unknown.
32. ——— a gentleman in the costume of the time of James I. on pannel.
33. ——— of a lady in a dress of the same period, on pannel.
34. ——— Thomas Lewen, the celebrated comedian.
35. ——— Henry duke of Gloucester, son of Charles I.
36. Painting of a drunkard.
37. ——— an idiot tormenting a cat.
38. ——— of a gamester.
39. Portrait of Mr. le Neve, a famous painter.
40. ——— William Lilly, the astrologer, with a horoscope in his hand. His manuscripts and printed books form part of Ashmole's library.
41. ——— Dr. Nicholas Fiske.
42. ——— Dr. Napier, physician and astrologer, many volumes of his practice are preserved among the Ashmolean MSS.
43. ——— Edward lord Wotten, of Marley in Kent, brother of sir Henry Wotten; on pannel.
44. A painting on pannel inscribed in old French "*Je suis le pour diabel.*" This curious painting was probably a caricature on some noted alchymist. It represents a figure with claws on the hands and feet, seated on a table, having a patch over the left eye; his right arm is supported in a sling, in his left he holds a pair of bellows. The table is strewed with coins and instruments of alchymy.
- 44^a. ——— a person unknown.
45. ——— Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect.
46. ——— a person aged 48, name unknown, dated 1588, on pannel.
47. ——— Sir Oliver de Crats, a famous painter.
48. ——— of a human skull on a book.
49. St. Hieronymus meditating.
50. Portrait of Ben Jonson the poet.

51. ——— G. Fairchild of Hoxton, botanist, by Van Blach, given by Charles Moore, Esq. St. John's college.
52. ——— Thomas Cromwell earl of Essex, and baron Cromwell of Okeham. Paintings of this nobleman bear a strong resemblance to those of Erasmus.
53. Miniature portrait of Erasmus, on pannel.
54. Portrait of cardinal Wolsey, on pannel, size 12 inches by 11, presented by Rev. Ph. Bliss, D. C. L. St. John's college.
55. An original portrait of old Parr, taken at the age of 152.
56. Portrait of Henry IV. king of France, wearing the chain of the order of the garter.
57. ——— Cardinal Richelieu.
58. ——— Michael Burck, in the dress of a poor knight of Windsor.
59. ——— Lady Molyneux. (*Half length.*)
60. ——— a dead Christ, by Hannibal Carracci, presented by Gerard Leigh, Esq. Doctors' Commons. 1756.
61. Representation of Christ's descent into hell, by Brugel.
62. A large picture, on oak pannel, of the battle of Pavia 1525, by Albert Durer. A very curious account of this battle is given in a rare book, entitled "All the Famous Battles," &c. by Henry Bynneman, in Ant. Wood's collection.
63. Painting by Sartorius, of animals and reptiles.
64. ——— of a tiger, on copper.
65. ——— of the plant called *polypodium barometz*, Linn.—Lamb of Tartary.
66. A small painting, a sea piece.
67. Painting of two seals.
68. ——— a cat stealing dead poultry.
69. ——— representing a table, with fruit, &c.
70. ——— tulips.
- 70^a. ——— the Dodo, by Savery, date 1651. *Presented by W. H. Darby, Esq. Ch. Ch.* 1813.
- 71—74. Coloured drawings of the Roman pavement at Stonesfield, near Woodstock, by James Stow.
75. An engraving of the same, by T. Hearne.
76. A representation of a Hindu temple, the lines formed by the words *Sree Doorga. God.* [*S. P. Stacy, Esq. Calcutta.*]
77. A French passport signed by sir H. Barnard, commandant of the garrison during the possession of Paris by the allied armies, in 1815.
78. An engraved portrait of Dr. John Duncan, late keeper of the museum, from a painting by Kirby.
79. An engraved portrait of P. B. Duncan, esq. the present keeper of the museum, from a painting by Kirby.

EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOUR.

