

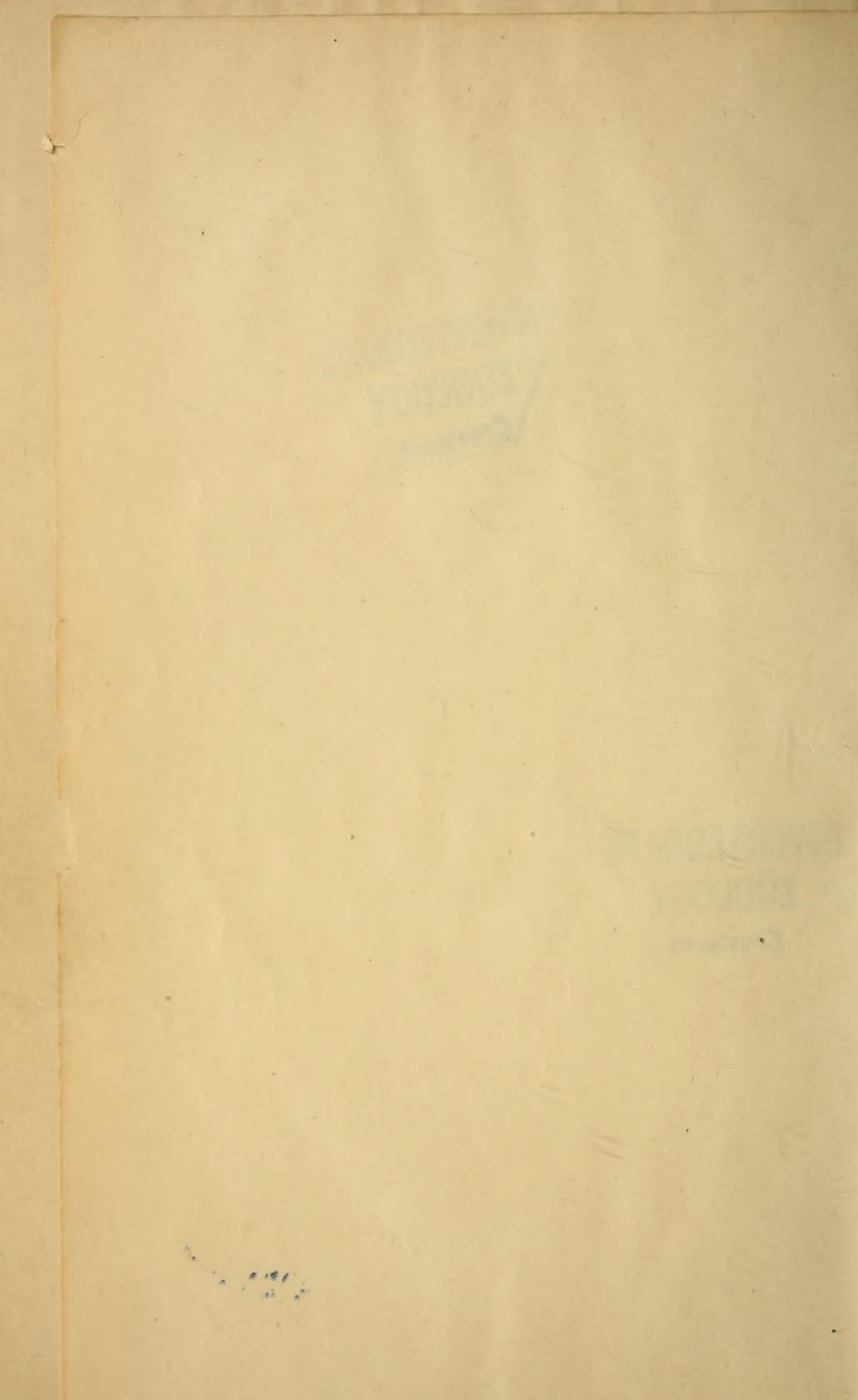






INVERTEBRATE
ZOOLOGY,
Crustacea

INVERTEBRATE
ZOOLOGY,
Crustacea



PMar. Invert

Stimpson, William

Miscellaneous biological contributions

(Binder's title)



In old age, he was affable and courteous, enjoying the pleasures of his family, seeking the society of the young, mingling in the reunions of the old, and laboring with all his remaining strength to promote the cause of science. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the church of which he was a member, and since his death its officers have testified to their gratitude for his many services, and to their respect for his religious character.

