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SYNOPSIS

*July 1838*

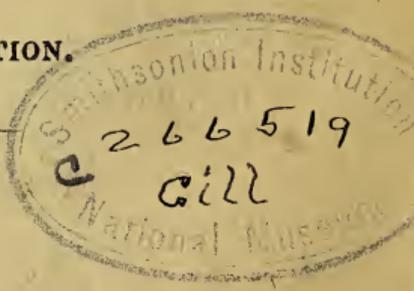
OF

THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIRTY-FIFTH EDITION.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. WOODFALL, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

1838.

THE PUBLIC are apprised that this Synopsis is merely intended for the use of Persons who take a cursory view of the Museum. The following is a List of the more ample descriptions of several parts of the Collection, most of which may be purchased of the Book-binder at the Museum, and of Messrs. Longman and Co., Payne and Foss, J. and A. Arch, W. Pickering, and D. Colnaghi.

- 
- Description of the Ancient Terracottas, by Taylor Combe, Esq., 1810, 4to. £1 11s. 6d.
- Marbles, Part 1, by the same, 1812, 4to. £1 5s.
- Part 2, 1815, 4to. £2 12s. 6d.
- Part 3, 1818, 4to. £1 10s.
- Part 4, 1820, 4to. £2 2s.
- Part 5, by E. Hawkins, Esq., 1826, 4to. £1 1s.
- Part 6, by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., 1830. £2 2s.
- Part 7, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., 1835. £3 3s.
- A Catalogue of the Greek Coins, by Taylor Combe, Esq., 1814, 4to. £4 4s.
- Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., 1826, 4to. £1 4s.
- Library of Printed Books, by H. Ellis, and Rev. H. H. Baber, 1813—1819, 7 vol. 8vo. £4 4s.
- Cottonian MSS. by J. Planta, Esq. 1802, fol.
- Harleian MSS. by H. Wanley and Rev. R. Nares, 1808, 3 vol. fol. With a 4th Vol. of Index.
- MSS. of the King's Library, by David Casley, 1754, 4to.
- MSS. heretofore undescribed, by Rev. S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vols. 4to.
- Lansdown MSS. fol. by F. Douce, Esq., and H. Ellis, 1819. fol.
- MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, Esq., by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to. 12s.
- Fac Simile of the Codex Alexandrinus, 3 vol. fol. £18.
- Catalogue of the Geographical and Topographical Collection attached to the Library of King George III. 1829, 2 vol. 8vo. £1 4s.
- Mr. R. P. Knight's Catalogue of his Greek Coins, 1830, 4to. £1 15s.
- Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts, fol. 1834. £1 8s.; or with coloured Plates, £4 14s. 6d.

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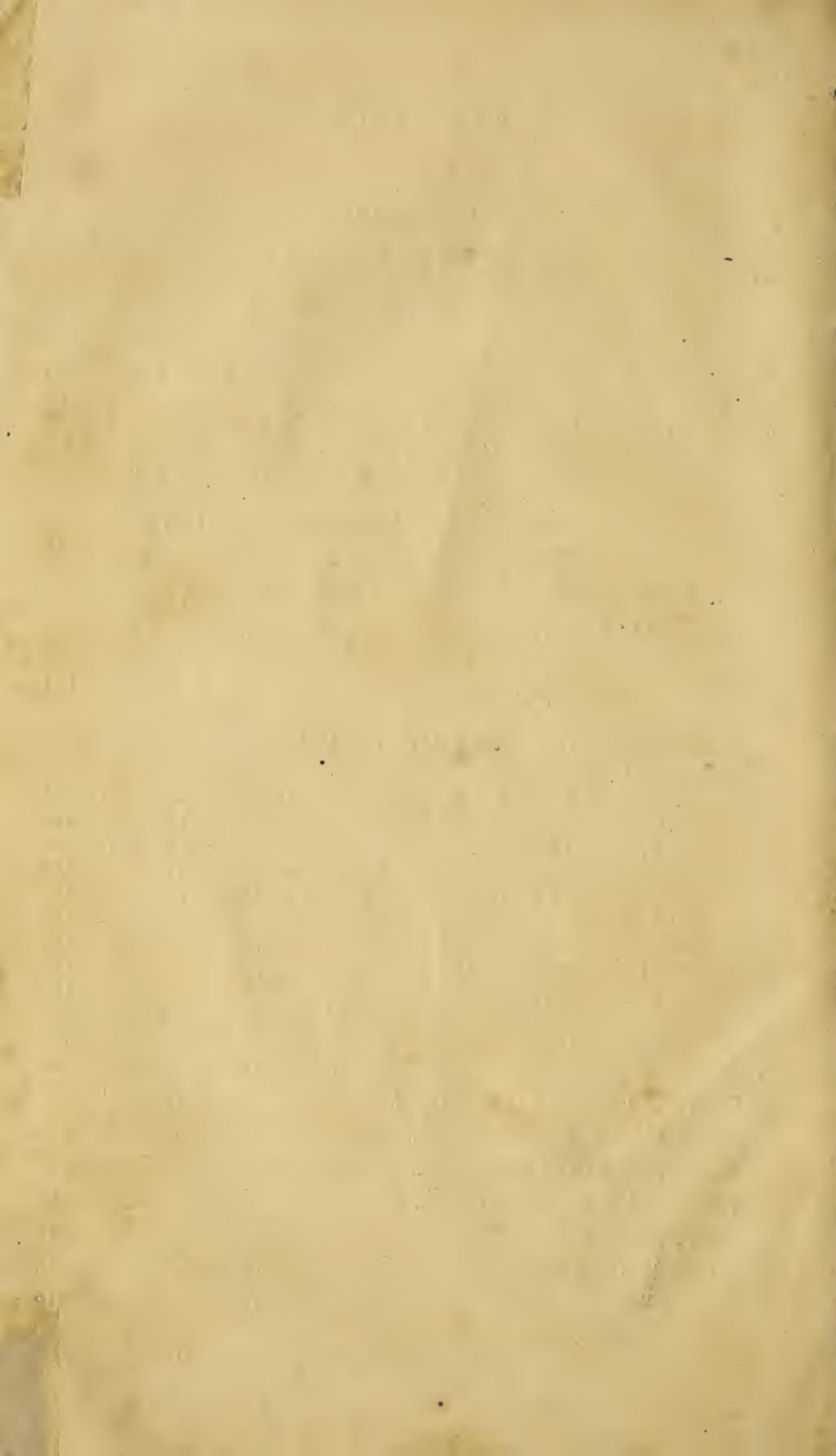
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# SYNOPSIS

OF THE

## CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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ON entering the gate of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building\* on the north, the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the officers. The architect, Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of the first eminence in his time, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing this splendid mansion. It was the repetition of a building first designed in 1674 by Dr. Hooke, which was destroyed by fire in 1686.

### GROUND FLOOR.

This floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Old Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not admitted into these apartments, as the mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement †.

The Entrance Hall contains,

A statue in Marble of Shakspeare, by Roubilliac. *Bequeathed to the British Museum, after the death of his Widow, by David Garrick, Esq.*

A statue of the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, holding in her hands a small figure of the Genius of the Thames. *Presented by Lord Fred. Campbell.*

A gilt figure of Gaudma, a Burmese idol; and the sym-

\* The building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height, to the top of the cornice.

† An Alphabetical Catalogue of this Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; and another published, in seven volumes 8vo, 1813—1819, containing, as far as possible, the accessions to the latter year. A Catalogue of the Royal Library, given to the Museum in 1823, was printed in five volumes folio, and privately distributed, by order of his late Majesty King George the Fourth.

bolical representation of his foot. *Both presented by Capt. Marryat, R.N.*

Against the pier between the iron Gates which lead to the great staircase, is a statue of the late Sir Joseph Banks, by Chantrey. It represents the great naturalist, not as he was in his latter days, feeble and lame, but hale and vigorous; he is seated in an arm-chair, holding a scroll in his left hand. The figure is raised upon a marble pedestal. *Presented by the personal Friends, at whose expense the statue was made.*

On the other side of the pier, is a specimen of Hindoo sculpture, discovered in 1809, near the banks of the sacred river Nerbudda; a fragment, probably, of an ancient temple. *Presented by D. D. Inglis, Esq.*

Before the window on the left, adjoining the messenger's small room, is a fine Hippopotamus, and another stands by the side of the staircase, in the passage leading to the Gallery of Antiquities. *The former was presented by the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

The decorations of the great staircase were restored a few years ago by Rigaud. The paintings on the ceiling, representing Phaëton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, are by Charles de la Fosse, who, in his time, was deemed one of the best colourists of the French school, and of whom there are many valuable performances in France; among which are the paintings on the cupola of the dome of the invalids, which are ranked among the *admiranda* of Paris. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau, whose particular skill in perspective has at all times been held in high estimation.

On the first landing place, is a Llama from South America, where it is used as a beast of burthen; *presented by the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.*

Above the Llama is a specimen of the Stag (*Cervus elephas*, Linn.).

On the second landing-place are a Musk Ox, from Melville Island, and a Polar Bear; procured in the late Arctic expeditions; and *presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

Over the Musk Ox is a specimen of the Striped An-

telope of Pennant, from the Cape of Good Hope; and on the Polar Bear's case, the Elk from Sweden. *Both presented by the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.*

Between these animals is placed the trunk of an arborescent Fern (*Alsophila Brunoniana* of Wallich) forty-five feet in height, from the mountains to the eastward of Silhet in Bengal. *Presented by the East India Company.*

Also a specimen of a species of Palm (*Euterpe oleracea*, Mart.), native of South America. *Cultivated and presented by Messrs. Loddiges.*

On the upper landing-place are a male and female Giraffe, or Camelopard, from South Africa, *presented by W. J. Burchell, Esq.*; another Giraffe, *presented by the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection*; a young Indian Elephant, and an Indian Tapir. The last mentioned Giraffe was brought to England by Mr. Paterson, and is the first ever seen in this country.

H. ELLIS.

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## UPPER FLOOR.

### FIRST ROOM.

THE ceiling of this room, representing the fall of Phaëton, was painted by Charles de la Fosse.

The upright cases round the room contain a series of artificial Curiosities from the less civilized parts of the world.

CASE 1. Esquimaux dresses, from Winter Island; a whalebone net, used by the Esquimaux for laying under their beds; a wooden bowl; a cup and spoon made of the horns of the musk ox; a bone ornament, from Savage Island; some Esquimaux arms; a small basket; a pair of eye-shades formed of bone; a bow-string; a culinary vessel and lamp, cut out of stone. Over the Cases is placed a sledge from Baffin's Bay, which, together with the rest of these articles, was brought to England by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, in 1822.

CASE 2. Esquimaux dresses from Point Hope: a steersman's cap, from West Georgia; men's boots, and an Esquimaux landing net, formed of whalebone, from Kotzebue Sound; a band, worn as a maro, from Egmont Island; a pair of woman's boots, from Cape Thomson; a dart

thrower, from Point Barrow; and a richly carved paddle, from Tahiti.

CASE 3. Various specimens of cloth, formed of the Paper Mulberry, from the Sandwich Islands, some of them with stamped patterns; a harpoon line, made of the skin of a Wallruss, and a sail of the intestines of the same animal from Kotzebue Sound; two large teeth of the Wallruss, from Behring's Straits; a stone club used for bruising nuts, and three fine mats, from Egmont Island; a cap, ornamented with tufts of feather and hair; several bows and arrows, some of the latter tipped with obsidian and bone, from California; and a small harpoon, with a moveable tip, for spearing fish, from Point Barrow.

On the sides of these Cases, near the door, are placed three spears from Tongataboo, a spear from the interior of Chili, and a paddle from Egmont Island. Over these cases are several other spears, arrows, and harpoons, from the Pacific Ocean. These articles and those in Cases No. 2 and 3, were collected during Capt. Beechey's voyage of discovery, A.D. 1825—1828.

CASE 4. A seal-skin dress; a dog's harness for a sledge, and the handle of an instrument for throwing bird-darts, from the coast of Labrador; a pair of boots ornamented with leather of different colours, with divided toes; a leathern whip, and some arrows from the interior of Peru.

CASE 5. A quiver formed of palm leaves, containing small poisoned arrows; a bag of netted twine, with bombax and some poisoned arrows from the Indians of the Marañon. *Presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N.* Various wampum belts, and a pair of eyeshades, formed of wood. *From the Sloane Collection.*

A straw hat, a *poncho*, or cloak, leggings, shoes, spurs, and stirrups. *From Chili. Presented by — Sinclair, Esq.*

A hammock, from Africa, *presented by H. Bright, Esq.*; and a pair of sandals, from Ashantee, *presented by Mr. Fenton.*

CASE 6. A piece of cloth,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  feet long by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  feet wide, decorated with borders and various stellated patterns, produced by discharging the deep colour of the indigo; it is woven in narrow strips, each three inches wide. Another piece of cloth, formed of similar strips, but the check pat-

tern produced in the weaving. A piece of very narrow cloth, of the original width before it is made up for use. *From Africa. Presented by Major Denham and Captain Clapperton.*

A Foulah cloak, formed of very narrow strips of cloth ; a cap, and a musical instrument, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. *Presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.*

A cap, made of a fine mat, from the Cape of Good Hope. *Presented by Capt. Duncan, 1780.*

Several pieces of cloth formed of narrow strips on a white ground ; a white cloth, painted with black patterns ; two others made of different coloured stripes ; and a single stripe formed of three different colours ; a piece of very fine matting ; a child's umbrella, or sunshade, covered with various coloured and printed cottons, and stripes of woollen cloth, with a carved wooden top ; an iron padlock and keys ; four variously shaped earthenware tobacco-pipe heads ; a small earthen pan, with a deeply notched edge ; a small basket ; a string of beads resembling spangles, formed from shells ; a fly-flapper, made from hair ; a shuttle and reel of thread belonging to the loom ; a musical instrument ; a leather pouch, surrounded by stripes of leather, and worked with leather and cloth in different patterns ; a short dagger, and a wooden handle and sheath, ornamented with brass ; a pair of worked sandals ; two arrows with steel heads ; a large leathern cushion, and a stool of carved zesso wood. On the top of the Case is a loom for weaving the narrow cloth, used by the Africans. All from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq., and described in his Travels, p. 307, &c.*

CASE 7. Two baskets made of a species of *juncus* ; two water-baskets made of the bark of a birch ; a bladder, containing a pigment used by the natives ; a quiver, some arrows, and a bow ; the rope of a canoe ; a necklace formed of shells ; and an axe, the iron of which was probably obtained from an English or American ship, from Terra del Fuego.

CASE 8. A coat of mail formed of seven folds of horse skin, used by the Araucarian Indians on the west coast of South America, taken from the body of an Indian who was shot by a party of Chilian Indians, sent to disperse an incursion of the native tribes ; a pair of spurs ; a couple of

balls, united by a cord, which are used to destroy the wild animals, and a pair of rattles ; all from the coast of Patagonia.

OVER THESE CASES are two fishing spears from Terra del Fuego ; a spear from the west coast of Australasia ; a fish-gig from the South Sea islands. Also a canoe, with its paddles, from Behring's Straits. *Presented by Capt. Beechey, R.N.*

The whole of the contents of the CASES 7 and 8, and the spears over them, were collected by Capt. P. P. King, in his late voyage, and presented by him to the British Museum.