1. An English match-lock musket of the time of queen Elizabeth. Its stock is inlaid with mother-of-pearl, on which are engraved the heads of Roman emperors.
2. A carbine of the time of Charles I.
3. A treble-barrelled match-lock pistol, of the time of Hen. VIII.
4. A martel de Fer, of the time of Hen. VIII.
5. Another of the same period, furnished with a pistol.
6. A crossbow used for shooting bullets, date on the stock, 1567.
7. A hand mace of the time of Henry VII.
8. A small hand mace of the same period.
9. A battle-axe, with a German inscription, date 1571.
10. Head of a halberd of the time of Elizabeth.
11. A double-handed sword of the 16th century.
12. A broad sword, which belonged to James V. of Scotland, and inscribed on one side "Jacobus Rex Quintus Scotorum." "Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord." On the opposite side, the arms and crest of Scotland, motto "In defence," date 1542.
13. Horseman's swords of the time of Charles I.
14. A rapier with waved blade of the time of Elizabeth.
15. A cutlass of the time of Charles I.
16. An Italian dagger of the time of Henry VIII. called an *anelas*, the handle ornamented with silver and mother-of-pearl.
17. A pair of trooper's boots of the time of Charles II.
18. A large shield, called a Pavoise, of the time of Hen. VIII.
19. A small cannon, presented to Charles I, when a boy, by the king of France; probably given to Ashmole by king Charles II. The remaining part of the train are now in the tower of London.
20. A circular plate of copper, having embossed upon it a figure of Oliver Cromwell on horseback, probably an ornament worn by cavalry.
21. The hat worn by president Bradshaw, when he passed sentence on Charles I: it is lined with plates of iron.
22. A helmet of the time of Charles I.

EASTERN ARMS, &c.

23. A Persian battle-axe.
 24. A Nair knife, a weapon of war, used by the natives of the Malabar coast. [Rev. F. Spring, Edm. Hall, 1825.
 25. A Coorey knife, from the same coast. [Rev. F. S.
 26. A coat of mail of chain armour, from Delhi. [Major Stacy.
 27. E. Indian spear, lance and bow.
 28. Matchlock gun made at Delhi richly ornamented. [T. Thornhill, Esq. Woodleys, Oxon.
 29. E. Indian dagger, handle of jade. [E. and A. Thornhill.
 30. E. Indian dagger, mounted in silver. [A. E. Knox, Esq. B. N. C.
 31. A powder-flask mounted in silver. [A. E. K.
 32. Two Malay creeses or daggers, with waved blades. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 33. Another with straight blade. (Mus. Tradesc.)
 34. Four Malay lances.
 35. A broad bladed lance.
 36. Three Malay javelins.
 37. A glave of a Chinese Tartar.
 38. Four Moorish creeses, or daggers.
 39. Moorish spurs, and horse-bit.

EASTERN CURIOSITIES.

40. Three combs of box-wood, one of which is richly carved.
 41. A shoe and pocket, worn by the ladies of China. [Mrs. J. Penson, Charlbury.
 42. A Malay hat.
 43. Chinese ball, containing ten smaller ones, cut from a solid piece of ivory. [Rev. F. Spring, Edm. Hall.
 44. Several smaller ones, of the same kind.
 45. A cap worn by the Chinese nobility. [Rev. F. S.
 46. A cap worn by the native Mahomedans of Malabar. [Rev. F. S.
 47. A Tartar cap. [J. J. Knowles, Esq. Trinity Coll.
 48. An Airootanie or style, and knife, with sheath of silver; a writing apparatus from Malabar. [Rev. F. Spring.
 49. Two chains cut out of solid ivory.
 50. Figure of a Chinese philosopher, made of steatite. [Dr. Rawlinson, St. John's Coll.
 51. A Chinese Joss.