His name will have a place in the history of American science, and, with the names of Mott and Physic, will stand foremost in the annals of American surgery, during the first half of the nineteenth century.

A LIST OF DR. WARREN'S SCIENTIFIC WRITINGS.

On the Influence of the Climate of St. Augustine, Florida, in Pulmonary Affections. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. III. p. 713.

On American Crania. *Ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 249.

An Account of the Siamese Twin Brothers, united together from their birth; with a plate. American Journal of Medical Science, Vol. V. p. 253.

Visit to the Epplesheim Fossils, and the *Dinotherium giganteum*. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Vol. II. p. 305.

Description of an Egyptian Mummy; 2 plates. 1821.

A Comparative View of the Sensorial and Nervous Systems in Men and Animals; 8 plates. 1822.

The *Mastodon giganteus* of North America. Quarto. 27 plates. 1852.

The *Mastodon giganteus* of North America. 4to. 2d edition. 30 plates. 1856.

Address to the Boston Society of Natural History. 1853.

Remarks on the Fossil Impressions in the Sandstone Rocks of the Connecticut River. 3 plates. 1854.

In Volumes II. III. IV. of the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, are reports of numerous communications, some verbal, and others written. The following are the more important subjects treated of:—

On the *Mastodon giganteus*, its Teeth, Geological Position, and the number of Species.

On the *Dinornis*, *Zeuglodon*, the American Manatee, the *Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus*; on the Introduction of Foreign Fishes into our waters; on Footprints; on the *Felis smilodon*, on Peruvian Skulls, on the Sivalik Fossils, (a donation from the Hon. East India Company.)

Besides the above, which relate more especially to subjects connected with natural history, Dr. Warren was the author of a series of much more numerous communications on medical subjects, published in the New England Medical Journal, The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, The American Journal of Medical Sciences, The Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and The Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London.*

* The above list is taken from a complete catalogue of Dr. Warren's writings, prepared with great care by Dr. J. F. W. Lane, of Boston, who was kind enough to place it at my disposal, and to whom I am very much indebted for the assistance it afforded me in the preparation of this notice.

NOTICES OF NEW SPECIES OF CRUSTACEA OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA; BEING AN ABSTRACT FROM A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY. BY WILLIAM STIMPSON.

CHIONÆCETES BEHRINGIANUS. Carapax rugose, with the prominences blunt and wart-like about the middle, but becoming sharper anteriorly and at the sides; the surface somewhat scabrous and pubescent. Channels above the postero-lateral margins broad and nearly smooth. Feet everywhere slightly pubescent; the third articles scabrous above. Those of the first pair muricate along the angles. Abdomen in the male 7-articulate, one third the width of the sternal plastron; basal articles strongly granulated; infero-lateral angles of the penultimate article somewhat produced and tumid. It differs from *C. opilio*, Kr., in the proportionally shorter feet of the male. Dredged off Cape Romanzoff by the North Pacific Expedition.

LOXORYNCHUS, (nov. gen.) Carapax pyriform, pubescent, spinous; stomachal region very full; hepatic regions small but prominent, with a principal spine at the middle. Rostrum bifid, more or less deflexed. Præorbital tooth sufficiently prominent. Orbits interrupted by a deep longitudinal sinus above and below, exposing the eyes; post-orbital spine between these fissures acute; a suborbital spine always present beneath the post-orbital. Basal article of external antennæ almost as broad as long, with a sharp spine at its external apex; — this spine, as well as the movable part of the antenna, is not quite concealed beneath the rostrum, but may be seen from above. Pincers in both male and female with their inner denticulated edges touching each other throughout their length. Feet of the second pair slightly longer than the others. Abdomen of the female seven-articulate.

It differs from *Pisa* in its incomplete orbits, and broader basal article of the external antennæ; from *Chorinus* in the non-concealment of these antennæ; from *Pericera* in its movable eye-peduncles; — and though resembling these genera in general form, it differs from all in the deflection of the rostrum. The greater size of the rostrum, and less exposure of the antennæ, distinguish it from *Perinea*, Dana.