CASE 9. Shelves 1 and 2. Vessels in various forms, from tombs of the aboriginal Peruvians. *Chiefly from the Sloane and Towneley Collections.*

Shelves 3, 4, 5. Various objects, chiefly collected in Mexico, and purchased, at the sale of the Mexican Museum belonging to Mr. Bullock ; they consist of small statues formed of various stones, and of rude workmanship ; a mask of stone ; two statues and five fragments of terracotta, found on the mountains of Tezeossingo, the pyramids of St. Taun de Toetiutican ; an adze ; a heart-shaped ornament of serpentine, with engraved characters resembling hieroglyphics ; two vases of alabaster, one with the head and arms of a monkey sculptured on it, the other with the head, tail, and wings of a cock ; a small terracotta statue of a sitting figure, similar to an Egyptian sphynx ; a head of a boy in basalt ; a small vase-shaped statue ; an Azteek mirror, made of a large plate of obsidian, polished on both sides ; a large double bottle of black earthenware, one of the bottles with the head of a dog, the other with that of a bird ; a small earthen vessel in the form of a dog ; several knives formed of obsidian, with two of the larger pieces from which they have been split ; an incense burner in the form of an owl ; a bust of a female sculptured in lava, with a turretted head-dress, having some resemblance to the Isis of the Egyptians ; another of a priest with a mitre-shaped cap decorated with jewels and a feather, and with long pendant ear-rings ; the greater part of the body is covered by a large snake, its head being on the right side of the figure ; the eyes of this bust were probably supplied by jewels ; a statue of an Az-

teek princess in a sitting posture ; her feet are bent under her, and her hands rest upon her knees ; a small serpent idol, probably one of the Penates, or household gods\*.

CASE 10. Shelf 1. Cloth which enveloped the dead bodies of ancient Peruvians ; cups, a harpoon, sling, fishing-line, fishes' eyes, basket, and Indian corn ; from the tombs of children of the ancient Peruvians. The globular vessels were placed, with Indian corn, under the breasts of the dead bodies. *Presented by the Rev. W. V. Henna, 1828.*

Shelves 3 and 4. Three mortars, silver images, and vessels ; from the tombs of aboriginal Peruvians in the island of Titicaca. *Collected by J. Pentland, Esq., and presented by the Right Hon. the Earl Dudley.* Five earthen images, from tombs in Vera Cruz. *Presented by G. A. Princep, Esq., 1821.*

Shelf 2. Seven vessels from tombs of aboriginal Peruvians of maritime provinces on the coast of the Pacific. One vase from Tiaquauco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley, from Mr. Pentland's Collection.*

Shelf 5. Stone basin, ornamented with serpents ; a smaller basin ornamented in the angles, at the outside, by four animals ; a small vessel in the form of a Llama : from the Temple of the Sun at Cusco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley, from Mr. Pentland's Collection.* A vessel in the form of a human figure. *From the Sloane Collection, No. 404.*

The remaining Cases contain articles from the west coast of North America and the South Seas, chiefly *presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain James Cook, R.N., and Archibald Menzies, Esq.* Many of them are figured in Captain Cook's Voyages.

CASE 11. Fishing implements from Nootka Sound and Oonalashka ; harpoons ; lines made of sinews, and of seaweed (a species of *Fucus*), &c. Models of fishing-boats, &c. ; waterproof fishing-jackets, made of the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound.—Several caps of wood, representing heads of beasts ; a bird's head of wood, ornamented with feathers, &c. ; a wooden coat of armour ;

\* There are some other Mexican sculptures at present in the Ante Room, next the Elgin Marbles, which are too heavy to be exhibited here.

birds made of wood, hollow, and containing stones, used as rattles; from Nootka and Oonalashka.

CASE 12. Warlike implements, and various tools, clubs, adzes, &c.; Patoo-patoos of wood and bone, &c. Various domestic utensils from the same part of the coast. A screen made of the feathers of an eagle; knives; spoons; eating-bowls; bread made of the root of the Casada tree (a species of *Jatropha*), with an unprepared piece of the latter.—Caps of various shapes and colours, some with representations of the whale fishery; combs, &c.; from Nootka and Oonalashka.

CASE 13. Baskets made in various parts of the west coast of North America.—Mattings, &c. The inner bark of a species of cypress (*CUPRESSUS thuyoides*) in its different stages of preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.; a garment made of this bark by the natives of Banks's Island.

CASE 14. Specimens of sculpture; imitations of the human form; masks, &c.

CASES 15 AND 16. Otaheite winter and summer cloths, made of the bark of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia*), and variously dyed.—A mourning dress; a breast-plate made of feathers, &c., used in war.

CASE 17. Coarse mats for sails, &c. Basket-work and cordage.—Ornamental mats made of a kind of flag; a dancing apron, &c., from Otaheite.

CASE 18. Fishing implements. Various utensils made of a basaltic stone; rasps made of shagreen; wooden pillows; adzes of a kind of jade called axe-stone, &c.—Ornamental carvings; cloth-beater; plaited hair; tatooing instruments; a planting spade made of a fragment of a shield; nose flutes; a bread fruit.—Various stone adzes, hatchets, &c.

CASES 19 AND 20. Large cloaks; aprons; helmets; hats; distorted human figures, &c., made of feathers. From the Sandwich Islands.

CASE 21. Various specimens of mats and cloths; gorgets made of red seeds, &c. Cordage; slings; cloth beaters; hair for ornamental head-dresses. Fishing-hooks made of bones and shells; saws made of sharks' teeth; and other tools. From the Sandwich Islands.

CASE 22. Articles of ornament; bracelets made of

boars' tusks, and of tortoise-shell; assortment of shells and seeds, &c. Necklaces, and other ornaments. Coverings for the legs, composed of shells, seeds, and teeth, used in dancing; round mirrors made of a black slaty stone, which is wetted when used; quoits, weights, &c. From the Sandwich Islands. Small cloaks, a head-dress, and other ornaments made of feathers; a specimen of the species of creeper (*Certhia vestiaria*) which supplies the red feathers. Fans; wooden bowls supported by grotesque figures for ornament. Mostly from the Marquesas.

CASE 23. Specimens of cloth, matting, and cordage. Basket-work, plain and ornamented; sun-screens.—Ornamental basket-work; various pouches; a dancing-dress made of the fibres of the bark of cocoa-nuts.—From the Friendly Islands.

CASE 24. Fishing implements, hooks, and various nets; models of canoes; adzes made of shelves; tatooing instruments; rasps, &c. Various articles of ornament; necklaces made of shells, seeds, &c.; combs; bracelets; kernels of a nut which, when burnt, yields a strong light. Aprons and other ornaments, made of the thigh-bones of a small bird; nasal flutes; fly-flaps, a shuttle, &c. Various Cava bowls of wood, curiously carved; some earthen vessels, &c. From the Friendly Islands.

CASE 25. Various specimens of matting and cordage, mostly made of the New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*). Sundry woven articles; belts, &c. Fishing-nets; hooks, cordage, &c. From New Zealand.

CASE 26. Articles of ornament; combs; necklaces, &c. Specimens of carving in wood and bone; pipes, and other musical wind instruments. Warlike instruments; conchs used in war; clubs; saws made of sharks' teeth for dissecting the bodies of slain enemies; two human hands, being parts of the body of a slain enemy. Tools of various kinds, &c. Various wooden boxes ornamented with carvings. Boat scoops, &c. From New Zealand.

OVER THE CASES 11 TO 14. Various missile weapons from different parts of the west coast of North America and the islands of the South Sea; harpoons, javelins, spears; a wooden shield; also various calabashes, some inclosed in wickerwork.

OVER THE CASES 18 TO 20. Bows, arrows, quivers, drums, &c.

ROUND THE DOOR OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE. Various sorts of plain and carved clubs, maces, &c.

OVER CASE 21. A large Cava bowl; wooden pillows.

OVER CASE 23. A canoe composed of many pieces of wood sewed together, from Queen Charlotte's Island; various kinds of paddles, &c.

OVER THE CASES 25 AND 26. A large wooden drum with lateral opening, made of the trunk of a tree; a wooden box, &c.

IN THE WINDOW NEAR THE ENTRANCE-DOOR, are a *pacuna*, or tube for blowing the small poisoned arrows in CASE 5; a bow of the Indians of the banks of the Ucayall; some spears made of palm wood and some of bow wood, and a bow from the Indians of the Marañon; and a wooden spear from the Napo. *Presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N.*

In the centre of the Room, within a glazed frame, is one of the originals of *Magna Charta*, belonging to the Cottonian Library; at the side, there is an Engraving of it in fac-simile by Pine.

SECOND ROOM;

THIRD ROOM;

FOURTH ROOM.

These apartments are devoted to Sir Joseph Banks's, together with Sir Hans Sloane's and other collections of dried plants.

FIFTH ROOM;

SIXTH ROOM;

SEVENTH ROOM.

These apartments are at present occupied by Sir Joseph Banks's Library.

In the centre of the Sixth Room the general collection of insects is preserved in cabinets.

In the Seventh Room, near the third window hang three specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of

Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester their son, with a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton in bas-relief.

Near the door of entrance from the sixth room is preserved a specimen of the (*Cyperus Papyrus* or) Papyrus reed.

J. G. CHILDREN.

#### EIGHTH ROOM.

The CASES No. 1 AND 2, together with a table Case, contain a collection of impressions from ANCIENT SEALS, royal, baronial, monastic, ecclesiastical (not monastic), municipal, and private, recently made for and presented to the Museum by Mr. John Doubleday.

The CASE No. 3 contains a large collection of bronze and flint Celts, Spear-heads, and Arrow-heads; the greater part of the flint arrow-heads and celts found in Ireland.

CASE 4 contains a collection of Hindoo Bronzes, and an assemblage of ancient Chess-men found in the sands upon the coast of one of the Western Islands of Scotland.

#### CASE 5.

Various South Sea objects, not yet arranged.

#### CASE 6.

DIV. A. Portrait of Bion, broken from a bust or statue. Portrait, supposed of Diomede, also broken from a statue. Mutilated figure of Bacchus.

DIV. B. Æsculapius between two Gryphons. Two Aiptes or Anointers; they have been handles or stands for Mirrors. Head of an Amazon. Three heads of Ammon; two have been weights, one, part of a vase handle. Anubis. Ten figures or heads of Apollo; the one to the right hand, as in the act of bending his bow, being probably the most excellent specimen of Grecian art existing; it was found in 1792 near Janina in Epirus.

DIV. C. Various representations of Bacchus. Among them is a remarkable Pantheic Bust,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, of very good workmanship; it has goat's dewlaps, bull's ears, fish issuing from the temples, crab's claws in the place of horns, and the leaves of an aquatic plant forming upon every part of the face, neck, and breast.

**DIV. D.** Three heads of Asses, originally decorations of seats or beds. Bust of Astarte. Bust and two figures of Atis. Various glass Beads. Two Bells. Head and two figures of Boars, one decorated for sacrifice, the other bearing a mutilated and consequently unascertained female figure. Nine representations of Bulls, or parts thereof.

**DIV. E.** Three painted Greek Earthen Vases, and two Lamps.

**DIV. F.** An Egyptian Cat, sitting, decorated on the breast with the badge of consecration. Figure of Castor. Two heads of Gryphons; the larger was probably the handle of some vessel.

**DIV. G.** Three figures of Bellona. Two Cats, and two Pedestals in form of Cats' heads, decorated with wings. A singular Group, consisting of a Centaur between Hercules and Æsculapius. Ceres seated. Two Cocks. An Upupa sacred to Horus and Harpocrates.

**DIV. H.** Twenty figures of Cupid. Eight figures of Fauns.

**DIV. I.** Cybele, the mother of the Gods, bearing, upon a crescent supported by the tips of her wings, the busts of Saturn, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, arranged according to the days of the week over which they respectively preside; over the points of the pinions are busts of the Dioscuri, and issuing from a double cornucopia, those of Apollo and Diana. A dead Fawn: the hind leg of a Deer; a Doe worried by a Leopard. Five Statues or portions of Statues of Diana. Head of Diomedes, which has been a weight. Dione, the wife of Dodonæan Jupiter. Pollux. Two Dogs; head of a Greyhound; head of a Mastiff, once the end of a spout. Dolphin. Eagle, formerly attached to a Roman standard.

**DIV. K.** Three painted Greek Earthen Vases and two Lamps. On the top of this Case is a statue of Bacchus.

#### CASE 7.

**DIV. A.** Vizard of a Helmet found in a tomb upon the face of a skeleton. Mars, completely accoutred in Homeric armour. Hercules.

**DIV. B.** Four figures of Fortune. A pair of Frogs. Three figures of Ganymede. Two Genii. Three orna-

ments decorated with Goats' heads ; a figure of the single-horned symbolical Goat of the Persians. Hand broken from some fine statue. A mystic Hand covered with numerous symbols. Two Horses ; two heads of Ditto ; a fetlock joint broken from some large statue.

**DIV. C.** Eight figures of Harpocrates. Two Harpies ; to the pedestal of one is affixed a figure of Harmony. Hawks. Twenty figures, &c. of Hercules.

**DIV. D.** Hermaphrodite. Hygeia. Iphicles, starting at the sight of the serpents, which originally formed part of the group. Three figures of Isis. Two figures, and a bust of Latona. Two Ornaments decorated with Leopards' heads. Five figures or portions of Lions. Two Lizards in silver, one of bronze, cast from nature. Pedestal decorated with the head of Lunus. Three figures of Mars. Three faces or masks of Medusa. Three figures of Minerva.

**DIV. E.** Painted Greek earthen Vases, &c. Glass Bottle, Lachrymatories, &c.

**DIV. F. ARMOUR.** Celts ; Mace-heads ; Helmets, on the edge of one of which are inscribed Greek characters.

**DIV. G.** Seven statues or busts of Juno, ten of Jupiter ; a Group of Jupiter and Juno, of fine Etruscan workmanship.

**DIV. H.** Twenty-one statues, busts, &c. of Mercury.

**DIV. I.** Mask of Omphale. Two statues and a bust of Osiris. PAN : an Etruscan figure reclining ; a standing, and a sitting Figure ; a Bust ; and a Mask in ancient tessellated work. Two statues of Paris. Head of Perseus. Two heads of Pluto. A Poppy seed-vessel. PORTRAITS ; Alexander, Cicero, Otho. Bust of an Egyptian mendicant Priest. Boy, and a horseman unknown.

**DIV. K.** Articles found in a tomb in Campania. They were probably used in the sacred mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus.

On the top of the Case is an Etruscan Head of some unknown person, attached to a bust of modern workmanship.

#### CASE 8.

**DIV. A.** Nineteen Armillæ ; military Zones ; Spear and Arrow Heads.

**DIV. B.** A cylindrical Lock. Three Mirrors; two Mirror Stands, each composed of a figure resting on the back of a monkey, or a tortoise. Proserpine. Four figures, of which three have been stands for mirrors or pateræ. Three Rams, under one of which is Ulysses clinging to the body to escape from the cave of Polyphemus. Small silver statue of Saturn devouring an infant. An infant Satyr seated upon a Ram's head. Nine Scenic figures; a Mask; a Ticket of admission to a theatre, inscribed, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝ ΟΓΔΟΟΝ.

**DIV. C.** Two figures of Serapis, and a Head in terracotta. A small Serpent, and a portion of one twining round a staff, formerly attached to a statue of Æsculapius. Eleven statues, busts, &c., of Silenus. Four Thuribula, or incense vessels, in the form of human heads. A Triton. Six weights, one in the form of a head.

**DIV. D.** *Blank.*

**DIV. E.** Two large Dishes, found with the articles in Division K.

**DIV. F.** Rings of various dimensions; the centre one, upon which eighteen smaller ones are strung, has been supposed to have been the ear-ring of some colossal statue.