52. A Hindu god of war called Kaitikeya, riding on a peacock, finely carved in ebony. [Capt. Masters, Bath.
53. Small Hindu idol, Ganesa, the god of wisdom.
54. Four small Burmese idols, in silver, of Gotama or Buddha. [Mrs. Hornby.
55. Two small Hindu deities, in copper, of the same.
56. A velvet coat richly ornamented with gold lace, found in the king of Ava's tent, after the battle of Rangoon. [Rev. W. Dallas.
57. Burmese manuscript in the sacred or Pali character, on leaves of ivory.
58. ——— MSS. in the same character, richly illuminated.
59. ——— MSS. in the same character. [Rev. John Watts, Univ. Coll.
60. ——— dispatches, found after the battle of Rangoon. [Rev. Mr. Hall, 1826.
61. Malabar MSS.
62. Indian hookah richly ornamented with the wings of the beetle. [Rev. Dr. Collinson, Queen's Coll.
63. A swampan, or numerical table of the Chinese.
64. Another of the same. These tablets are used in China for casting accounts. The two upper balls stand for 5 each, and the lower balls for units. [W. Lloyd, late Keeper of the Museum.
65. Chinese scales, called dotchins, which are used in the manner of European steelyards. [W. L.
66. Chinese sundial and compass. [W. L.
67. A small Chinese case, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, containing chopsticks, small knife and fork, dice, &c. [W. L.
68. Wooden beads, worn by the Brahmins, curiously carved with Chinese figures. [W. L.
- 68^a. Chinese chopsticks of ivory, used for eating rice. [W. L.
69. A scratchback of ivory. [W. L.
70. Chinese pillow. [John Ireland, Esq.
71. Various spoons of bone and wood, with eastern characters.
72. A Ceylon comb of ivory, on which is carved the Indian deity Buddha, with elephants performing his sprinkling or inauguration. [Lady F. Trail, Bath, 1831.
73. An ivory box, used in India for holding the leaves of the betel tree. [Lady F. T.
74. Indian letter, written on the leaf of a tree. [Lady F. T.
- 74^a. A Chinese basket, ornamented with Cowry shells, called a Joss house, in which the Chinese carry their idols. [Rev. Dr. Hall, Pembroke Coll.
75. A bow made of Buffalo horn, and quiver, with arm shield, richly ornamented with gold lace. [Hon. F. J. Shore, 1830.

76. Bheel arrows, highly ornamented, from Ahmedabad, province of Gujrat, East Indies. [*Rev. J. H. Hughes, Magd. Coll.*]
77. A case containing a kokree, or Nepal dagger, kurds or knives used by the natives of the Himalaya mountains. [*Hon. F. J. Shore.*]
78. A war quoit used by the Sikhs, or Suighs, in the Punjab, called a chukee. It is thrown on horseback, by whirling it round the forefinger, and when discharged at full speed would strike off a limb. [*Hon. F. J. S.*]
79. A Japanese organ. [*Edward Astley, St. Mary Hall, 1829.*]
80. Various eastern shoes and sandals.
81. Spoon for drinking sherbet.
82. A bag which contained an intercepted letter of Tippoo Saib, with the seal of his father attached.
83. Three Chinese fans.
84. Eight strings of beads worn by the Indians.
85. Indian child's rattle.
- 85^a. A small Ceylonese basket, made from leaves of the date tree, for holding *betel* leaves. [*Mrs. F. Spring, Madras.*]
- 85^b. A Burmese comb with eastern characters. [*Mrs. F. S.*]
- 85^c. A small piece of black marble, from the Coorg Rajah's palace, on which is sculptured a lion crouching. [*Mrs. F. S.*]

AFRICAN ARMS, &c.

86. African dagger. [*Dr. Simms, London, 1826.*]
87. An African three pointed dagger, made of Antelope's horns. (Mus. Tradesc.)
88. Seven Caffre and Tamboocki, assagais or javelins. [*Capt. de Lisle.*]
89. A shield from Quiloa on the south coast of Africa, in the Mosambic channel, a settlement belonging to Arabs. [*Rev. J. Nelson, Queen's Coll. 1833.*]
90. A spear or javelin from Quiloa. [*Rev. J. N.*]
91. A bow and poisoned arrows, from Quiloa. [*Rev. G. Nelson, Magd. Coll. 1833.*]
92. A quiver of poisoned arrows from the coast of Guinea.
93. Quiver of poisoned arrows from Sierra Leone. [*Dr. Simms.*]
94. Dress of a Mahomedan negro, on which are written sentences from the Koran. [*Mrs. Hare, Shrivvenham, Berks.*]
95. A small figure of a Caffre chief, in his war dress. [*Capt. H. F. de Lisle, Guernsey.*]
96. ————— Caffre woman in her winter dress. [*Capt. H. F. de L.*]