LOXORYNCHUS GRANDIS. Carapax warty, the warts being small and very numerous, blunt on the central portions and spine-like on the sides. Surface between the warts minutely granulated; depressions between the regions filled with short hairs. Feet mostly covered with short pubescence; those of the first pair with the fingers denticulated along the whole extent of their inner surfaces; carpus tuberculous above; third joint with four small spines along the upper margin, the largest at the articulation with the carpus. A single spine near the extremity on the third joint of the second and third pairs of feet, and a tubercle on the fourth joint. Feet of the fourth and fifth pairs smooth. Length of carapax 5.55 inch. The animal appears to have been of a rose-color when alive. Taken on the coast near San Francisco, by Lieut. Trowbridge.

RANDALLIA, (nov. gen. *Leucosiadæ*.) Carapax oval, subglobose, nearly smooth, glabrous, armed with two teeth posteriorly; pterygostomian regions angular. Front narrow, but higher or thicker than in *Persephona*, concave at the middle. Orbits three-notched. Antennary fossæ small, oblique, and very deep. Basal article of internal antennæ somewhat expanded, operculiform, completely closing the aperture of the fossa when the antenna is retracted. Fossæ not immediately bordering on the buccal margin as in *Persephona*, but separated by a considerable space, so that the epistoma presents much greater surface than is usual in the family. External maxillipeds and feet as in *Persephona*.

R. ORNATA. *Ilia ornata*, Randall, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., VIII. 129. *Guaia ornata*, Gibbes, Proc. Am. Assoc. 1850, p. 186.

HIPPA ANALOGA. *H. emerita*, De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool., V. 367. *H. talpoides*, Dana, Proc. Phil. Acad., VII. 175. (non Say.) Taken in considerable numbers on the coast of California, by Mr. Samuels. A careful comparison shows constant differences between this species and that of the Eastern coast, which will be fully enumerated in my forthcoming paper in the Journal.

PORCELLANA RUPICOLA. Moderately depressed, without spines; front triangular, considerably deflected, with a blunt extremity, and a notch or groove at the base separating it from

the orbit. Ocular peduncles broad, eyes small. Superior margin of orbit concave. External antennæ one and a half times as long as the carapax, flagella with few setæ, some of which are twice as long as the width of the flagellum. Anterior feet large, broad; margins smooth; carpus conspicuously granulated above, and scabrous on its infero-exterior surface; pincers smooth, with uncinatè extremities. Second, third, and fourth pairs of feet with tufts of hairs on the fifth joints and tarsi. Color dark purplish-red. Length of carapax, 0.8 inch. Its affinities are with *P. valida*, *violacea*, and *granulosa*. It is very common among the rocks of the Californian coast.

EUPAGURUS SAMUELIS. Front acute at the middle. Outer antennæ articulated at the extreme antero-exterior corners of the carapax; extremity of terminal article of peduncle reaching much beyond the eyes. Anterior feet differing much in size, the right being much the longer and stouter; carpus and hand granulated; larger hand nearly twice as long as broad; finger less than half as long as the hand, with a slight crest not conspicuously denticulated. Feet of the second and third pairs very slender, somewhat hairy; the right foot of the second pair longer than that of the first. Length, 0.75 inch. Taken at Tomales Bay, by Mr. Samuels.

EUPAGURUS TURGIDUS. Carapax rough, somewhat hairy; front broad, acute at the middle and on each side between the bases of the eye-peduncles and the outer antennæ. Antennæ very hairy, inner ones three fourths as long as the outer ones, which are shorter than the carapax; eyes reaching the extremity of the peduncle of the outer antennæ. Anterior feet equal, much shorter than those of the second pair; covered above with short spines and tufts of long hair; hands short and very thick, strongly tumid below; finger about half as long as the hand. Feet of second and third pairs nearly equal, spinulose and very hairy throughout their length. Tarsi with corneous tips. Length, three inches. Differs from the other Oregon species by the hairiness of its tarsi. Taken in Puget Sound, by Dr. Suckley.