**DIV. G.** Nine figures or busts of Venus. Vesta. Four figures, a bust, and a wing of Victory. Two figures of Ulysses. Two figures of Phthas, or the Egyptian Vulcan. Two figures of armed Soldiers; one has formed part of a group; he is wounded, and falling into the arms of a comrade, of whom the hand and arm only remain.

**DIV. H.** Two Legs of Tripods; one composed of parts of a lion and goat winged. Tortoise. Miscellaneous figures which, being without symbols or distinct peculiarities, cannot be named with certainty.

**DIV. I.** Lamps.

**DIV. K.** Pateræ, Dishes, Cista Mystica, found with the large dishes in Division E, under a stone in a field near the village of Caubiach, about six leagues from Toulouse.

On the top of the Case is a sitting figure of Ammon, of early Egyptian workmanship.

#### CASE 9.

**DIV. A.** Three Simpula; three Strigils; End of a Chariot Pole. Volutes of wire.

**Div. B.** Fibulæ. Sacrificial Shovel, elegantly ornamented with a figure of Mercury seated upon a ram's head, and other decorations. A Sistrum. Handle of some vessel, decorated with the heads of a Gryphon and a Bull. A Loop and Hooks terminating in the heads of some chimerical animal. Another set, decorated with the figure of an animal, and with an inlaid scroll pattern.

**Div. C.** Pateræ, or Mirrors.

**Div. D.** Vases.

**Div. E.** Vases.

**Div. F.** Three figures of Gaudma, a Burmese Idol. A figure of Siva trampling upon the prostrate Ganesa. An emaciated Chinese Devotee. A Chinese Cup, of bronze, in form of a leaf. A Knife with an agate handle ornamented with gold.

**Div. G.** Surgical and other Instruments. Four fragments of Ornaments of a votive chariot, of old Etruscan workmanship; they are formed of very thin plates of silver decorated with gold. When discovered in 1812, between Perugia and Cortona, the whole was nearly complete, but was speedily cut in pieces, and the greater part melted. A Silver Cup exquisitely embossed and chased in the finest style of Italian workmanship of the sixteenth century.

**Div. H.** Dishes, Cups, Handles of Vases variously formed and decorated.

**Div. I.** Vases.

**Div. K.** Vases; to the largest of which are attached as handles, two figures of Neptune, of fine Greek workmanship.

On the top of the Case is a figure of Osiris, of old Egyptian sculpture.

On a Shelf between the windows:

No. 1. Figure of Siva, with four arms; in one hand is the Gadha or Parasha, a warlike weapon; in another is an Antelope.

No. 2. Figure of Kamala, or Lakshmi, the consort of Vishnu, bearing the Lotus flower in her hand.

No. 3. Figure of Ganesa with four hands, holding some article of food, his broken tooth, the Chank of Vishnu, and a club.

No. 4. Siva, or Mahadeva, trampling upon and destroying Tripurasura.

No. 5. A circular Plate, over which, supported by four lions, is a platform, from which rises a highly decorated arch, on one side of which is Krishna playing upon a pipe, attended by four females and six bulls. On the other side is Devi seated, holding two Lotus flowers, attended by four persons, and two elephants, who with their trunks form a canopy over her head.

No. 6. A similar article, ornamented on one side by Rama, and perhaps Lakshmi, bearing bows, with Hanuman and another ape in a submissive attitude; on the other side is Vishnu, reclining upon Sesha, the mythological serpent, with a Lotus issuing from his navel, on which is seated Brahma accomplishing the work of creation.

No. 7. A circular Stand, in two parts, decorated with twenty-two figures in high relief, representing some of the principal personages of the Hindoo mythology.

The contents of Cases 6, 7, 8, and 9, with the Hindoo Bronzes upon the shelf between the windows, were *bequeathed to the British Museum, by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

E. HAWKINS.

## THE SALOON.

The Dome of this apartment was painted by the artist who decorated the ceiling over the great staircase, Charles de la Fosse. The design has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Isis, but the most probable conjecture is, that it is meant to exhibit the Birth of Minerva. The landscape and architectural Decorations are, like those on the staircase, by Jacques Rousseau, and the garlands of flowers by Jean Baptiste Monoyer. Over the fire place is a Hunting Piece by Weenix.

H. ELLIS.

The general collection of Quadrapeds, (*Mammalia*), are placed, for the present, in this apartment; the larger species in upright glazed Cases round the room, the smaller in those between the windows, and the Bats in shallow Cases affixed to the others.

The Quadrumana, or Monkeys, Lemurs and Bats, which, with man, formed the Order PRIMATES of Lin-

næus, are contained in the Cases No. 1—4, and in some smaller Cases fixed beside them, No. 25—32. Amongst the Monkeys, are the Ourang Outang, or Man of the Woods (*Simia satyrus*, Linn.), found in Malacca, Cochin China, and Borneo; also the Chimpanze, or Jocko (*Simia troglodytes*, Linn.), found in Guinea, and on the Congo. These animals are considered to approach nearest of all others to man, in the form of the head, the size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain; and, according to Cuvier, the latter constructs huts of the leaves and branches of trees, arms itself with stones and clubs, and employs them to drive men and elephants from its dwelling.

In these Cases also are, amongst others, the following species belonging to the Old world:—the Long-armed Ape (*Hylobates lar*), India; Lesser Long-armed Ape (*H. variegatus*), Malacca; the Siamang (*H. syndactylus*), Sumatra; the Guereza (*Colobus Guereza*), from Abyssinia. This new species was discovered and named by Dr. Rüppell, who says that the skin is used by the Abyssinian warriors to cover their shields; the long white hair on the sides of the animal are suffered to hang down loose, and form an elegant and graceful ornament to their armour. The Negro Monkey (*Semnopithecus maurus*), Java; the White-eyedlid Monkey (*S. fuliginosus*), Ethiopia; the Entellus (*S. Entellus*), Bengal; the Simpai (*S. melalophus*), Sumatra; the Golden Guenon (*S. Pyrrhus*), India; the Spotted Monkey (*Cercopithecus Diana*), from the Congo; the Lion-tailed Monkey (*Macacus Silenus*), Ceylon; the Gelada (*M. Gelada*), Abyssinia—a new species, also discovered by Dr. Rüppell; the Chinese Monkey (*M. sinicus*), Bengal; the Capped Monkey (*M. radiatus*), India; the Brown Baboon (*Pithecus nemestrinus*), Java; the Innuus (*P. innuus*), Africa; the Common Baboon (*Cynocephalus Papio*), Guinea; the Hog-faced Baboon (*C. porcarius*), Cape of Good Hope; the Dog-faced Baboon (*C. hamadryas*), Africa; the Black Baboon (*C. niger*), India; and the Mandrill (*Papio Mormon*), Africa.

These Cases also contain the following species of Monkeys belonging to the New world:—the Marimonda (*Ateles Beelzebub*); the Chuva (*A. marginatus*); the Spider Monkey (*A. arachnoides*); the Silver-haired Monkey

(*Lagothrix canus*); the Araguato (*Mycetes ursinus*); the Red-handed Howler (*M. rufimanus*); the Crowned Sapajou (*Cebus cirrifer*); the Hand-drinking Saki (*Pithecia cheiropotes*); and the Hairy Monkey (*P. hirsuta*). The last nine species are all from the American continent, and in Case No. 21, are some others from the same locality: viz. the Chamek (*Ateles pentadactylus*); the Weeper Monkey (*Cebus apella*); the Moloch (*C. Moloch*); the Yellow Sapajou (*C. fulvus*); the Masked Monkey (*Callithrix personatus*); the Great-eared Monkey (*Midas rufimanus*); the Silky Monkey (*M. Rosalia*); the Negro Tamarin (*M. ursulus*); and the Great-eared Iacchus (*Iacchus auritus*). In this case also is the Senegal Galago (*Galago senegalensis*), from Africa. The American Monkeys differ from those of the old world by having four additional molar teeth, or grinders, a long tail, no cheek pouches, nor callosities, and the apertures of the nostrils on the sides of the nose, and not beneath. In these Cases (Nos. 1—4) are also some Lemurs, from Madagascar:—as, the Ruffed Lemur (*Lemur Macaco*); the Red Lemur (*L. rufus*); the Ring-tailed Lemur (*L. Catta*); and the Slow Lemur (*Nycticebus bengalensis*), from India. Here are also the following Cheiroptera:—the Javanese Fruit-Bat (*Pteropus javanicus*), Java; and the Flying Colugo (*Galeopithecus volans*), from the Pellew Islands. Adjoining Case No. 1, are two glass frames, one of which contains the frugivorous Bats, the other the so called Horse-shoe Bats. Over these Cases, is a specimen of the American Tapir, and of the Cape Ant-eater (*Orycteropus capensis*), from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cases No. 5—8 contain various carnivorous animals.—Amongst those called Plantigrade, from their applying the whole of the lower surface of the foot to the ground in walking, are the Malay Bear (*Ursus Malayanus*, Horsf.), the European and American Badger (*Ursus meles*, Linn., and *U. Labradoricus*, Gmel.), the Rattel, or Honey Weasel (*Viverra mellivora*, Gmel.), the Glutton (*Ursus luscus*, Linn.), the Raccoon (*U. lotor*, Linn.), and the Coati-mundi (*Viverra nasuta*, Linn.), together with several specimens of the common Otter (*Mustela lutra*, Linn.), and the Sea Otter (*M. lutris*, Linn.).—Amongst the Digitigrade, or those animals which in walking rest principally on the

extremities of their toes, are several varieties of the Dog-kind, as the Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*, Say.), from America, the Arctic Fox (*Canis lagopus*, Linn.), in different states; the striped Hyæna (*Canis hyæna*, Linn.); the Raccoon-Dog (*C. procyonides*, Gray), a new animal, from China; and the Fennee (*C. cerdo*, Linn.) from Egypt, &c. On the top of these Cases is a specimen of the Ethiopian Hog (*Sus Æthiopicus*, Linn.), the Cape Ant-eater, and the Abyssinian Masked Hog (*Phascochæres Æliani*, Cretzchmar.)

CASES 9—11. Carnivorous animals continued.—Amongst these are the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*, Linn.), and several varieties of the common domestic Cat; the Puma (*F. concolor*, Linn.) and a Mule-whelp between the Lion and Tiger, born in Atkins' travelling menagerie, at Windsor. Here are also several Ichneumons,—as Pennant's Madagascar Weasel (*Mustela galera*, Linn.); the Mangouste of Java (*Herpestes javanicus*, Horsf.); and the Zebra Ichneumon (*H. fasciata*, Desm.), from Abyssinia. Likewise the Zibet (*Viverra zibetha*, Linn.); the Tangalunda (*V. tangelunda*), from India; the Blotched Cat of Pennant (*V. tigri-na*, Linn.); Hamilton's Paradoxurus (*P. Hamiltoni*); and other species of that genus. In smaller Cases, between Cases 11 and 12, are several species of Bats; and over these Cases is a young specimen of Weddell's Sea-Leopard (*Leptonyx Weddellii*, Gray), presented by Capt. Fitzroy, R.N.

CASES 12 and 13 contain the Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*, Linn.), also various animals of the Order GLIRES of Linnæus, as Marmots, and specimens of the Common Beaver. At the bottom of these Cases, are placed some of the Marsupial animals, which Cuvier has classed in a separate Order, on account of many peculiarities which they possess in their economy, especially as regards the reproduction of the species, and the reception of the young in a very early stage of its existence, into a pouch or bag, situated beneath the abdomen of the mother. To support this pouch, a corresponding peculiarity is required in the skeleton of the animal, which is accordingly provided with two processes, called the marsupial bones, and the young, even long after they have begun to run about, on the slightest apprehension of danger, fly to this natural shelter for

refuge and protection.—In this Case is the first Kangaroo ever imported into Europe; it was captured in the wild state, and was brought home by the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook: also the white Kangaroo (*Macropus albus*, Gray).—All the Marsupial animals, except the Opossums (*Didelphis*), which are from America, come from the East, particularly New Holland. Here is also a fine specimen of the Wombat (*Phascolomys Wombat*, Peron and Lesueur), and various quadrupeds belonging to the pachydermatous and ruminant orders, as the Pecary (*Dicotyles torquatus*, Cuv.), from South America, an animal closely allied to the Boar, but wanting the projecting canine teeth, or tusks, and the external toe of the hind feet of the latter: also some animals belonging to the Order Edentata (BRUTA, Linn.), amongst which are several specimens of the Sloths, (*Bradypus tridactylus*, Linn., and *B. torquatus*, Illig.)

The Cases 14—20 contain other animals of the Orders Edentata, Pachydermata, and Ruminantia,—as the Daman, or Cape Cavy (*Hyrax capensis*, Linn.); the Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*, Linn.); a very young Giraffe, or Camelopard, brought from Africa by the late Lieut.-Col. Denham; several species of Antelope, the Small, and the Common Musk, and the Bouquetin des Alpes, or Ibex. Over these Cases are the Ursine Seal (*Phoca ursina*, Linn.), an adult specimen of Weddell's Sea-Leopard, and the Long-bodied Seal of Parsons (*Halichærus gryphus*).

CASE 21 contains, besides the smaller species of the Order PRIMATES, (see p. 18,) principally from the New world, the insectivorous animals, which form part of the order Feræ of Linnæus; as the Shrew Mice (*Sorices*); the Tanrec (*Centetes setosus*, Illig.), from Madagascar; the common Hedgehog, (*Erinaceus Europæus*, Linn.); and the Tupaia (*Tupaia Javanica*, Horsf.), from Java. Several of the Weasel tribe are also contained in this Case, as the Polecat, Martin, Common Weasel, and Stoat (*Mustela putorius*, *martes*, *vulgaris*, and *erminea*, Linn.) The latter animal is of a pale chestnut-brown colour in summer, but becomes white in winter, and in that dress forms an important article of the fur trade, under the well known name of Ermine; the tip of the tail is black at all seasons of the

year. These animals inhabit the northern parts both of Europe and Asia, and are very abundant in Norway and Siberia. In the upper part of this Case are some large Bats (*Pteropi*), from India and New Holland.

CASE 22 contains the small digitigrade carnivorous animals, as the Paradoxuri, from India; also some of the lesser marsupial animals, as the Opossum, (*Didelphis virginiana*, Linn.) from Brazil, the Spotted Weasel (*Dasyurus macrourus*), a young specimen of the Wombat, (*Phascolomys fusca*, Desm.), the Pigmy Opossum (*Didelphis pygmæa*, Shaw), and the Flying Opossum (*Didelphis petaurus*, Shaw), all from New Holland.

CASE 23 contains the minor animals belonging to the order GLIRES, as the Water Rat, (*Mus amphibius*, Linn.), Dormice, (*M. glis*, Linn.), Pouched Rat, (*M. bursarius*, Shaw), Chinchilla, (*Chinchilla Laniger*, Gray), valuable for its peculiarly soft fur; and a series of Squirrels from various parts of the world.

CASE 24 contains other GLIRES, as the Flying Squirrel, (*Sciurus volans*, Linn.), Hare, Rabbit, (*Lepus timidus*, and *L. cuniculus*, Linn.), and the prehensile-tailed Porcupine (*Hystrix insidiosa*, Illig.); also some of the smaller Edentata, as two species of Armadillo (*Dasyopus duodecimcinctus*, and *minutus*, Desm.), from South America; the long and the short-tailed Manis, the former from India, and the latter from Africa (*Manis tetradactyla* and *pentadactyla*, Linn.),—very young specimens of the two, and of the three-toed Sloth (*Bradypus didactylus* and *tridactylus*, Linn.); the Small Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Linn.), from South America; and the Ornithorhynchus, or Duck-billed Platypus (*O. Paradoxus*, Blumenb.), from New Holland.