97. A small figure of a Booshman in his war costume. [Capt. H. F. de L.
98. ————— Booshman in his winter dress. [Capt. H. F. de L.
99. A Booshman's quiver of poisoned arrows. [Capt. H. F. de L.
100. ————— bow. [Capt. H. F. de L.
101. Caffre war feathers. [Capt. H. F. de L.
102. — calabash used for carrying liquids. [Capt. H. F. de L.
103. — woman's petticoat, and covering for the breast, and apron made of beads. [Capt. H. F. de L.
104. — necklaces, ivory and brass armlets, tobacco pipes, snuff-box, and spoon. [Capt. H. F. de L.
105. — musical string instrument, called a goura. [Capt. H. F. de L.
106. — baskets. [Capt. H. F. de L.
107. A small apron made of beads worn by the females of Mogador in Africa. [Rev. Dr. Hall, Pembroke Coll.
108. The Tipa, or knife, used by the Bichuāna nations, brought from Litākun in S. Africa. [Wm. Burchell, Esq. 1824.
109. The Manjéna (or manyána) or ear-ornament, worn by the Bachapiñs. [W. B.
110. The Liséeka, or bracelet, worn by the Bachapiñs, and other Bichuāna nations, brought from Litākun. [W. B.
111. The Lūshua, or spoon, used by the Bachapiñs. It is made of the wood of the mokáala tree, or *Acacia giraffæ*. [W. B.
112. Sandals from Soudan (Africa.) [Capt. Lyon, 1825.
113. ————— Sierra Leone. [Dr. Simms, 1826.
114. Lances, bow, arrows, and paddles from Fernando Po. [Lieut. Cole, R. N. 1828.
- 114^a. A hat worn by the natives of Timmance, in Africa. [Rev. Mr. Weeks, Missionary from Sierra Leone. 1836.
- 114^b. A pair of slippers from Mandingo, Africa. [Rev. Mr. W.
- 114^c. Cloth manufactured at Sierra Leone. [Rev. Mr. W.
- 114^d. Part of the first piece of cloth made by liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, 1834. [Rev. Mr. W.
- 114^e. A small female deity of wood, from the interior of southern Africa. [Rev. Mr. W.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

115. A curiously ornamented piece of leather, worn by the Mexicans round the bottom of their trowsers as a boot. [*Capt. King, 1831.*]
 116. Mexican whip. [*Capt. K.*]
 117. A lasso, used by the Patagonian Indians. [*Capt. K.*]
 118. A stone axe head from Panuco in Mexico. [*Capt. K.*]
 119. Small Mexican idol from Panuco. [*Capt. K.*]
 120. Mexican slippers.
 121. Stirrups, spurs, bit, lasso or noose, of the S. American Indians.
 122. Poisoned spears from Pebas in the lower missions of Peru. [*Lieut Maw, R. N.*]
 123. A Pucuna, or tube, used for shooting poisoned arrows, from Pebas. [*Lt. M.*]
 124. Bow and arrows from Pebas. [*Lt. M.*]
 125. Bow and arrows from the Ucayall, one of the principal sources of the Amazons. [*Lt. M.*]
 126. Another quiver of arrows of smaller size, from the same.
 127. A war club, from the Marquessas islands. [*J. Lechmere, Esq.*]
 128. A similar club. [*Capt. Beechey.*]

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, &c.

129. Poisoned spears used for catching fish, &c. by the natives of New South Wales. [*Rev. Archd. Scott.*]
 130. Quiver of poisoned arrows from Otaite.
 131. Two spears, or staffs of authority, used by the chiefs of New Zealand. [*Mr. Wolfe.*]
 132. Two paddles from the island of Tahite, made by the natives of Livivai, or the High island of Vaucouver. [*Capt. Beechey.*]
 133. Two smaller paddles from the same.
 134. Spear of Tongataboo. [*Capt. B.*]
 135. Two very long spears. [*Capt. B.*]
 136. Various bows from the South Sea Islands.
 137. A cloak made of intestines, worn by the females of the Aleutian island. [*Capt. B.*]
 138. Belt and feather ornaments, worn by the chiefs of the Indians in upper California. [*Capt. B.*]
 139. Indian baskets of California, made use of for culinary purposes, by heating the water with hot stones. [*Capt. B.*]
 140. War helmet of Tangataboo, Friendly Islands. [*Capt. B.*]
 141. An ornament of plaited hair, worn round the neck of the ladies of the Sandwich islands. [*Capt. B.*]