CALLIANASSA LONGIMANA. This species is closely allied to *C. Californiensis*, Dana, but is larger, more slender, the outer

maxillipeds less broad, and the greater foot of the anterior pair proportionably much longer, narrower, and less hairy. The carpus is shorter than the body of the hand, while in *C. Californiensis* it is longer. In the smaller hand the finger and thumb are equal in length. In *C. gigas*, the hand is much shorter and stouter than in either of the other species. *C. longimana* is found abundantly in Puget Sound, whence specimens were sent by Dr. Suckley.

ASTACUS NIGRESCENS. Margins of the rostrum nearly parallel, denticulated with five or six small sharp spines on either side; the two anterior thoracic spines rather long. Dorsal area between the branchial regions as wide as in *A. Gambellii*, from which this species differs in its smaller and more slender hands, which are also without pubescence. The lateral angles of the abdominal segments are sharp, and the caudal segment has two slender spines on each side. Color, blackish. Length, three inches. It is common in the vicinity of San Francisco.

ASTACUS TROWBRIDGII. A large species having a general resemblance to *A. leniusculus*, Dana, from which it differs in its much less prominent thoracic spines, the posterior pair of which are here scarce perceptible. Rostrum broad, with smooth, nearly parallel sides; terminal spine rather short. Hands large and broad, of a reddish olive color, darker than that of the body. Length, five inches. Found in the Columbia River, above Astoria, by Lieut. Trowbridge.

ASTACUS KLAMATHENSIS. Thorax smooth above, rather contracted in front. Rostrum subtriangular, but with the lateral teeth sufficiently distinct, sides smooth, converging. Posterior pair of thoracic spines obsolete. Hands small; dentation of inferior edge of arm slight. Lateral margins of abdominal segments broadly rounded, scarcely at all angular. Color, bright yellowish white; hands tinted with bluish. Length, three inches. Found in Klamath Lake, by Dr. Newberry.

PANDALUS DANÆ. Thorax glabrous. Twelve spines on the dorsal crest and rostrum, the posterior one being at about the middle of the carapax. Rostrum smooth above toward the trifold

apex, and six-toothed below, the basal tooth large and much curved. Feet spinulose; the spinules on the third joint few and distant. Length, 2.5 inches. Dredged in Puget Sound, by Capt. Murden.

IDOTÆA RESECATA. Slender, convex above, thorax concave below. Greatest breadth at the sixth thoracic segment. Outer antennæ reaching the fourth thoracic segment; peduncle rather stout; flagellum 17-articulate. Basal article of inner antennæ suborbicular, much expanded. Abdomen subrectangular, nearly twice as long as broad; posterior extremity with a deep concavity, terminating on either side in a sharp angular projection or spine. The first and second segments of abdomen sufficiently well marked, the third also distinct on the sides;—the three occupying the anterior third of the length of the abdomen. Color greenish yellow, with a median line of dark red. Length, 1.7 in.; breadth, 0.33 in. It resembles *I. hectica* in general appearance. Dredged in Puget Sound, by Capt. Murden.

LYGIA DILATATA. Body variable in its proportions, but usually very broad; the breadth to length being often as 1:1.5. Surface granulated. Margins smooth, raised or thickened. Head with a transverse ridge between the eyes, interrupted at the middle. External antennæ reaching the sixth segment; flagellum with 14 oblong articles. Caudal appendages very short, about one fifth the length of the body; basal article as broad as long. Color, blackish. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Found at Fort Steilacoom, Puget Sound, by Dr. Suckley.

LIVONECA VULGARIS. Variable in shape, often distorted; frequently abruptly widened at the fifth thoracic segment. Head small, wider than long; inner antennæ somewhat shorter and stouter than the outer or posterior ones. Epimeral pieces narrow, separated from the tergal piece anteriorly by a distinct suture, posteriorly by a deep incision; the point reaching the margin of the tergum in the anterior four segments, and not extending much beyond it in the posterior three. Posterior thoracic segment deeply sinuated for the reception of the middle portion of the anterior abdominal segments. Lamelliform caudal

segment always transverse in the adult. Color, yellowish-gray; posterior pair of false feet always black. Length, 1.5; breadth, 0.9 inch. Very common on fish in the San Francisco market.