The forms of the Armadillo and the Manis, and the curious shields with which they are furnished by nature are sufficiently wonderful; but the structure of the Ornithorhynchus is so anomalous, that Dr. Shaw, who first described this "most extraordinary genus" in the Naturalist's Miscellany, hesitated whether to admit it into his History of Quadrupeds, in the first volume of his General Zoology,—for as the original description was given from the only individual at that time known, "it was," he

tells us, "impossible not to entertain some doubts as to the genuine nature of the animal, and to surmise, that though in appearance perfectly natural, there might still have been practised some arts of deception in its structure." An animal, "exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped," might well excite suspicions of imposture, till its claim to be received as a genuine production of nature was confirmed by the arrival of other specimens from the same locality.

CASE 25 contains the frugivorous Bats (*Pteropi*), as the Egyptian Bat (*Pteropus Ægyptiacus*), the Striped-eared Bat (*P. marginatus*), from India, and the Kiodote (*P. rostratus*, Horsf.), from Java.

CASE 26 contains the Horse-shoe Bats (*Rhinolophi*), peculiar for having a very complicated apparatus over the nostrils, as the larger and smaller Horse-shoe Bat of England, and several foreign species.

CASES 27 and 28 contain specimens of those Bats which are distinguished by having foliaceous, membranous appendages to the nose. These membranes vary considerably in form and number, and the individuals which are furnished with them, constitute, according to modern authors, several distinct genera. In this Case is a specimen of the Spectre, or Vampire Bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*), and other species of the same genus; and also one of the true Blood-sucking Bats (*Glossophaga ecaudata*, Geoff.), from Brazil; and a Rhinopoma, from India (*Rhinopoma Hardwickii*, Gray).

CASE 29 contains the Nose-leaf Bats (*Megadermata*, Geoff.) with large broad wings, as *M. Lyra* of Africa, and *M. frons* of India.

CASE 30 contains the simple-nosed insectivorous Bats (*Noctiliones*), as the Peruvian Bat (*Noctilio rufus*, Spix), and various species of the Bull-dog Bats (*Molossi*, Geoff.).

In CASES 31 and 32 is a continuation of the simple-nosed Bats, comprehending some of the European species of true Bats (*Vespertiliones*), amongst which are several English specimens. The Kirivoula, or Striped Bat (*Vespertilio pictus*, Gmel.), from India, is remarkable for the beauty of its coloured wings. In this Case are also several

specimens of the long-eared Bats, belonging to the genus *Plecotus*.

Over the Case No. 21 in this room, is the Gnu (*Antilope Gnu*, Zimm.), over No. 22 is the Dauw (*Equus Burchellii*, Gray), and between them the Caama (*Antilope bubalis*, Licht.), and, in front of the latter, the Giant Armadillo (*Dasypus gigas*, Cuv.), of which a second specimen is over the adjoining Cases. Over Case 23 is the Zebra (*Equus Zebra*, Linn.), and over 24 another specimen of the Dauw. All the above, except the Armadillo, which is from America, are from the Cape of Good Hope, and were brought to England, and presented to the British Museum, by William Burchell, Esq. Over the mantel-piece, are the Long and the Short-tailed Manis.

#### NINTH ROOM.

The Mammalia in the upper Cases in this apartment are supplementary to those in the Saloon, and are placed here for want of sufficient space in that room. Amongst them are the Nepaul and Egyptian Goats, (*Capra hircus*, Linn., var. *nepalensis*, and *C. nubiana*, F. Cuv.), a specimen of the Musk Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*, Linn.); the Egyptian Antelope (*A. dorcas*, Linn.) and its fawn; the Persian Bull and Cow, (*Bos Taurus*, Linn. var. *indicus*,) and the Broad-hoofed Antelope, (*A. nasomaculata*, Blainv.). Above these Cases, and fixed against the wall, is the tanned skin of a large species of Boa, killed at Minas Geraes, in South America. The skins of these enormous serpents, when prepared in this manner, are used by the natives for making boots, &c. Over the Case No. 1, is the nest of a species of Wasp, from India. In this apartment are also deposited the collections of Mammalia, Amphibious, and Invertebrate animals, preserved in spirits; some Reptiles, and a small collection of Crustaceous Animals, Spiders, and Insects.

The upright Cases contain Mammalia, Amphibia, and Invertebrated animals, in spirits. In Cases No. 1 and 2, are the various species of Frogs (*Rana*), some of a large size. Amongst them is the Jacky (*Rana paradoxa*), the tadpole, or larva of which, is larger than the perfect animal, losing, at its metamorphosis, its enormous tail and external

skin, whence the older naturalists imagined the order of nature to be reversed in this animal, and that the frog became a tadpole, or as they called it, a fish,—an error long since exploded. The Tree Frogs (*Hyla*), have the ends of their toes dilated into a roundish disk, by which they climb. The Horned Frogs have the eyebrows extended into horns.

In CASE 3 are Toads (*Bufo*), some of them exceedingly large. The Bombinatores, or Earless Toads, differ from the others, merely by having the tympanum concealed under the skin. Some, as the Rhinellæ, have their nose produced to a point; and one (*Pipa*) is remarkable for its flattened shape, and for the manner in which the female carries her young in cavities, or little cells, on her back. The Salamanders (*Salamandra*), and Efts (*Triton*), follow the Toads: amongst them are the European species, absurdly supposed formerly, to be insensible to the action of fire; also several American species, as the Amphiuma, which is thought never to have any gills, though it probably loses them at a very early age. At the end of these are placed the curious animals which Dr. Shaw called Dubious Amphibia, appearing to unite the amphibia with the fishes, and accordingly they have been placed in both classes by various authors. These animals retain their gills during the whole of their life, and are therefore capable of living equally well on land or in water; amongst these are the Axolotl of the Mexicans, which in all respects resembles the larva of the Common Eft; the Menobranchus from America, and the Proteus from the caverns of Carniola, an animal which never voluntarily approaches the light of day, and whose very small eyes are so hidden by the skin, that it appears to be absolutely destitute of those organs. A wax model, from a living healthy specimen of this animal, is placed near it, to show the form of its lungs when not contracted by immersion in spirits of wine. In this Case also is the Carolina Siren, first described by Ellis, which has only two short feet in front; and lastly the Cæcilia, or blind Worm, whose eyes, always very small, and nearly concealed under the skin, are sometimes wholly wanting.

CASE 4 contains specimens of Crustacea, as Crabs, Lobsters, and Woodlice, in spirits.

CASE 5. Arachnida; as Tarantulæ, Scorpions, Phalangia, and Acari, or Mites;—Myriapoda, as Scolopendræ and Iuli. Also several mandibulated insects, such as Beetles, Dragon Flies, Wasps, and Ants; shewing their metamorphoses, or the changes they undergo in passing from the larva to the perfect state. Amongst them is the large American Prionus, and specimens of the White Ants (*Termes fatalis*, and *bellicosus*), in different states, of which an interesting account is given by Mr. Smeathmann, in the seventy-first volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

CASE 6. The Larvæ and Pupæ of Haustellated insects, or those which in their perfect state live by suction; as Butterflies, Moths, Flies, &c.; amongst which are several curious larvæ of exotic Butterflies, variously armed with spines, &c.; and on the two lower shelves are a collection of Cirrhipedes, or the animals which inhabit the Acorn Shell and Barnacles, preserved in spirits.

CASE 7 contains the Mammalia in spirits, as Bats, Shrew Mice, Opossums, and some very young specimens of larger animals.

CASE 8 contains a series of Annelides, including Sea Worms, Lob Worms, Leeches, Planariæ, and other kinds of Worms, in spirits.

CASES 9—12 contain the Mollusca in spirits, as various kinds of Cephalopodous Mollusca, the Cuttle Fish, or Sepia, the animal which affords the pigment so called; Octopus, and other genera of the order, as Cranchia, and the Ocythoë; the latter is often found in the Paper Nautilus, and thought by some to be its original inhabitant. Here also are the Pteropodous Mollusca, or those whose wing-shaped feet are on the side of their head, as the genera Hyalæa, Cleodora, Clio, Cymbulia, and Limacina. Likewise Heteropodous Mollusca, as the animals of the Carinaria, and Pterotrachea; and some of the Gasteropodous Mollusca, which walk on a flat expanded disk, including the Slugs, and the animals which inhabit spiral shells.

CASES 10 and 11 contain the continuation of the Gasteropodous Mollusca.

CASE 12. The animals of Bivalve Shells, shewing the various forms which obtain in the different genera. Those of the Pearl Oyster, from the Island of St. Christopher,

with some large pearls imbedded in their bodies, deserve particular attention. On the lower shelves are the tunicated animals, as the genera *Biphora*, *Ascidia*, &c.

In CASE 13 are Radiated animals preserved in spirits, as Sea Wigs (*Comatula*), Sea Stars, or Star Fish (*Asterias*), and Medusa's Head, (*Alecto*), with their finely divided arms, with which they filter the water, to separate the small mollusca on which they feed. The Lizard-tailed Star Fish (*Ophiura*), which attach themselves to coral by their flexible arms; the Sea Eggs (*Echinus*), and Sea Hearts (*Spatangus*), the Sea Lemons, Sea Cucumbers (*Holothuria*), some of which are much sought after by the Chinese, as delicacies; and lastly, the genus *Siphunculus*.

CASE 14 contains the soft radiated animals, as Medusæ, Physaliæ, Velellæ, and Actiniæ, and the animals of various kinds of Sea Pens, Corals, and Corallines, and also some Coralloid plants, preserved in spirits.

CASES 15 and 16, between the windows, contain some preserved Saurian and Ophidian Reptiles and Amphibia; as several species of Monitors; the Guana, used as food in the West Indies; the Frilled Lizard (*Chlamydosaurus*), from New Holland, which has a large ruff on each side of its neck, just before the shoulders; the Sea Snakes, with flat lanceolate tails, and several specimens of the Cobra Capella, one of the most venomous of the serpent tribe. Over this Case is a large Indian Tortoise.

The TABLE CASES contain a selection of Crustacea and Insects, exhibited merely as an outline of the arrangement of those subjects\*.

Nos. 1—8 contain the Brachiuri, or short-tailed Crustacea, of which Nos. 1—5 are Crabs. Amongst these are specimens of the Swimming Crabs of the genera *Polybius*, *Portunus*, *Podophthalmus*, &c. These animals have the posterior leg terminated by very flat joints, of an oval or

\* The principal collections of Crustacea, Spiders, and Insects, are preserved in proper cabinets in a separate room, and may be seen by persons who wish to consult them for the purposes of study, (by application to the Keeper of the Zoology,) every Tuesday and Thursday. In order to prevent disappointment, it is requested that individuals or parties wishing to see those collections, will apply two days previous to their intended visit, as only a certain number of persons can be admitted at the same time.

orbicular form, and calculated to act as fins in swimming. The last pair of legs in all the Swimming Crabs, is constantly furnished with these flattened joints, and in some species the preceding pairs have them also, but never so broad as those of the hind legs. The eyes of the Telescope Crab (*Podophthalmus spinosus*), are supported on very long slender pedicles, reaching from the middle of the anterior margin of the shell to the lateral angles, and lodged, when at rest, in a groove on the edge: this is the only known recent species belonging to this genus. Here are also specimens of the Freshwater Crabs (*Thelphusæ*), which live in the rivers and streams of Italy, and the south of Europe, and are likewise found in Asia and America; they are capable of existing a considerable time out of the water. One species, peculiar to the south of Europe and the Levant, (*Le Cancre de rivière* of Rondeletius,) enjoyed great celebrity amongst the Greeks, for its supposed medicinal virtues, and is frequently represented on the coins of Agrigentum with the utmost accuracy. In this Case are likewise some Crabs peculiar to hot countries, which are remarkable for the rapidity of their motions, and other peculiarities. They live in holes, usually near the sea-shore or in the neighbourhood of water; these holes are of a cylindrical form, oblique, and very deep, and several of them are generally found near together, but each hole contains only one inhabitant. When the animal of one of the genera belonging to this family (*Gelasimus*) is in its hole, it closes the entrance with its claw, one of which, sometimes the right, sometimes the left, is commonly much larger than the other. These Crustacea have also a singular habit of holding up the large claw in front of the body, as if they were beckoning to some one at a distance, whence they have acquired the name of Calling Crabs (*Cancer vocans*, Linn.). What has been said of the rapidity of the motions of these Crustacea, is particularly applicable to those of the genus *Ocypode*, which hide in holes in the sand on the sea-shore during the day, and leave them at sun-set. This case also contains specimens of the genus *Pinnotheres*, a very small race of Crustacea, inhabiting bivalve shells, and supposed by some of the ancients to be consentaneous inmates with the molluscous animal, and attached to it by mutual interest. The Painted or

Land Crabs (*Gecarcinus*), live in holes in the earth, especially near burying-grounds, and only go to the sea during the breeding season; their flesh is considered a delicacy, but it sometimes proves deleterious. Besides the preceding, there are specimens of the Globular Crabs (*Leucosia*); Sea Spiders (*Leptopodia*), with their very long legs; Crested Crabs (*Calappa*), having the front part of the claws raised into a crest, and the hinder part of the shell projecting so as to cover the legs; and lastly, those Crabs which have the two hinder pairs of legs placed on their back, (*Dorippe*), and the Death's-head Crabs (*Dorima*).

CASES 5, 6, and 7 contain the Exochnata, or Long-tailed Crustacea, as the Lobsters and Shrimps; amongst which, those of the genus *Hippa* have the extremity of the tail simple. The Soldier Crabs live principally in the cavities of sponges, and also in the mouth of spiral shells, occasionally altering the texture of the latter, by some unknown process, to such a degree as to render them quite soft, and easily penetrable by a common pin. Amongst these is a fine *Cancer latro*, said to live on the nuts of palm trees. Also specimens of the Sea Locust (*Scyllarus*), the Rock Lobsters (*Palinurus*), the Plated Lobster (*Galathea*), and the Crab Lobster (*Porcellana*), which, from the shortness of their tails, generally resemble crabs in appearance; the Scorpion Lobster (*Thalassina*), which lives great part of its life on land, and destroys the new made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them; Lobsters (*Astacus*), one specimen exhibited was pale red, nearly of its present colour when alive; Shrimps (*Palemon*), varying greatly in size. Then follow, (Case 8,) the Sea Mantes (*Squilla*), the glass-like Alima, and the Phyllosoma, with its shell scarcely thicker than a piece of paper.

The rest of this Table is filled with the Crustacea which have sessile, immovable eyes, as, the fresh water Shrimps (*Gammarus*), the Whale Lice (*Cyamus*), the Wood Lice (*Oniscus*), Sea Bulls (*Cymothoa*), and the King Crab, whose style at the end of the body serves the animal as a means of defence, and is used by the natives of America to form points to their arrows. On the Wall, over the mantel piece, is a large King Crab from China, presented by *J. Reeves, Esq.*, and a Lobster from the mouth of the Thames, presented by *W. Yarrel, Esq.*

The SECOND TABLE in this room contains a few insects, selected from the duplicates of the general collection (see p. 26, note), illustrative of the orders and genera of the class.