142. An oval wooden bowl in which the meals are served up to the chiefs of Tahiti. [Capt. B.]
143. Spear, armed with shark's teeth, from Tahati. [Capt. B.]
144. Four staffs of authority (one much ornamented) borne before the chiefs of Tahati. [Capt. B.]
145. Two clubs of Tongataboo, ornamented. [Capt. B.]
146. Twelve clubs and paddles, from the South Sea Islands.
147. Ten war clubs of various forms from the same.
148. Bow and arrows of the Sandwich islands, the head of the arrows formed from the tibia of one of their former kings. [Capt. B.]
149. The beak of a Sword-fish, fitted up as a sword, probably used in processions, found at Amboise on the Loire.
[M. F. Tupper, Esq. Ch. Ch. 1831.]
- 150, 151. Ornamented shields of the South Sea Islands.
- 152-154. War clubs or potamatois of jade, basalt, bone, and wood.
[Capt. Reinhold Forster, Esq. R. N.]
155. War club of basalt. J. T. Bigge, Esq. London.
- 156-158. Three hatchets of jade and basalt. [Reinhold Forster.]
- 159, 160. Drums from the S. Sea Islands. [R. F.]
- 161-164. Ornamented shields from the S. Sea Islands. [R. F.]
- 165, 166. Two shields of bone and wickerwork. [R. F.]
167. Wooden shield, inlaid with shells from New Zealand. [R. F.]
168. New Zealand basket. [R. F.]
- 169, 170. Two small wooden shields from New Zealand. [R. F.]
- 171-174. Musical instruments which the natives of Otaheite blow with their nostrils. [R. F.]
175. Musical instrument from Otaheite. [R. F.]
- 176-178. Musical instrument resembling Pandean pipes. [R. F.]
179. Feather ornaments for the head.—Otaheite. [Reinhold Forster.]
180. Frontlet of curls.—Otaheite. [R. F.]
- 181-183. Combs of wood and bone. [R. F.]
- 184-186. Three ornaments for the neck. [R. F.]
187. Bone ornament of human teeth.—Otaheite. [R. F.]
- 188-190. Bracelets of hogs' tusks.—Otaheite. [R. F.]
191. Bone ornaments for the wrist.—Otaheite.
[Rev. A. Bloxham, Wor. Coll.]
192. A sash, ornamented with beads.—Otaheite.
193. Ten ornaments, made of beads.—Otaheite.
194. Eight strings of bead ornaments.—Otaheite.
195. Shell ornament.—Otaheite.
196. Sewing instruments made of jade and bone.—Otaheite.
197. Netting needles of bone and wood.—Otaheite.
198. Tattoeing instruments.—Otaheite.

199. Wooden spatula, to mix up the paste from the bread-fruit tree.
 200. Basaltic pestles for pounding the bread-fruit.
 201. Another of wood.
 202, 203. Specimens of the bread-fruit.
 204. A wooden mallet used in making cloth, the quality of which is regulated by the grooves, which vary on each side of the hammer.
 205. Wooden patterns for stamping cloth.
 206. Branch of the lagetto tree, New South Wales, from the inner bark of which the natives make their cloth.
 207. A bone knife.
 208. A knife or saw, made of shark's teeth.
 209. An awl made of a shark's tooth.
 210. An awl made with a nail, an instance of the early use of iron by the natives.
 211. A stone used in a game called *m. ita uru*, from the Sandwich Islands.
 212-230. Fish-hooks, of various forms and sizes.
 231. Oily nuts, from the doo-doo tree, which are used as candles.
 231^a. Fishing net of the South Sea islanders.
 232. Slings made from the bark of the mulberry tree.
 233. Stones which are used for slings.
 234, 235. Two fly-flappers made of matting.
 236-257. Specimens of New Zealand matting, and cloths of flax.
 258, 259. Three specimens of flax, &c. used in making the above.
 260. New Zealand basket.
 261, 262. Wooden stools used as pillows.
 263-266. Wooden deities from Otaheite.
 267-303. Thirty-six specimens of cloth, manufactured by the natives of New Zealand, made from the inner bark of the mulberry tree.
 304-307. Specimens of cordage.
 308-311. Four specimens of the tree from which the cordage is made.
 The above specimens of matting and cloths were given by
 R. Forster, esq., Captain Gambier, Capt. Beechey, T. Bigge, esq.,
 Rev. A. Bloxham, &c.
 312, 313. Sewing instruments, from Port Jackson, used by the natives 2000 miles inland.
 314, 315. Calabashes for holding water.—Sandwich Islands.
 316. Canadian snow shoes. [Lieut. Harding.
 317-319. Three Esquimaux spears, used for killing the Polar bear and walrus. [Lieut. Harding, R. N. 1827. of the Griper.
 320. Esquimaux paddle, the edges and points of which are ingeniously plaited with the bone of the walrus. [Lt. H.
 321. Esquimaux harpoon and float. [Lt. H.
 322. ———— bird spear. [Lt. H.