SPHEROMA AMPLICAUDA. Caudal segment and posterior pair of false feet greatly expanded. Thorax with three longitudinal rows of small tubercles, those of the middle row becoming gradually larger posteriorly, the terminal one subspiniform, pointing backward. Abdominal plate large, forming two fifths the length of the body, triangular, terminating in an acute point. Outer lamellæ of posterior false feet very large, dilated, but not extending posteriorly beyond the extremity of the abdomen. Length, 0.25; breadth, posteriorly, 0.17 inch. Found at Tomales Bay, by Mr. Samuels.

The President called the attention of the Society to the very valuable collection of books on Natural History, from the library of the late Dr. Amos Binney, deposited with the Society for their use by Mrs. Binney, and now for the first time placed upon the shelves in the Society's rooms, as follows:—

Since the first organization of our Society, a quarter of a century, with all its varied changes, has been completed; and it is a melancholy thought, which forces itself upon me, that of those assembled here to-night, or of those who now usually meet with us, there are found so few who aided and supported it in its infancy. Some, yielding to the exacting duties of life, have withdrawn from us wholly, or in part, their active coöperation, though we trust, not their sympathy or good wishes. Others have passed away, to be with us here no more forever; among these were some of our most active associates, some of our most disinterested friends. We hold in grateful remembrance the names of Greenwood, Gay, Greene, Teschemacher, Harris, Burnet, Warren. Each in his own way contributed to our progress, and is associated with our history.

But there was one to whose thoughts our Society and its concerns were always a welcome subject,—one who laboriously coöperated with others in its organization, who, more than any

other, modelled its plan of action, and whose wisdom and forethought still guides us. Around the collection made and presented by him has grown up our whole cabinet. The first paper printed in the pages of our Journal was contributed by him, and for the period of seventeen years, from the first organization of the Society till his death, he was one of its most efficient officers. He was called to preside over its councils, and in every way in his power contributed to its growth and progress. Some of us remember with gratitude, how unselfishly, and with how much pleasure he encouraged the student of nature, and how generously he opened his resources for study to all. He loved and studied nature himself, and rejoiced in every well-meant endeavor to advance, and in every step made in the progress of natural science. His name I need not mention, it is already in your thoughts, and has been suggested to you by the treasures of knowledge now opened out before us, the treasures which his bounty enabled him to accumulate, and which he desired might be useful to others as well as himself. These he had profoundly studied, and in accordance with his munificent wish, they are now committed to our keeping as a living fountain from which the student of nature is invited to draw.

It has been truthfully said of him, by one of our number, and no one could better appreciate his motives of action, "that he loved the works of nature, not as objects of scientific interest only, but as beautiful manifestations of divine wisdom, adapted at the same time to afford the well-disposed mind, gratification of the purest and deepest kind. As a lover of nature, he viewed with delight the whole landscape; as a naturalist, he loved to study the relations of individual parts." "And when with his generation, his memory as a man, an enterprising citizen, a father, and a friend shall have passed away, his name must ever appear among the pioneers of science in America as one of its most substantial supporters, and as having contributed materially to the enlargement of its boundaries."*

On motion of Mr. James M. Barnard, it was

* Dr. A. A. Gould; from the memoir prefixed to the work on the Terrestrial and Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States, by Amos Binney, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

Voted, That Dr. Wyman be requested to furnish a copy of his noble tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Warren, for publication and general distribution, in such manner as the Council should decide.

Dr. J. B. S. Jackson exhibited a remarkably tattooed skin, taken from the body of a man supposed to be a South Sea Islander. The coloring matter had been examined by Dr. Bacon, and found to be carbon. The same substance was seen in the inguinal glands.

Dr. Pickering remarked that the natives of the Navigator and Tonga Islands tattoo themselves in the same manner; and possibly the man from whom the specimen was taken may have belonged to one of those islands.

Dr. C. T. Jackson presented a collection of mineral concretions, composed of hydrated black-oxide of manganese imbedding sand, in the form of globular or nearly globular balls. The specimens were sent by William Haley, Esq., of Tuftonboro, N. H.