The coloured line immediately beneath the name of the insect, denotes the country where it is found, thus:

<i>Light Blue</i>	. Europe.		<i>Yellow</i>	. S. America.
<i>Red</i>	. Asia.		<i>Orange</i>	. West Indies.
<i>Black</i>	. Africa.		<i>Brown</i>	. New Holland.
<i>Green</i>	. N. America.		<i>Dark Blue</i> ,	England.

In the table case, in the window, are the Corallines, which were formerly considered as animals, but are now generally regarded as sea-weeds, having a large quantity of calcareous matter in their composition. Most of them are furnished with small tubercles similar to the organs of fructification of Marine Confervæ, but are destitute of those cells on the surface, which are always found in the corals. These substances constitute the Pseudozoa of De Blainville, and are contained in the Table Case No. 22,—namely: Cymopolia — Corallina — Jania — Flabellaria — Amphiroa — Penicillus — Galaxaura — Acetabulum — Polyphysa — Udotea — Dichotomaria — Liagopora — and Nullipora, *Lamck.*

#### TENTH ROOM.

The upright Cases round the room contain the general collection of Reptiles in spirits.

CASE I contains the shielded Reptiles, Cataphracta, which have the body covered with two shields, sometimes formed of bones, and at others of bony plates imbedded in the skin; as the Tortoises (*Testudo*, Lin.) and Crocodiles (*Crocodylus*, Cuv.).

The feet of the Tortoises differ in form according to the habits of the animals. Those which live on land (*Testudo*) have club-shaped feet, and very solid, convex shells. Amongst these are the common Tortoise (*Testudo græca*), frequent in the north of Africa and the south of Europe; and the Tabular Tortoise (*Test. tabulata*), from the Brazils. These live chiefly on vegetable substances, and bury themselves in the ground during the winter: their eggs, some of which are exhibited, are of a globular form. The American sailors often use these animals as food; they are found in great abundance in the Gallipagos.

Those Tortoises which live in water have more depressed shells than the Land Tortoises ; their feet are expanded and webbed between the toes, and the latter are furnished with sharp claws. They are divided into three groups, viz. the Terrapins (*Emys*), which have twelve horny plates on the chest-bone or sternum, and withdraw the head and neck between the shells ; as the Dhor Terrapin (*Emys dentata*), from India ; the Banded Terrapin (*Emys vittata*), and Lake Erie Terrapin (*Emys Lesueurii*), from America. These are much used as food by the Americans. Amongst these is a monstrosity with two heads.

Those of the second group (*Chelys*) have an additional horny plate on the front of the sternum, and bend the neck back under the side margin of the shell ; as the Radiated Chelys (*Hydraspis radiolata*).

The fresh-water Tortoises of the third group (*Trionyx*), are peculiar from having the shell covered with a naked skin, and only three toes of each foot provided with claws. They, like the rest, are strictly carnivorous, and eat their food in the water. Many large specimens of this genus are found in the East Indies, and are frequently seen preying on human bodies as they float down the Ganges. There are in this Case young specimens of two of these species, the Hurum Trionyx (*Trionyx hurum*), and the Punctated Trionyx (*Trionyx punctatus*). The latter is peculiar for the leg, when drawn up, being covered by a moveable flap placed on the sides of the chest.

The Marine Tortoises or Turtles (*Chelonix*), are distinguished by their feet being compressed and fin-shaped ; they live principally on fuci and sea-weeds. These are the Tortoises most commonly used as food, and great quantities of one species (*Test. Midas*) are annually brought to England for that purpose. The horny plates of the Imbricated Turtle (*Test. imbricata*) afford the best sort of tortoise-shell. Over the mantel-piece is a large specimen of the Coriaceous Turtle, caught on the coast of Dorsetshire.

The Alligators are peculiar to America, and are distinguished from the Crocodiles, which are found both in the Old and New world, by their feet having the toes free, that is, unconnected by webs, and by the canine teeth of the lower jaw being received in pits in the upper ; whereas, in the Crocodiles, they are received in a notch on its margin.

The Gavials agree with the Crocodiles in regard to their teeth, but differ by the muzzle being very long and slender. Specimens of all the three genera are in the Collection. The upper jaw of these animals is generally, but erroneously, said to be moveable; the mistake having arisen from the lower jaw being much produced posteriorly.

CASE 2 contains those Saurian Reptiles which have the tongue long and deeply forked; namely, the Monitors of the Old world and its islands. Among these are the Two-banded Monitor (*Mon. bivittatus*), from India; the Laced Monitor (*Mon. varius*), from New Holland; the Ornamented Monitor (*Mon. ornatus*), from the Cape; and the Grey Ouran (*Mon. scincus*), from Egypt. All these specimens live near the water's edge, and are venerated by the natives, who assert that they give notice of the approach of the Crocodiles, by hissing when they perceive one of those animals. Whether this be fact or fiction, the name, Monitor, is probably to be traced to that origin. The Americans have a similar idea with regard to the Safeguards (*Teius*) of the New world. In the Collection are the Double-crested Ada (*Teius bicarinatus*), very like the Crocodile in shape; the Variegated Safeguard (*Teius monitor*); various species of Ameiva (*Lacerta ameiva*, Lin.); and the Intermediate Centropyx (*Teius intermedius*), remarkable for its lanceolate abdominal plates, besides which, the male has two spiniform scales on each side of the base of the tail. Next follow the True Lizards, which, like the Monitors, are peculiar to the Old world; but they are at once distinguished from them by the tongue being, like those of the Safeguards, simply contractile, whereas that of the Monitor is withdrawn into a sheath under the gullet when at rest, in the same manner as the tongue of snakes. The Collection contains several specimens of this genus, most of which are found in Europe; as the Ocellated Lizard (*Lac. ocellata*), Green Lizard (*Lac. viridis*), and the Wall Lizard (*Lac. muralis*), found on heaths near London. This animal is said to be both oviparous and viviparous, and has been confounded by authors with another species (*Lacerta agilis*), not a native of Britain. Lastly, the Swift Lizards (*Tachydromus*), which very much resemble the true Lizards, but have an exceedingly long body and tail, with their fore and hind legs very far apart, and the back covered with shields somewhat like those on the ab-

domen. They are found in China and Java, and are said to run with amazing velocity. Most of these animals have the faculty of reproducing their tails when broken off, an accident which often happens in the mere exertion of the animal to escape. The reproduced part has only a central cartilage in the place of the bones, and is often covered with scales, different from those of the rest of the tail. If the tail be cracked only on one side, and not thrown off, a new tail often springs out of the crack, so that the member becomes forked. A specimen of a Lizard with such a tail, may be seen in this Case.

CASES 3 and 4 contain those Saurian Reptiles which have short contractile tongues, slightly notched at the end.

The first of these are the Guanans, which have their teeth attached to the inner edge of the jaw-bone, and most frequently lobed and indented. They are all found in America.

Some of the Guanans have a compressed dewlap under the throat, and the back crested; among which are the common Guana (*Iguana tuberculata*), which is used both for food and medicine in the West Indies, and the banded Guana (*Iguana fasciata*).

Other species of this genus have only a fold across the throat, as the Spiny-tailed Guana (*Iguana acanthura*), Clouded Guana (*Iguana nubiola*), Sword-tailed Ophryessa (*Ophryessa superciliosa*), Umber Ophryessa (*O. plica*), Collared Tropicurus (*Tropicurus torquatus*), Keeled Leiocephalus (*Leiocephalus carinatus*), Northern Tropicolepis (*Tropicolepis undulatus*), Collared Tropicolepis (*T. torquatus*), Douglass's Toad-Lizard (*Phrynosoma Douglassii*), and Blainville's Toad-Lizard (*P. Blainvillii*). These animals are very quarrelsome, and fight with great ardour when they meet.

In other species of Guanans, the false ribs, or those which are not united to the sternum, meet underneath, so as to inclose the abdomen in a complete circle, like those of the Chameleon, and, like that animal, these have the faculty of changing their colour with great rapidity. Three of the genera belonging to this division of the Guanans are marked with very striking characters; the first, the Basilisk (*Basiliscus*), has a compressed hood on the back of the head, and a fin-shaped crest down the back; the second, (*Chamaeleopsis*), from Mexico, has a compressed ridge on the back of the head, but only a slight dorsal crest; both these

have simple toes: the third (*Anolis*) has a simple flat head, but the penultimate joint of the toes is dilated on the sides into a pear-shaped disk, so as to enable these animals to walk on smooth and nearly perpendicular surfaces; of this genus there are many species.—Lastly, the marbled Lizards (*Polychrus*) have neither dilated toes nor any dorsal crest.

In the lower part of this Case (No. 3) are the Geckos, nocturnal Lizards, of a dull, lurid appearance, with depressed heads, and large round eyes. Their body is usually covered with small scales, amongst which are frequently larger tubercles; and the under side of their toes is generally furnished with variously shaped, imbricated scales, or folds of the skin, which enable the animal to crawl up glass, and even to run with facility, the back downwards, on the ceiling of a room, like a fly. They are found in all parts of the world, and are divided into many groups, according to the form of their toes. Some of the most peculiar are the Common Gecko (*Gecko guttatus*), from India; the Chinese Gecko (*Gecko Revesii*), from China; and the Ornamented Gecko (*Gecko ornatus*), from the Isle of France. All these have only a single transverse series of scales, on the under side of each toe. Hardwicke's Gecko (*Eublepharis Hardwickii*) differs from the former, by the toes being more slender, and less dilated; one of the species, Horsfield's Gecko (*Pteropleura Horsfieldii*) which lives in the ponds in Java, has the skin on the side of the chin, body, limbs and tail dilated into a kind of fin.

Many of the species of these Lizards, from their lurid appearance, are considered as poisonous by the natives of India, and some even assert that they infect every substance which they walk over, but this is, at least, extremely doubtful.

Other species have the scales under the toes divided by a central groove, into which the claws are retractile (*Thecadactyli*). One of these, the Smooth Sheath-claw (*Gecko laevis*), has many scales under the toes, and on being caught, the animal, in its exertion to escape, often casts off its tail. It does the same if thrown alive into spirits, in which case the separated tail contracts, and assumes an almost globular shape, and is most usually found in this

state in collections, whence this species has been generally called the Turnip-tail Gecko (*Gecko rapicauda*). The Beautiful Sheath-claw (*Phyllodactylus pulchellus*) has only two or three transverse scales on each side of the claws, so that the ends of the toes very nearly resemble the tips of the feet of the common fly. In another species, the Egyptian Sheath-claw (*Gecko lobatus*), the scales under the toes radiate from a centre, like the sticks of a fan; and the Imbricated Gecko, a species from Madagascar, which has the scales under the toes very like the former, has the edge of its body and tail dilated into fins.

Another group (*Hemidactylus*) has only the base of the toes dilated, the ends being compressed and free. These are common about dwellings in India, Egypt, South America, and other warm countries, and are therefore usually called House Lizards. Their food consists principally of insects, especially flies, for destroying which they are protected by the inhabitants.

The last group (*Cyrtodactylus*) has the form and habits of the Gecko, but differs in the toes being very thin, slender, versatile, and peculiarly arched, so as to give them the power of grasping very strongly. Of these, the Beautiful Cyrtodactyle (*Cyrtodactylus pulchellus*), from India, and the Ocellated Cyrtodactyle (*Cyrt. ocellatus*), have the tail slender and round, while the Flat-tailed Cyrtodactyle (*Lacerta platura*) of New Holland has a cordiform, expanded tail.

CASE 4 contains those Lizards which have their teeth placed on the edge of the jaws, and so firmly fixed to them as to appear part of the jaws themselves; as the Chameleons and Agamæ.

The Agamæ (*Agama*) are placed in the upper part of this Case (No. 4): they present several peculiarities of form, and have therefore been separated into many groups. Some have the head Lyre-shaped, and the back and tail crested (*Gonycephalus*), as the Tiger Agama (*Agama tigrina*): other species have the head armed with spines over the back of the ears, and the scales large and directed upwards (*Calotes*), as the Common Calotes (*Lacerta Calotes*), of a fine blue colour, and the Indian Calotes (*Agama indica*). These animals lay fusiform eggs.

The Bronchoceles differ from the Calotes, by the scales of

the back being small and horizontal; as the Blue Bronchocele (*Agama cristatella*), and the Long-legged Bronchocele (*Agama vultuosa*); one species, the Armed Bronchocele (*Agama armata*), has a square head and long subulate spines over the eyes (*Acanthosaura*).

The true Agamæ (*Agama*) have often bundles of spines on the sides of the neck, as the Occipital Agama (*Agama occipitalis*), the Common Agama (*Agama spinosa*). The male of the Pondicherry Agama (*Agama pondiceriana*) has so large a pouch under the throat, (which is quite wanting in the female,) that it has been separated as a genus under the name of *Sitana*.

The Common Stellio (*Lac. stellio*), which was formerly much esteemed for its medicinal qualities, has bands of large spines round its tail. The Trapeli or Mutable Agamæ, so called from the rapidity with which they change the colour of their skin, are generally armed with irregular, spine-like scales; as the Cape Agama (*Trapelus hispidus*), the Yellow-striped Agama (*Agama atra*), and the Mutable Agama (*Agama ruderata*).

The Earless Agamæ (*Phrynocephali*) have the same irregular scales as the Mutable Agamæ, but they differ from them all, by their ears being hid under the skin, as in the Chameleons: one of the Phrynocephali (*Phrynocephalus auritus*) has the margin of the lips produced and fringed, and the claws very long, differing in that respect from the others, as Pallas's Phrynocephalus (*Lacerta caudivolvula*), and the Ocellated Phrynocephalus (*Agama ocellata*).

The Dragons (*Dracones*) differ from all these by the skin of the sides being extended into the form of wings, and supported by the end of the ribs. The wings, when the animal is at rest, are folded together on the sides of the body, but when it leaps from branch to branch they are expanded, and act as a parachute; there are several species, differing from one another in the length of the throat-pouches, and in the colour of the wings.

The rest of the Agamæ are furnished with a series of minute glands on the under side of the hind legs. Some of the species, peculiar to New Holland (*Gemmatophoræ*), have rough scales like the Mutable Lizards; as the Muri-cated Agama (*Lacerta muricata*).

The Lophyri have a crest of large scales on the back;

as the Amboina Lophyrus (*Lacerta amboinensis*), which has been confounded with the Basilisk.

The last group of Agamæ are peculiar for the tail being surrounded with verticillate bands of scales. In some of these (*Uromastyx*), the caudal scales are large and spinous; as the Common Uromastyx (*Stellio spinipes*), from Egypt, and Hardwicke's Uromastyx (*Uromastyx Hardwickii*), from India; while in the Chinese Uromastyx (*Uromastyx Revesi*) they are small and smooth.

In the lower part of the Case are the Chameleons, animals long celebrated on account of the rapidity with which they change their colour; but most of the other Saurian Reptiles have the same faculty, and many in as great a degree. They are remarkable for the great distance to which they can protrude the tongue, in order to catch insects, which form their principal food. Chameleons are only found in the warm parts of the Old world, and the species are chiefly distinguished from each other by the form of the head. In the common Chameleon, the occiput is arched and compressed, whilst, in the Senegal species, it is flat; some of the species, as the Eared and Hooded Chameleons, have the back part of the occiput furnished with two fleshy lobes; whilst the Panther and Cape Chameleon have the front of the chin furnished with fleshy processes. Others have the head armed with horns, which in some are placed over the eye-brow, as in Brookes's Chameleon, and in others on the tip of the nose, as in the Two-horned Chameleon.