323. Esquimaux bow. [Lt. H.]
324. Esquimaux harpoon and line, with a skin of a seal attached, and which when inflated acts as a buoy. [Lt. H.]
325. A tray in which the harpoon line is coiled, to prevent the danger of its being entangled. [Lt. H.]
326. A small Esquimaux knife, tipped with meteoric iron. [Lt. H.]
327. Model of an Esquimaux canoe called a kayak. [Lt. H.]
328. The sail of an Esquimaux woman's boat, made of the intestines of the walrus. Breadth at the head 5 feet 6 in., breadth at the foot 7 feet 4 in., depth 9 feet 8 in., weight 2lb. 1oz. [Lt. H.]
- 329, 330. Two Esquimaux outer jackets, made from the intestines of seals. [Lt. H.]
331. Shirts made from the intestines of the walrus, worn by the Esquimaux in Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. Beechey.]
332. Esquimaux harpoons and lines from Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. B.]
333. Spear for killing the whale and walrus. [Capt. B.]
334. Esquimaux stone-headed spears. [Capt. B.]
- 335-337. Esquimaux harpoons from Kotzebue Sound and Cape Thompson. [Capt. B.]
- 338, 339. Esquimaux bird spears from Point Franklin, West Georgia. [Capt. B.]
- 340, 341. Esquimaux bows and arrows, from N.E. of Icy Cape. [Capt. B.]
342. Esquimaux axe made from the tusk of a walrus, N. E. extremity of America. [Capt. B.]
343. Esquimaux landing hook, from Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. B.]
344. Esquimaux net from Cape Thompson. [Capt. B.]
345. A large paddle of the Gambier islanders, used in rafts. [Capt. B.]
- 346-350. Esquimaux drill bows, on which are ingeniously engraved the occupations and pursuits of the natives. [Capt. B.]
351. A drill socket used by the natives in Kotzebue Sound. It is held firmly between the teeth during the operation of drilling. [Capt. B.]
- 352, 353. Two rests used in throwing the bird spear. [Capt. B.]
354. Esquimaux netting needle, of wood. [Capt. B.]
355. A small sledge, a toy of the Esquimaux children, from Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. B.]
356. A rope used in the Baidares of the Esquimaux, Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. B.]
357. Instruments used by the Esquimaux for catching birds, by entangling their wings. [Capt. B.]
358. Snares for birds and small animals. [Capt. B.]
359. Esquimaux stone lamp. [Capt. B.]
360. Toggles used by the Esquimaux, for securing articles round their bodies. [Capt. B.]

361. Basket containing fish-hooks, rough and smooth, from Egmont Island, S. Pacific. [Capt. B.]
- 362, 363. Shark-hooks, from Egmont Island. [Capt. B.]
364. A band, worn as a Maro by the natives of Egmont Island. [Capt. B.]
365. A necklace formed of fragments of shells of the genus Chama, worn by the women of Egmont Island; length 12 feet, weight 5½ lbs. [Capt. B.]
366. Fish-hook from Icy Cape. [Capt. B.]
367. A band worn round the head of the Esquimaux to the N. E. of Icy Cape, formed of the under jaws of foxes. [Capt. B.]
368. A whalebone net used by the Esquimaux N. E. of Icy Cape. [Capt. B.]
369. A small wooden mask, supposed to be used in religious ceremonies by the natives of Port Clarence. [Capt. B.]
370. Harpoon line of the Esquimaux in Port Clarence, N. W. coast of America. [Capt. B.]
- 371-378. Unfinished articles made of bone, from Port Franklin, West Georgia. [Capt. B.]
379. A bone knife, or short sword, from Point Hope. [Capt. B.]
380. Small Esquimaux adze, from Point Franklin. [Capt. B.]
381. Bone spoon from Cape Thompson. [Capt. B.]
382. Spectacles of wood, worn by the Esquimaux to protect the eyes from sleet, snow, &c. [Capt. B.]
383. A piece of wood in preparation for a pair of spectacles, from West Georgia. [Capt. B.]
384. A netting needle. [Capt. B.]
385. A fishing net with very large meshes, made of the intestines of the walrus, used by the natives of Port Jackson. [Capt. B.]
386. A wooden figure, probably a toy for a child, from Kotzebue Sound. [Capt. B.]
- 387, 388. Iron knives obtained by the Esquimaux from Tschutchi, on the Asiatic coast. [Capt. B.]
389. Bird-spear and casting-board of the Esquimaux. [Capt. Lyon, 1825.]
390. Esquimaux spear, with movable head and buoy. [Capt. L.]
391. Harpoon line, with movable spear head. [Capt. L.]
- 392-393. Two knives made from the tusks of the walrus. [Capt. L.]
394. Esquimaux cup and ball. [Capt. L.]
395. Esquimaux bow and arrow. [Capt. L.]
396. ————— bag, made from the hinder foot of a seal. [Capt. L.]
397. Small model of an Esquimaux canoe. [Capt. L.]
398. Sinews of the rein-deer, used as thread by the Esquimaux. [Capt. L.]
399. Esquimaux knife, of meteoric iron. [J. P. Pratt, Esq. Bath.]
400. Seal skin coat, trowsers, and boots. [Archd. Wicks, Wad. Coll. 1835.]