Dr. Jackson made some observations upon the formation of such concretions, as illustrating the manner in which many of the ancient and fossil concretions may have been produced.

The remarks of Dr. Jackson elicited a discussion upon the geology of the locality at Scarborough, Maine, and upon the explanation of the formation of the concretions found at that place, which was participated in by Dr. Gould and Messrs. Bouvé and Sprague.

A letter was read from Mr. William Stimpson, suggesting to the Society the propriety of memorializing Congress upon the publication of a report, upon those results of the recent North Pacific Expedition, which appertain to Natural History. A committee was appointed for this purpose, consisting of the President, and Messrs. Abbot, Gould, and Whittemore.

The Corresponding Secretary announced the reception of the following letters, viz: —

From Die K. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, March 20th; Zoologisch-Botanischer Verein, Vienna, May 10th; Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, May 25th; the same, July 16th; Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association, November 28th, presenting their various publications; Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, March 11th, acknowledging the receipt of the Journal and Proceedings of the Society, and presenting its own publications; Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, April 15th, and the Trustees of the New York State Library, Nov. 21st, acknowledging the receipt of the publications of the Society; Dr. Charles Martin, U. S. N., Nov. 22d, in acknowledgment of a letter from the Secretary; Winthrop Sargent, Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, in acknowledgment of his election as Corresponding Member; Dr. Lewis R. Gibbes, Charleston, Nov. 15th, asking for missing numbers of Proceedings, &c.; Stephen Calony, New York, Nov. 25th, the same; George N. Lawrence, New York, Dec. 10th, in acknowledgment of his election as Corresponding Member; William Stimpson, Washington, Dec. 11th, concerning the publication of the results of his labors on the Behring's Straits Expedition; Robert Clarke, Cincinnati, Oct. 29th, asking for missing numbers of the Proceedings.

Captain N. E. Atwood was elected Curator of Ichthyology.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Oct. 1st. A very valuable collection of Fossil Bones from the Brazos River, Texas, belonging to Mastodon, Elephant, and Megatherium; by Dr. Charles Martin, Surgeon, U. S. Navy. Specimens of Tubipora, and Coral, and the Cranium of an Albatross; by Capt. George E. Tyler, of Dorchester. Two eggs

of the Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus* (rare specimens); by Dr. Cornelius Kollock, of Cheraw, S. C. A Fish and the Saws of two species of *Pristis*; by Dr. S. Durkee.

Oct. 15th. A collection of Insects from Chili; by C. W. Blake, Esq. A specimen of *Salamandra salmonea*; by Dr. J. N. Borland. Copper and Silver Ores, from Lake Superior; by Dr. S. Kneeland, Jr.

Nov. 5th. A specimen of *Amaranthus pumilus*, from Sachuest Beach, Newport, R. I.; by Dr. Charles Pickering. European Nightingale, *Philomela lusciniæ*; by Dr. J. N. Borland. A piece of live oak, taken in the year 1844 from the wreck of the British Frigate *Merlin*, which was sunk in the River Delaware in 1777; by R. G. Parker, Esq.

Nov. 19th. Nest and eggs of Anna Humming-bird; five eggs of California Quail; two of *Chordestes grammaca*; four of *Quiscalus Mexicanus*; two of *Hirundo bicolor*; one of *Hirundo lunifrons*; one of *Garrulus Californianus*; three of *Sturnella neglecta*; one of *Muscicapa verticalis*; five of *Agelaius gubernator*; one of *Melanerpes formicivorus*; two of *Ectopistes marginellus*; one of *Buteo calurus*; one of *Buteo montanus*; one of *Buteo insignatus*; collected in California, by Mr. E. Samuels.

Dec. 3d. A Fish, probably an undescribed species, belonging to the family with *Scopelus*, taken off the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and a foetal Porpoise; by Capt. N. E. Atwood. Specimens of *Helix minutissima*, Lea, from Portland, Me.; by E. S. Morse, Esq., of Portland. A Fossil Shell, *Spirifer Niagarensis?* from Delaware, Canada West; by Capt. N. E. Atwood. Mineral concretions, from Tuftonboro', N. H., said by Dr. C. T. Jackson to be composed of black oxide of manganese imbedding sand, in the form of globular, or nearly globular balls; by Wm. Haley, Esq., of Tuftonboro, N. H. Prairie Dog, *Arctomys Ludovicianus*, Ord., from Nebraska; by Dr. F. V. Hayden. *Mus Michiganiensis*, old and young, and *Sciurus magnicaudatus* or *rubricaudatus*, (Fox Squirrel), from Illinois; by Robert Kennicott, Esq.