CASE 5 contains the Ophisauri, or Snake-Lizards, reptiles which much resemble snakes in appearance, and are covered with regular and uniform scales. These are divided into two sections, according to the form of the scales on the sides, which in some (*Ptygopleuræ*) are small, making a fold which is dilated when the animal has eaten a full meal; and in others the scales of the sides are similar to those on the body.

The Zonuri (*Zonuri*) have four distinct, moderately long legs, and exposed ears.

The African Lizards of this group are distinguished by their thighs being marked with a line of pores on the under side. In some of these, as the common Zonurus, the tail is furnished with armed scales, whilst in others, as the common Cicigna, the caudal scales are unarmed.

The American species, on the contrary, have no gland under the thighs, and the scales of the tail are not armed; there are several species of this genus, as, Burnett's Gerrhonotus (*Gerrhonotus Burnettii*), and the Imbricated Gerrhonotus (*Gerrhonotus imbricatus*).

The Scheltopusiks (*Pseudopi*) have only rudiments of legs, in the form of undivided lobes, placed on the side of the vent; as in Durville's Pseudopus (*Pseudopus Durvillii*).—The Glass Snakes (*Ophisauri*) are quite destitute of legs; as the Common Glass Snake (*Ophisaurus ventralis*): all the species of these genera have the tympanum of the ear exposed.

The Bimanæ (*Chirotes*) of Mexico are subcylindrical, with small square scales, and only two short feeble legs placed in the fore part of the body. The Amphisbænæ differ from the Bimanæ in having no legs. The anterior and posterior extremities are equally blunt, and somewhat similar, which has led to the idea that they crawl backwards or forwards with equal facility—whence their name.

Those ophisaurian reptiles which are destitute of any impressed lateral line, have been divided into several groups, as the True Scincs (*Scinci*), having four legs, with small margined toes, and a sharp edged muzzle, which enable them to bury themselves with facility in the sand of the deserts they inhabit.

Others have blunt noses, thin smooth scales, and long conical tails; as the New Holland Tiliqua (*Lacerta scincoides*); the Ribbon Galley-Wasp (*Lac. tæniolata*) from New Holland;—one of the New Holland kind, however, (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*), has large rugose bony scales, and a short depressed tail.

Some of the Scincs (*Lygosomata*) have very long slender bodies, and very small, weak feet; as the Short-footed Lygosoma (*Scincus brachypus*), and the dotted Lygosoma (*L. punctatum*).

The common Seps (*S. chalcides*), from the South of Europe, the form of whose body is nearly similar to that of the Scincs, has only three toes on each foot; in the Laceratine Siaphos (*S. æqualis*) the ears are concealed under the skin.

The *Bipes* are peculiar for having only two oblong lobes in the place of legs. One of the species, the Brazilian

Bipes (*Pygopus cariococca*), has the tympanum hid under the skin, whilst in the New Holland species, Fraser's Bipes (*Delma*), the ears are as distinct as in the Scincs.

The Blind-worms (*Angues*) have scales like the Scincs, but only rudiments of legs concealed beneath the skin.

CASES 6—13 contain the Serpents, animals without legs, but with mouths capable of such extraordinary dilatation, in consequence of the peculiar mode by which the lower jaw is attached to the cranium, that they are able to swallow very large bodies, entire.

CASE 6 contains the pre-eminently poisonous serpents, whose upper jaws are furnished with large, moveable fangs, having a small groove on the convex edge, for conveying the poison, secreted by a large gland situated under the eye, into the wound occasioned by the bite of the reptile. The fangs, when at rest, are concealed by a fold in the gums, and behind them are the rudiments of other fangs, to replace the former, if lost. The maxillary bones are small and carry only the fangs, but there are two rows of palatine teeth, in the upper part of the mouth. The poisonous snakes are distinguished by the size of the head, which in general is large, and often covered with small scales; by the scales of the body being usually rough and carinated, and by the tail being very short, and, in most instances, thin in comparison with the body.

The most deadly of these serpents have a large pit like a second nostril on the cheek, just before the eye. They are divided into several groups according to the structure of the tail, which, in the True Rattle-Snakes (*Crotali*) ends in a rattle, formed by a series of horny joints, fitting one into the other, which the animal can shake at pleasure. There are in the Collection several species of this genus, and some detached rattles, to shew their structure. The Tisiphone (*Tisiphone*) is much like the Rattle-Snake, but the tail ends in a small recurved spine: these are all peculiar to America.

Most of the Snakes of this division have the tail simple at the end, and are found both in the Old and New world. Some of these (*Cophias*), have the head covered with scales like those on the back, as the Fer de Lance of the French American Colonists (*Cophias lanceolatus*), from the West India Islands; and the Green Cophias (*Cophias viridis*),

the Purple-spotted Cophias (*Cophias purpureo-maculatus*), and the Beautiful Cophias (*Cophias ornatus*). The last three are the most beautiful, and the most poisonous snakes of India.

Other species with simple tails, have the head covered with large shield-like plates (*Trigonocephali*).

The Vipers have the same broad head as the Rattle-Snakes, but have no pit before the eyes. Amongst these the True Vipers (*Viperæ*) are distinguished by the head being covered with scales like those on the back, and by the nostrils being very large. Amongst these there are the Nose-horn Viper (*Coluber nasicornis*), peculiar for two horns on the end of the nose; the Cerastes (*Coluber cerastes*), the male of which has a long horn-like scale over each eye, which being absent in the female, has caused the latter to be erroneously described as a distinct species; the Puff Adder, or Short-tailed Viper (*Vipera inflata*), the most deadly snake of the Cape; and Russel's Viper (*Coluber Russeli*).

The Adders (*Beri*) have the head covered with granular scales, and the nostrils moderate; as the Black Adder (*Coluber berus*), and the Ammodyte Adder (*Coluber ammodytes*) from the shores of the Mediterranean, very peculiar for the end of the nose being lengthened into a flexible horn.

The Common Adder (*Coluber chersæa*) differs from these, by the crown of the head having three larger scales inserted amongst the smaller ones; this is the only reptile found in Great Britain possessed of dangerously poisonous qualities.

The Cylindrical Snakes differ from the other venomous reptiles, by the head being much smaller, scarcely so broad as the body, covered with large regular plates, and without any pit on the cheek. Some of these, as the Spectacle Snake or Naja, have the faculty of dilating the skin of the neck, so as to form a kind of hood over the head; they are also peculiar from the body being covered with very narrow scales.

The Indian species have usually a yellow spot on the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. These snakes are used by the native jugglers in their exhibitions.

The Coral Snakes (*Elaps*) are very similar in form, but

the neck is not dilatable, and the dorsal scales are broad; many of these are marked with black and bright coloured bands, as *Elaps corallinus*.

The Flat-tailed Coral Snake (*Platurus*) found in the Indian Seas, differs from the other Coral Snakes, by its tail being flattened like the Sea-Snakes.

CASES 7—13 contain those snakes which have a regular row of teeth on the edge of the upper jaw; most of them have long conical tails, and broad plates under the abdomen. These species are, in general, innocent; a few have some of the upper lateral teeth rather larger than the rest, and grooved on the hinder edge, the groove communicating with a gland placed on the side of the face, but their bite is seldom so dangerous as that of the eminently poisonous snakes. The species of this division are exceedingly numerous and difficult to determine, and they have lately been divided into many genera, which it would be tedious to characterize in this sketch. Such of them as live on the ground and take to the water for protection, or to catch their food, have generally a cylindrical form, and a tail scarcely as long as the body; while those which live the greater part of their life on trees, and are thence called Tree-Snakes (*Dendrophis*), are long and slender, and generally have the scales on the sides of the back narrow, and longer than those on the dorsal line: in some of the Tree-Snakes the end of the muzzle is lengthened out into an acute appendage (*Passerita*).

The Bull-headed Snakes (*Dipsas*) resemble the Tree-Snakes in form, but the head is short and broad, the body compressed, and the latter has a series of larger scales down the back. In this group the fangs are most commonly found intermingled with the teeth, in which character they agree with the Cerberi (*Homolopsis*), which are easily distinguished from all the other snakes by the head being scaly, with a few small plates over the face and between the eyes.

The Boas have usually a short body, with narrow plates on the abdomen, and a short conical tail, furnished with two short crooked spurs at its base. These spurs have lately been shewn to be analogous to the hinder legs of other reptiles. The Boas are not venomous; they kill their prey by crushing it between the folds of the body,

generally, at the same time, twisting the end of the tail round a tree, in order to increase their power.

The American species (*Boa*) have only a single row of plates beneath the tail; they vary greatly in respect to the structure of the scales on the head and lips.

Some of the Indian species, as the Netted Boa (*Boa regia*), have a single series of plates, whilst most of the other species have two rows (*Python*); as the Javan Boa (*Coluber javanicus*), and the Tiger Boa (*Coluber boæformis*). The *Eryx* differs from the other Boas in having a cylindrical body, a very short tail, and the head covered with scales similar to those of the back. Cuvier says that this genus has no spurs, but the specimen in the British Museum shews them distinctly.

The Sea-Snakes (*Hydrus*) are easily known by their compressed form, narrow ventral shields, and vertically flattened tail. These reptiles, which are peculiar to the seas of Asia and New Holland, are in some degree poisonous, many of the species having small fangs, dispersed amongst the true teeth. Some have a small head, and the body covered with scales, as the larger Sea-Snake (*Hydrus major*); the others have a large head and broad neck, and the body covered with embedded square plates, placed in longitudinal series; as the Banded Sea-Snake (*Pelamis fasciatus*), and the Two-coloured Sea-Snake (*Pelamis bicolor*).

The *Achrochordus* has the habits and many of the characters of the Sea-Snakes; but its body and head are covered with rough granular scales, and its tail is conical. It is found in the rice-fields of India. The *Chersydrus* has the scales of the *Achrochordus*, but the tail is compressed, as in the other Sea-Snakes.

The CASES 14 and 15, between the windows, contain dry specimens of Reptiles.

On the upper Shelves are specimens of the Indian and African Crocodiles, and the Gavial, or Long-beaked Crocodile of the Ganges.

On the lower Shelves are a series of Tortoises, arranged after the same order as the specimens in spirits in Case No. 1. Among them are the Serpentine Tortoises (*Testudo serpentina*), which unite with the form of the Tortoises, several of the characters of the Crocodiles, as the large head, and the long tail with elevated ridges; also species of Land

Tortoises, as the Indian Tortoise (*Testudo indica*) and the Radiated Tortoise (*Testudo radiata*); the American Box Tortoise (*Testudo clausa*); many species of Terrapin (*Emys*) from America and India; some very young Turtles (*Chelonia*); and the head of a very large specimen, from the Indian Ocean.

In one of the Windows are placed some large specimens of Snakes, as the Indian Rock Snake (*Python*), a large Rattle-Snake (*Crotalus*), the Mourning Snake (*Coluber pullatus*) and the Crimson-sided Snake (*Coluber porphyriacus*): in the other is a skeleton of the Rock Snake, (*Python boeæformis*).

In the Table Cases, in the centre of the room, are arranged the general collection of Radiated Animals.

The Sea-Eggs are at once known from the Star-Fish by the body being covered with a hard shell, formed of numerous small pieces, placed on bands, and by their not possessing a radiated or stellar form. The shell is covered with moveable spines, which serve as organs of locomotion, and also enable the animals to bury themselves in the sand when left on the beach by the retreating tide; it is likewise pierced with rows of minute pores, through which are emitted small tentacula with dilated ends, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other marine bodies. The Sea-Eggs are divided into several groups, according to the shape of the body, and the position of the mouth and anal orifice.

In the first group, *Spatangus*, (Case 1,) the shell is nearly heart-shaped, with an oval compressed mouth placed in the front part on the under side, and the other orifice on the hinder margin. The upper part of the shell has the pores arranged in five short bands, resembling the petals of a flower. The shells of this group are thin and brittle, and the mouth of the animal, destitute of teeth, is often surrounded by a series of tentacula.

In the second group, the mouth is in the centre of the under part, and the other orifice placed in or beneath the hinder margin. In some of these the shells are thin, and the series of pores arranged in vertical bands, extending from the top of the shell to the mouth; as in the genus *Echinolampas* (Case 1). The genus *Galerites* (Case 3), is only found in the fossil state.

In the Shield Echini the shell is very solid and thick, and supported, internally, by perpendicular columns, so that they are capable of resisting the action of the waves for a considerable time. The mouth is armed with jaws, inserted in five triangular spongy bones, and the pores are placed in five arched pairs of bands, forming a star on the upper part of the shells. Some of the species of this group, as the Clypeasters (Case 2), are convex and shield-shaped; the others, as the Echinodisci and Scutellæ (Cases 2 and 3), are so flat and depressed, that it is difficult to conceive how the animal can exist in so narrow a cavity. Many of the species of this genus are pierced with holes through the disk, (*Scutella quinquifora*, *Scutella bifora*,) &c. Others are lobed on the margin, as the Eight-rayed Scutella (*Scutella octodactyla*) and Toothed Scutella (*Scutella dentata*).

In the third group, the bodies are orbicular, more or less depressed, with the two openings of the alimentary canal placed opposite each other in the axis of the shell, one at the vertex, the other at the base, and the series of pores forming bands, extending from the one to the other. These shells are generally covered with larger spines and tubercles. In many species of this division (Cases 3—6) the spines are of nearly equal size, and the tubercles on which they are placed not pitted in the centre (*Echini*); as the common Sea-Egg of the English coast (*Echinus esculentus*), much sought after as food during a part of the summer season, at which time the shell is almost entirely filled with eggs. Other species, in which the tubercles are of the same form, have some spines much longer than the rest (*Echinometræ*); as the Spiniferous Sea-Egg (*Echinus lucunter*), the Triangular-spined Sea-Egg (*Echinus trigonarius*), and the Artichoke, or Black Sea-Egg (*Echinus atratus*), peculiar for the larger spines being very short and truncated, forming a smooth surface, somewhat resembling a tessellated pavement. In some species with spines of unequal size, the tubercles to which they are attached are pierced in the centre (*Cidaris*). Those called Turbans are of a spherical form, and have very narrow wavy rows of pores, as the Imperial Turban (*Cidaris imperialis*) and the Porcupine Turban (*Cidaris hystrix*); while those which are depressed, and have narrow separate

rows of pores, are called Diadems. These often have tubular spines, as the common Diadem (*Echinus diadema*).

Several of the species of the orbicular kind live in holes in rocks, and are believed, by some authors, to have the faculty, like the Piddock (*Pholas*), of boring into their substance.

The Star-Fish (*Asteriæ*) (Cases 9—16) have the body depressed and more or less divided into rays, and the stomach furnished with only a single aperture. They have been separated into several groups, the first containing those with a small orbicular body and long, subcylindrical arms, as the Medusa's Heads (*Euryale*), which have the arms very long, with complex ramifications, so as to end in an immense multitude of small threads. In most of the species the arms are branched at the base, but in one (*Euryale palmifera*) the base of the arms is simple, and the tip repeatedly ramified.

The Ophiuræ have also very long and slender arms, but they are always simple. In many of the species the arms are furnished on each side with several series of minute, moveable spines.

The arms of the true Star-Fish (*Asterias*) are a mere extension of the substance of the body, and of an uniform structure with it. Most of the species have the faculty of reproducing the arms, or such parts of them as may be accidentally broken off; and if an entire arm be separated, provided a part of the body be attached to it, other arms are reproduced, and a fresh, perfect animal is formed. Some specimens illustrative of these facts are in the Case 10.