MAMMALIA.

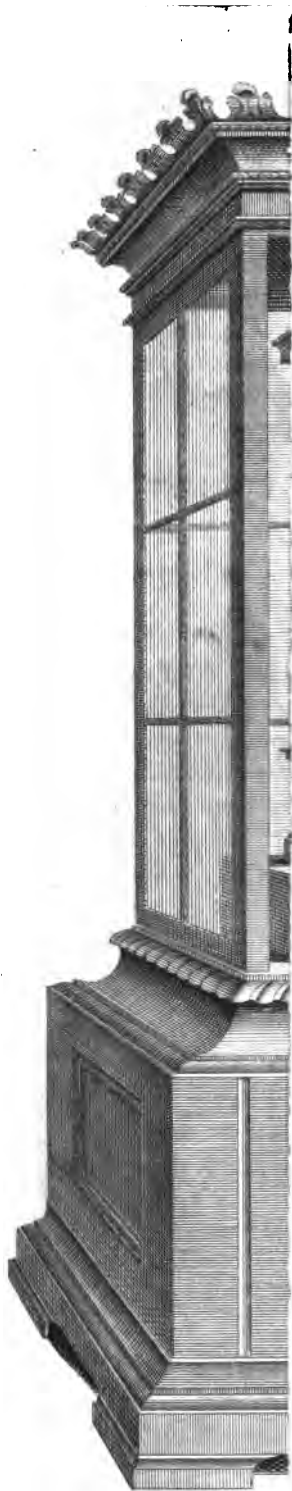
401. Head and feet of the Lama.—*Camelus Glama*.—*Linn.*
 [W. Bennet, Esq. *Farrington House*, 1836.]
402. *Moschus Napu*, *F. Cuv.*—The Napu.—Asia. [W. B.]

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES.

523. A large Magnet, supporting 160 lbs.
 The Loadstone, which imparts its magnetic property to the iron wedges, is contained in an ornamental case resembling a coronet, from the lower part whereof project two bars of iron which traverse the loadstone at its poles. The iron lifter being applied to these wedges, an adhesion takes place equal to the support of 160 lbs. Since the magnet was placed in the Museum, it has acquired an additional power of 25 lbs. The weight of the stone, including the iron wedges and case, is 171 lbs.
 [Presented by *Maria countess of Westmoreland*, 1756.]
524. Professor Faraday : from a bust by E. H. Baily, Esq. R. A.
 [E. Magrath, Esq.]
525. Gold-headed cane, richly embossed with the story of the good Samaritan.
 [Sir Samuel Hellier, Bart.]

ERRATA.

- P. 13, num. 168.—for *Jersey* read *Guernsey*.
 46, num. 70.—for *Trich. Banksii* read *Nanodes discolor*, Swainson.
 74, l. 1.—for *galleated* read *galeated*.
 78, l. 31.—for *Broyniart* read *Brongniart*.
 125, num. 133.—for *muro* read *mura*.
 127, num. 191.—for *Normentana* read *Nomentana*.
 139, num. 372.—for *Belishannon* read *Ballishannon*.
 142, l. 21.—for *seite* read *scite*; and at the end of the paragraph add, Description of Mr. Bullock's Exhibition, p. 37.
 144, num. 446.—for *found anno 1097 in*, read *of Yûsuf ben Tâshfin, A. D. 1097, found in*.
 146, l. 6.—for *Laycoth* read *Laycock*.
 164, num. 7.—for *Erdvini* read *Eadvini*.
 176, num. 44.—for *pour* read *pouer*.
 177, num. 78, 79.—for *Kirby* read *Kirkby*.



MAGNES rarissim
Comitissa de WEST
ASHMOLEANO re

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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