Dec. 17th. A Fossil Tooth of a Moose, from Gratiot Lake, near Lake Superior; by O. A. Farwell, Esq. Skull of Musquash, *Fiber Zibethicus*, Cuv., with one of the upper incisor teeth elongated and coiled in a spiral form; by Mr. Fletcher. A globular concretion of grass, said to have been formed by the action of waves upon the sea-shore; by Dr. H. R. Storer.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1856.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. VIII. 4to. Washington, 1856. *From the Smithsonian Institution.*

American Geological History. James D. Dana. 8vo. Pamph. New Haven, 1856. *From the Author.*

Ecole Polytechnique. Cours de Géologie Paleontologique. Jules Marcou. 8vo. Pamph. Zurich, 1856. *From the Author.*

Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, Aug. 28, 1856. 8vo. Pamph. *From J. H. Hickcox.*

Denkrede auf Johann Nepomuk von Fuchs. F. von Robell. 4to. Pamph. München, 1856. *From the Author.*

Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Ostracoden. Dr. S. Fischer. 4to. Pamph. München, 1855. *From the Author.*

Ueber die nächste Ursache der Spontanen Bläuung einiger Pilze. C. F. Schoenbein. 4to. Pamph. München, 1856. *From the Author.*

Thirty-sixth Report of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society. 8vo. Pamph. Leeds, 1855-6. *From the Society.*

Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of West Riding, Yorkshire. 8vo. Pamph. 1855. Leeds. *From H. Denny, A. L. S.*

Report on the Minerals and Mineral Waters of Chili. J. L. Smith. 4to. Pamph. Louisville. *From the Author.*

Revision of the Synonymy of the Testaceous Mollusks of New England. Wm. Stimpson. 8vo. Pamph. Boston, 1851.

Description of New Marine Invertebrata. By the same. 8vo. Pamph. Philadelphia, 1855. *From the Author.*

Affinities of the large Extinct Bird, *Gastornis Pariensis*, Hebert. Prof. Richard Owen. 8vo. Pamph. London, 1856.

Description of some Mammalian Fossils from the Red Crag of Suffolk. By the same. 8vo. Pamph. London, 1856. *From the Author.*

Ninth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of New York. 8vo. Pamph. Albany, 1856.

Catalogue of the New York State Library. 8vo. Albany, 1856. *From the Regents of the University.*

Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Oxalsäuren Salze. A. Vogel, Jr. 4to. Pamph. München, 1855.

Ueber die Zersetzung der Salpetersäure durch Kohle. By the same. 4to. Pamph. München, 1855. *From the Author.*

Memoire sur l'*Egilops Triticoides*. Alexis Jordan. 8vo. Pamph. Paris, 1856.

De l'Origine des diverses variétés ou espèces d'Arbres Fruitiers. By the same. 8vo. Pamph. Paris, 1853. *From the Author.*

Recherches Experimentales sur la Physiologie et la Pathologie des Capsules Surrénales. E. Brown-Séguard. 4to. Pamph. Paris, 1856.

Notice sur les Travaux de M. Brown-Séguard. 4to. Pamph. Paris, 1855. *From M. Brown-Séguard.*

Preliminary Report on the Natural History of Vermont. A. Young, State Naturalist. 8vo. Pamph. Burlington, 1856.

Annual Reports to the General Assembly in relation to International Exchanges and the Vermont State Library. 8vo. Pamph. Montpelier, Vt., 1850.

Address before the Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society. J. D. Butler. 8vo. Pamph. Montpelier, 1846. *From G. F. Houghton.*

Posthumous Papers bequeathed to the East India Company, containing Wm. Griffith's *Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum*, arranged by John McClelland. 4 vols. Long 4to.

Notulæ ad Plantas Asiaticas. 3 vols. 8vo.

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