The *Asteriæ* differ greatly from one another both in texture and form. Most of the species have five rays, but varieties are sometimes met with which have only four rays, one of which is in Case 17. Some species have eight, others nine, and others again from twelve to thirty rays.

The Comatulæ (Case 16) have their arms fringed on each side with a series of simple rays, and the under part of the body furnished with a tuft of simple inflexed fibres, ending in an incurved hook, by which they attach themselves to sea-weeds and other marine bodies.

One species of Comatula is found on the English coast; the largest (*Comatula glacialis*) is from the Arctic Seas. The Fringed Comatula (*Comatula fimbriata*) is from India.

On the wall, between the windows, are the horns of some species of Rhinoceros, and round the Room, over the Cases, are suspended a series of the horns of various species of Deer (*Cervus*), as the Elk, the Roe-buck, the Virginian and Mexican Deer, the Rein-Deer, the Indian Deer (*Cervus hippelaphus*), and its varieties; the common Stag and the Wapiti. On the top of the Cases are the Skulls of a Rhinoceros from India, two Giraffes, a Babirousa, and of several species of Dolphin (*Delphinus*).

The Elephant's Tusks presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, which were lately over the Case on the South side of the room, have been adapted, with His Royal Highness's sanction, to the Skeleton in the centre of this room, in order to replace the original tusks, which had been sawn off near their insertion into the skull.—The basal portions of the tusks, which remained in the head, are placed on the mantel-piece, on the East side of this apartment.

The Skeleton of the Elephant was presented to the British Museum by General Sir Jasper Nicolls, and Major-General Hardwicke. It is from India. With it is the Skeleton of the Virginian Deer, presented by the Earl of Derby, and another of the Arctic Wolf, presented by Richard King, Esq.

#### ELEVENTH ROOM.

This Room contains the general collection of Fish and Corals.

In the upright Cases round the Room are the Fish.

The CASES No. 24 and Nos. 1—8 contain the series of dried Fish.

CASES 24, 1 and 2 contain the Acanthopterygian Fishes, or those which have spinous rays to the dorsal fins.

In CASE 24 are the Perch tribe, most of which, as the Common and Sea Perch, have the ventral fins placed on the thorax, before the pectoral. All these have seven branchiostegous rays. Others (*Cirrhites*) have less than seven; and some few (*Holocentrum*, *Trachichthys*) have more. The Weavers, or Otter-Pike, (*Trachini*), and the Star-gazer (*Uranoscopus*), have the ventral fins just behind the pectoral. The Paradise Fish (*Polynemus*) and the Mullet (*Mullus*) have the ventral fins placed on the hinder part of the body.

The Gurnards (*Triglæ*) are distinguished from the other Percoid Fish, by the bones of the face being very large, so as to cover the cheeks. Some of these have the pectoral fins so large, that the fish can support themselves for some time in the air, and are therefore called Flying Gurnards (*Dactyloptera*).

CASES 1 and 2. The Scienoid and the Sparoid Fish differ from the Perches, in the palate being without teeth. Some of these, as the Sargi (*Sargus*), have large teeth on the side of the jaw (*Chrysophrys* and *Dentex*).

The Mænoid Fish differ from those of the two former families, by the jaws being protractile and retractile.

The Chætodons are known by their compressed form, and by their dorsal, and often their other fins being covered with scales like the rest of the body. The teeth are usually very small and numerous, resembling bristles, from whence the name. The common Chætodons (*Chætodon*) have their opercular bones finely ciliated, while the horny Chætodons have the lower part of the operculum ending in a large spine. These fish are very numerous on the rocky shores of the seas of warm climates. They are generally beautifully and variously coloured, and good for food. Many are rejected from prejudice, though the Sea Bream (*Brama*) has many of the characters of the Chætodons, except that the palate is not toothed.

The Scomberoid Fish have a smooth skin covered with a multitude of small scales, and a large caudal fin. They are much used as food, and afford great employment to the fishermen.

The Mackrel (*Scomber*) has two dorsal fins: the hinder rays of the posterior are separated from each other, forming, as it were, a series of small fins, as in the common Mackrel (*Scomber scombus*). Some of the species have a ridge of cartilaginous spines on the side of the tail.

The Sword Fish (*Xiphias*) is very like the Tunny, but the front part of its upper jaw is produced into a long beak, with which it attacks the larger sea animals. It swims with excessive rapidity, and its flesh is much praised. The common Sword Fish (*Xiphias gladius*) has no ventral fins. The Flying Sword Fish (*Notistium*) has distinct ventral fins, and the dorsal very high and long, which enables it to swim with such velocity that it can drive its beak through the

stout oak planking of a ship. A fine specimen of this fish is in a Case over the Fire-place, and by the side of it a piece of oak plank pierced by the beak of a larger fish of this species. The fish itself is very rare, yet several well recorded instances of similar occurrences are known. In many genera of the Scomberoid family, the spines, which in most fishes support the front dorsal fin, instead of being united together, are separate and free. This is the case with the Pilot Fish (*Gasterosteus ductor*), and the Lichia (*Scomber glaucus*).

The next family of spinous fishes, the Tænioids, resemble the Scombers in general appearance, but their bodies are very long and compressed on the sides, from whence they are called Riband Fish. One of these, the Garter Fish (*Lepidopus*), has the mouth long, and well armed with teeth, and the ventral fins reduced to small scales. This is the *Zipotheca tetradens* of Colonel Montague, who found it on the English coast. The Riband Fish (*Cepola*) differs in having a small oblique mouth and short muzzle, with the dorsal and anal fin united into a point at the tail. Over the Mantel-piece is also another fish of this family (*Lophotes*), from the Mediterranean; its short head is surmounted by an elevated bony crest, from the top of which springs a long spinous ray, fringed behind by a broad membrane, and having the appearance of a feather.

The family of Theutides combine with the small scales of the Scomberoid Fish the form and small mouth of the Chætodon, but are furnished with a single row of teeth with cutting edges, and their fins are not scaly. They live on fuci and other marine vegetables. Several of the genera have sharp, retractile spines on the sides of the tail, which when drawn back are received in a groove, and from the wound they inflict they are often called Lancet Fish, or Surgeons. The Monoceros (*Naseus*) has the spines on the sides of the tail fixed and blunt, and the front part of the head produced into a horn.

The Sea Mulletts (*Mugil*), from the peculiarity of their form, have been separated into a distinct family, characterized by having two dorsal fins, large scales, and a very broad flat head.

The Blennies (*Blennius*) differ from the other spinous fishes, in their skin being slimy, from whence their name,

and from the spines of their dorsal fin being very thin and flexible, but not jointed as in all the soft finned fishes. Many species of this family are viviparous.

The Wolf Fish (*Anarrhichas*) differs from the other Blennies by the jaws and palate being armed with large tubercular teeth, to which the fossil Bufonites were formerly referred. The gall of this fish is used as soap by the Icelanders, who compare its flesh to that of the eel.

The Anglers (*Lophius*) have the bones of the carpus or wrist elongated, so that the pectoral fin appears to be placed on an arm. Their skeleton is very soft, nearly cartilaginous, and their skin destitute of scales. They are very voracious, and from the small size of the opening of the gills, can live a long time out of the water. The common Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) has an enormous, flattened head, forming the chief bulk of the fish, and a tail so compressed on each side that the creature seems composed of little else than head and tail. On the former, before the eyes, are two long rays, or filaments, of a horny substance, and four others, of a similar nature, but shorter, on the back, and the lower jaw is furnished with numerous vermicular appendages, or tentacula. This animal, according to Bloch, conceals itself amongst marine plants, or behind hillocks of sand, rocks and stones, when it opens its great mouth, and attracts the fish as they swim by, by wriggling the long filaments on its head, which they mistake for worms, and attempting to seize them, fall an easy prey to their voracious and subtle enemy. The hideous appearance of its monstrous, and almost constantly open mouth, well armed with teeth, has probably gained for the Angler the vulgar name of Sea Devil.

The Hand Fish (*Chironectes*) has a compressed head and body, a smaller mouth, and the first dorsal fin placed between the eyes. The first ray of that fin is often free, and terminates in a series of small tentacula which the fish uses as a bait for taking its prey, after the manner of the Angler. It has the faculty of inflating its large stomach with air and giving itself the form of a balloon, like several of the *Gymnodontes*\*; and by means of its pedicelled pectoral fins can crawl on land; it can exist two or three days out of the water.

\* See p. 54.

The Beaked Angler (*Malthe*) has its head flattened, and the muzzle produced into a short horn.

CASES 3 and 4. The Labroid fish, so called from the large size of the fleshy lips which cover their teeth, have the general form of the Percoid, the body being covered with large scales, and having only a single dorsal fin, which is spinous in front. Their colours are generally exceedingly brilliant, and from usually living on rocky shores they are commonly called Rock Fish.

The Parrot Fish (*Scarus*) is peculiar in this family, for the bones of the jaws being very large, and convex externally. The jaws are covered on the front part with teeth placed one over the other like scales; and as fast as those at the edge are worn away, they are succeeded by a new set.

The last family of the Acanthopterygians are the tubular-mouthed fishes, so called from the mouth being elongated into a tube. It consists of only two genera, distinguished by the shape of the body, which in the Tobacco-pipe Fish (*Fistularia*) is cylindrical, and in the Sea Snipes (*Centriscus*) compressed.

The Malacopterygians, or soft-finned fish, which form the second division of this Class, are characterized by all the rays of the fins (except the first of the dorsal and pectoral fins) being soft, jointed, and usually divided at the end into several branches. This division has been separated into orders, according to the position of the ventral fin.

Those of the first group, containing most of the fresh water fish, have the ventral fins situated behind the pectorals.

The first family (*Cyprinidæ*) have a small mouth, feeble and generally toothless jaws, whose margin is formed by the intermaxillary bones; a strongly-toothed pharynx, and a soft, false fin on the back, but no adipose dorsal fin. These fish mostly feed on water-plants. Amongst them are the Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), Tench (*Cyprinus tinca*), Bream (*Cyprinus brama*), Barbel (*Cyprinus barbuis*), Loach (*Cobitis*), and the Anableps, which is peculiar for the eye being divided across, so that it appears to have four eyes, similar to the Gyryni among the water-insects. The female is viviparous.

The family of Pikes (*Esocidæ*), also are without any adipose dorsal fin, and the upper jaws are edged by the intermaxillaries. In most of the genera, the dorsal fin is placed opposite the anal. They are generally voracious, and prey on smaller fish.

In many of these the jaws and palate are full of teeth, as in the common pike (*Esox lucius*); in others, as the Gar-Fish (*Esox belone*), the jaws are slender, and very much elongated. In one genus, the Half-Beak (*Hemiramphus*), the lower jaw alone is elongated and the mouth oblique, and placed at its base. The Flying-Fish (*Exocoetus*) belong to this family; they inhabit the seas of warm and temperate climates, and are peculiar for the great length of the pectoral fins, which enables them to suspend themselves in the air as long as the fins continue moist. On leaving the water, to escape from the pursuit of their enemies in that element, they often become the prey of birds which are continually on the watch to attack them. The Mormyri (*Mormyrus*) are fresh water fish of Africa, which have a small mouth, and the gill-flap hid under the skin.

The Siluroid Fish (*Siluridæ*) have a naked skin, in which large bony plates are frequently imbedded. They have often an adipose dorsal fin, and their intermaxillaries form the margin of the upper jaw, their maxillaries being reduced to mere vestiges, or elongated into little beards.

Many of these have the first ray of the pectoral fin very strong and bony, and the animal has the power of fixing it immoveably, so that it forms a dangerous weapon, and the wound inflicted by it is said to be venomous; but this, perhaps, greatly depends on the liability of persons in warm climates to tetanus or locked jaw from penetrating wounds. They live chiefly on vegetable food, especially seeds. Their flesh is very fat, and much used as food; but that of some species, as the Shals (*Synodontes*) of Senegal, is reputed to be dangerous. The skin of some of the genera, as the Callichtes (*Callichtes*), is covered with four rows of large imbricated scales, which protect the body, like scale-armour; and others, as the Loricaria (*Loricariæ*), have the body entirely covered with a hard coat, formed of angular scales.

The Salmons (*Salmonidæ*) have, like most of the

*Siluri*, an adipose, hinder dorsal fin, but the body is covered with regular scales. They principally ascend rivers to spawn. They are voracious, and prey on insects and small animals. This family has been divided into several genera, according to the form and presence of the teeth, and the position of the fins.

CASES 5 and 6. The Herrings (*Clupeidæ*) have a scaly body like the Salmon, but no adipose dorsal fin, and their upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillary, and on the sides by the maxillary bones.

With the Herrings are placed the Bony Pike (*Lepisosteus*), which has many of the characters of the Pike, with the structure of the head of the Herring. The body is covered with a case formed of very hard square scales, and the two outer rays of the tail and of the other fins, are fringed with similar scales. They live in the warm parts of South America, and afford good food.

The second division of this order contains those fishes whose ventral fins lie immediately under the pectorals. It contains three families, distinguished by the shape of the body.

The Cod-Fish (*Gadidæ*) have a lance-shaped body, covered with small scales. The head is without scales, and the back has generally two or three dorsal fins; the ventral fins are always slender. They generally live in the seas of cold and temperate climates, and by their abundance are important as objects of commerce. They are divided into several genera, according to the number of the fins. The true Cod (*Morrhua*) has three dorsal fins and a small beard; the Coal-Fish (*Merlangus*) has also three dorsal fins, but no beard; while the Stock-Fish (*Merluccias*) has only two dorsal and one anal fin. The Ling (*Lota*) differs from the latter in having a beard, while the Torsk (*Brosmius*) has only a single long dorsal fin.

The Flat-Fish (*Pleuronectidæ*) are peculiar amongst all the vertebrated animals, in having both eyes placed on one side of the head, which side is always uppermost when the fish swims, and strongly coloured, whilst the other is white. The body is compressed, fringed above by a long dorsal, and below by an anal fin. They live constantly in shallow water, near the shore. They are liable to varieties;

sometimes both the upper and under side are dark-coloured, and at others both are pale rosy white. When both the sides are brown, the fins are interrupted over the forehead, and the eyes are placed one on each side of the head of the fish. These fish have been divided into several genera, according to the length of the dorsal, and the distinctness of the pectoral fins. Some, as the Zebra Sole (*Plagusia*), are entirely without pectoral fins, and have the anal, caudal, and dorsal united into one.

The third family of this division are the Suckers (*Cyclopteridæ*), so called from the pectoral fins being united together into a disc, by which they attach themselves to marine bodies. Their skin is slimy and naked, or with hard grains embedded in it. The pectoral fins are large. They live in shallow water, near coasts, and swim with great vivacity.

The Remoræ (*Echeneisidæ*) form the last family of the soft-finned, subbrachian fishes. They are known by the top of the head being flattened, and furnished with transverse series of cartilaginous plates, (somewhat similar to the plates under the toes of the Gecko,) by which these fish attach themselves to ships, rocks, and marine bodies.

The second group of soft-finned fish consists of those which have no ventral fins (*Apoda*). The first family of these are the Eels (*Murænidæ*), which have a long slender body, covered with small scales sunk into a thick slimy skin. Their gill-flaps are small, surrounded by the gill-rays, and covered with the skin, leaving merely a small tubular opening for the emission of the water. This structure enables the fish to live a long time out of water. They have been divided into several genera, according to the teeth and the proportion of the fins. In most of the species, the dorsal and anal fins are long and united together; in others they are short and quite separate (*Moringua*); and in some they are entirely wanting. In one genus (*Synbranchus*), the gill-flaps only open by a single aperture in the under side of the neck.

The Ophidium (*Ophidium*) is very like the Eel, but its body is more compressed, and the gill-flap, formed as in the generality of fish, has a wide opening beneath. The rays of the dorsal fin are simple.

The Gymnoti (*Gymnotidæ*) have the gill-flap covered with a membrane, like the Eels; but this membrane is open behind the pectoral fins. These fishes have no dorsal, but a long anal fin. In some the body is eel-shaped and naked, as in the electric Gymnotus (*Gymnotus electricus*).

In the Carapi (*Carapi*) the body is compressed and covered with scales. The Gymnarchi (*Gymnarchi*) differ from the Carapi, merely in having a long dorsal, and no anal fin.

The Morris (*Leptocephalus*) is very peculiar for the exceeding thinness of its body, which resembles a riband, and is nearly as transparent as glass; its fins are scarcely visible, and its intestines occupy merely a very narrow line along the lower edge of the body.

The Launces (*Ammodytes*) have elongated, compressed bodies, covered with scales placed in transverse series, and the dorsal, caudal and anal fin separate from each other. The jaws are acute and extensile: they bury in the sand and live on the worms which they find in it.

The Pipe Fish (*Syngnathidæ*) form the next group. They have the jaws, and the fibrous, bony skeleton of other fishes, but their gills are divided into little tufts, placed by pairs on the bony branchial arches, instead of being formed of regular, pectinated plates. Their body is also covered with shields, which give it an angular appearance. In the true Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus*) the mouth is situated at the end of a tubular beak. The eggs in some species are hatched in a sort of bag, formed by a puffing up of the skin under the abdomen, or at the base of the tail, which splits asunder to allow the escape of the young. Many of the species are straight, but some contract after death, so as to form a grotesque resemblance to a horse in miniature, whence they are called Sea Horses (*Hippocampi*). The Pegasi (*Pegasus*) differ from them by the mouth being placed at the base of a prominent muzzle. The ventral fin of some of the species of this genus is very large and expanded, whence their name.

The following fishes differ from all the former by the jaws being formed of the maxillary and intermaxillary bones united together into one body; and by the palatine arch being connected with the cranium by a suture,

and consequently immoveable. Their skeleton is soft, but fibrous.

CASES 7 and 8. The first of these, the Gymnodontes, have the jaws shaped like the beak of a parrot, and composed of parallel laminæ united together. They live on crustacea, shells, and sea-weeds, and their flesh, which has usually a musky odour, is said to be deleterious at particular seasons. Several of these fishes have the faculty of dilating their stomach with air, giving the body the appearance of a balloon. When this takes place they float along the surface of the water, in an inverted position. The Diodons (*Diodon*) have both jaws undivided, and the skin armed with large spines. The skin of some species of this genus is said to be used as a kind of helmet by the natives of the north-west coast of America. The Tetrodons (*Tetraodon*), have the jaws divided in the centre by a perpendicular suture, and the skin covered with small, slightly prominent spines. The Triodons (*Triodon*), have the skin of the Tetrodons, but the upper jaw alone is divided, so that they appear to have three teeth.

The Moon Fish, or Molæ (*Orthogoriscus*), have the same kind of jaws as the Diodons, but the body is compressed and without spines, and not susceptible of being inflated, and the tail is so short and high, that they have the appearance of being merely the head of a larger fish.

The File Fishes (*Balistidæ*) have their jaws armed with a small number of distinct teeth; their skin is hard, and their head produced, ending in a small mouth. They are divided into several genera, according to the structure of their outer covering. The true File Fish (*Balistes*) has a compressed body, covered with hard scales, and the first dorsal fin has spinous rays; its colours are brilliant, but its flesh is said to be unwholesome. It is chiefly found in the Torrid Zone, living upon sea-weeds. Others, as the Unicorn File Fish (*Monacanthus*), have the skin covered with small, hairy scales, and the first dorsal fin has only one spine. The Three-spined File Fish (*Triacanthus*) has a silvery skin covered with small scales, and a ventral fin, consisting of a single spine, on each side.

The Trunk Fish (*Ostracion*) has the same elongated

form as the Three-spined File Fish, and the body covered with an inflexible case, formed of regular bony compartments. It has a very large liver, which yields a considerable quantity of oil; but very little flesh. The body is often armed with spines, and according to its form, and the position of the latter, the species have been distinguished.

The cartilaginous fishes are entirely without any maxillary or intermaxillary bones, their teeth being inserted on the palate and vomer. Their skeleton is essentially cartilaginous, the calcareous matter being deposited in the cartilage, in a granular form, and not in threads or filaments; their skull is composed of a single piece, without any suture.

The Sturgeons (*Acipenser*) have the gill-flap open like the other fishes. Their body is protected by bony plates implanted in the skin, and arranged in longitudinal rows; their mouth is small, destitute of teeth, and placed at the base of an elongated muzzle. They ascend large rivers to spawn, and furnish one of the most profitable fisheries. Their flesh is excellent; their roe, dried and salted, forms caviar, and their swimming bladder, merely washed and dried, is the common isinglass of commerce.

The Spatulariæ (*Polyodon*) have a free gill-flap, like the Sturgeons, but their beak is long and spatula-shaped, and the mouth large and armed with teeth.

The Chimæræ (*Chimæra*) have great affinity to the Sharks both in external form and the position of their fins, but their gill cavity opens externally by a single hole on each side, and is covered by the rudiments of a gill-flap. Between their eyes they have a fleshy process ending in a group of small spines. They lay very large eggs, with a coriaceous shell, of an ovate-lanceolate shape.

All the other cartilaginous fishes have their gills adherent to the outer side of the gill cavity, allowing the water to escape through a series of holes between each gill.

In most of these, as the Sharks and Rays (*Squalidæ*), the gills are laminar. The fish are furnished with large pectoral and ventral fins; and the mouth, which is usually placed under the end of the muzzle, is armed with teeth.

The Sharks (*Squalus*) are distinguished by their elongated form, and large, fleshy tail, and by the gill aperture being placed on the side of the neck. Many of them are

viviparous ; others produce eggs inclosed in a hard, horny shell. They have been divided into several genera, according to the form of the nostrils, the position of the fins, and the absence or presence of the aperture behind the eyes. Some, as the Cestrations and Spine Sharks, have a large bony spine in the front of the dorsal fin.

The Hammer-headed Shark (*Zygæna*) is peculiar for the head being flattened, truncated in front, and extended horizontally on the sides, so as to resemble a hammer.

The Sea Angels (*Squatina*) have a depressed body, and the mouth placed at the end, and not beneath the muzzle.

The Saw Fish (*Pristis*) have with the long body of the sharks, the branchial opening below, and the muzzle produced into a long blade armed on the sides with implanted bony spines. This instrument, whence they derive their name, is so powerful, that they do not fear to attack the largest cetaceous animals.

The Rays (*Raiidæ*) are known by their flattened bodies, by their large fleshy and expanded pectoral fins, united in front to the muzzle, and behind to the ventral fin and the spine. The mouth of most of them is armed with tubercular teeth placed in close quincunx order on the maxillæ. Their eggs have a brown coriaceous shell, of a quadrangular form, with the angles prolonged into points. The tail of some, as the Rhinobates (*Rhinobatus*) and Rhine (*Rhina*), is thick, like hose of the sharks ; in others, as the true Ray (*Raia*), it is slender, and often armed by small spines. In the Sting Ray (*Trygon*) it is very long and slender, and armed with a long bony spine, serrated on both its edges. The teeth and caudal spines of these fishes are often found in a fossil state, when the former have been called palates.

The Sea Eagles (*Myliobatis*) have a long tail like the Sting Rays, but their pectoral fins are very broad, so that they in some measure resemble a bird of prey with its wings extended. The teeth of the Sea Eagle are large flat plates, arranged in a tessellated form.

The Cephalopteræ (*Cephaloptera*) very much resemble the Sea Eagles, but their head is truncated in front, and the anterior edge of the pectoral fin expanded like two horns.

The Electric Ray (*Torpedo*) is peculiar for its fiddle-shaped body.

The last family of fishes is that of the lampreys (*Petromyzidæ*), whose skeleton is the most imperfect of all the vertebrated animals. Their body is long, slender, and cylindrical, ending in a circular mouth, and destitute of pectoral and ventral fins. The true Lamprey (*Petromyzon*) has seven branchial openings, whence their vulgar name Seven Eyes, and the skin under the tail forms a kind of fin. Their mouth is armed with teeth.

The Gastrobranchus (*Gastrobranchus*) differs from the Lamprey, by the tongue only being armed with teeth, like the Lobworms. These animals emit such a quantity of mucus through the pores of the lateral lines, that it converts the water in which it is placed into a jelly.

CASES No. 9—23 contain Fish preserved in spirits.

The Table Cases in the centre of the room contain the continuation of the collection of Radiated animals, arranged according to De Blainville\*. All the Sea Jellies, (*Arachnodermata*), except Velella and Porpita, (Case 1,) being soft, and destitute of any hard part, are incapable of being preserved in a dry state.

The stellated corals, which the Zoanthariæ, or Animal Flowers form, to protect their soft and delicate bodies, are generally attached to marine substances, but some of the naked species have the power of locomotion.

The Sea Anemones, the Lucernariæ, and the common fresh-water Polypus are naked, soft and very contractile, and for that reason cannot be preserved in a dry state,—consequently they form no part of this collection.

The Zoanthi resemble the preceding, but the body is protected by a hard, coriaceous case into which it contracts when at rest. Most of these sheaths are united together by a common base, varying in form in the different genera.

Most of the Zoanthariæ form a calcareous covering, called coral, into which they can withdraw themselves from external danger. This coral consists of a congeries of cells, the habitations of the animals, which are formed of laminæ radiating from a centre, so as to give the cavity a stelliform appearance. Corals are generally attached to marine bodies during the whole of their growth, but some few, as the Sea Mushroom (*Fungia*), and the Sea Slug

\* Dict. des Sc. Nat. Art. Zoophytes.

(*Polyphyllia*), only when young, and by a short stem; as the coral enlarges, the crown separates from the stem by a natural absorption, and, at length, is left quite free.

The reefs and islands, which are constantly forming in certain seas, especially the Pacific Ocean, are the work of the minute animals which inhabit these kinds of coral.

Table Case No. 1, contains the following genera, belonging to the class Zoantharia:—*Cyclolites*, and *Fungia*.

No. 2. *Polyphyllia*—*Turbinolia*—*Caryophyllia*—*Sarcinula*—*Catenipora*—*Dendrophyllia*, and *Lobophyllia*.

No. 3. *Meandrina*\* and *Agaricia*—a portion of the latter are in No. 4.

No. 4. *Tridacophyllia*—*Monticularia*—and *Pavonia*.

No. 5. *Astræa*, and *Echinastræa*.

No. 6. *Oculina*—*Dentipora*—*Astreopora*, and *Gemmipora*.

No. 7 and part of 8, *Madrepora*.

No. 8. *Palmipora*—*Heliopora*—*Alveopora*—*Goniopora*—*Porites*—*Seriatopora*—*Pocillopora*, and *Anthopora* (*Gray*).

The animals of the class Polyparia, differ from the Sea Anemones, and the Zoanthi, by the mouth being provided with only a single series of long tentacula, by the body being more slender, and by the cells which they form being quite simple, or without any radiating laminæ.

The genera belonging to the class Polyparia are distributed as follows:—

Table Case No. 9, contains the genera, *Alveolites*—*Fron dipora*—*Lichenopora*—*Polytrema*—*Orbitolites*—*Marginopora*—*Distichopora*—*Hornera*—*Idmonea*—*Cricopora*—*Obelia*—*Tubulipora*—*Myriapora*—*Eschara*—*Adeone*—*Mesenteripora*—*Retepora*—*Ovulites*—*Cellepora*—*Berenicea*—*Discopora*—*Membranipora*, and *Lunulites*.

No. 10. *Electra*—*Flustra*—*Elzerina*—*Pherusa*†—*Cel laria*—*Canda*—*Caberea*—*Tricellaria*—*Achamarchis*—*Bicellaria*—*Crisia*—*Gemicellaria*—*Unicellaria*—*Catenicella*—*Menipæa*—*Alecto*—*Anguinaria*—*Tibiana*—*Neomeris*—

\* On a Table, in front of the middle window, is a remarkably fine specimen of the *Meandrina cerebriformis*, from Bermuda, presented by the late Dr. Jarvis, of Margate.

† The Museum does not possess specimens of the genera printed in italics.

Tubularia—Coryna—Campanularia—Laomedea—Seriolaria—Plumularia, and Sertularia.

No. 11. Biseriaria—*Idia*—Dynamena—Tuliparia—Antennularia—Cymodocea—Salacia—Thoa—*Entalaphora*—*Cristatella*—*Plumatella*—*Alcyonella*.

The true Zoophytes, are so called from the general resemblance which their corals bear to plants: some of them form a horny, and others a calcareous coral. They constitute the class Zoophytaria of De Blainville, and are contained in the Table Cases, Nos. 11—16.

No. 11 (continued). Cuscutaria—*Telesto*—*Cornularia*—*Clavularia*—Tubipora—Corallium—Isis, and part of Melitœa.

No. 12. Melitœa, and part of Gorgonia.

No. 13. Gorgonia.

No. 14. Gorgonia—Eunicea, and Funiculina.

No. 15. Plexaura—Muricea, and Antipathes.

No. 16. Antipathes—Cirripathes—*Hyalonema*\*, (Gray)—*Virgularia*—*Pavonaria*—*Pennatula*—*Veretillum*—*Renilla*—*Briareum*—*Lobularia*—*Ammothea*—*Xenia*—*Neptœa*—*Anthelia*—*Alcyonium*—*Cydonium*—*Pulmonellum*—*Massarium*—*Cliona*.

The sponges resemble the corals of the last family in various particulars, but their animal nature is not distinctly made out; those found in collections are merely the skeletons of the living mass, entirely destitute of the gelatinous portion which constitutes the animal, if it be really of that nature. Some naturalists have considered these skeletons, or Sponges, as analogous to the stems of Antipathes, or Black Coral, and consequently the axes of zoophytes; and have fancied that, when alive, they were covered like the Antipathes, with a perishable crust, in which they supposed the polypes to be situated. But recent observations on them in their living state have not verified this theory; for they have been found to be entirely destitute of any polypi, and mere living masses, covered with a gelatinous

\* The axis of this extraordinary production, which Mr. Gray has named *Hyalonema*, or *Glass Rope*, is formed of numerous transparent siliceous fibres, slightly twisted together so as to look like a rope of spun glass; the fibres appear to be somewhat similar to the calcareous spicula of the *Pennatula*. These corals are found with their tapering base inserted in a sponge, on the coast of Japan. No animal, hitherto discovered, except the inhabitant of this curious and beautiful substance, is known to secrete pure silica.

coat, and absorbing water through the small pores spread over their surface, and emitting it by the larger scattered holes called oscula; and though the fibres of many of the sponges greatly resemble the axes of the Gorgoniæ, in their chemical composition and organic structure, they nevertheless cannot be confidently pronounced to belong to the animal, rather than to the vegetable kingdom. The sponges are contained in the Table Cases, Nos. 17—21.

ON THE WALLS OVER THE CASES ROUND THE ROOM, are placed a series of the horns of mammalia belonging to the family Bovidæ. Amongst them are

The Arnee (*Bos Arne*) of India; the African Buffalo; the Gour (*Bos Gour*) of India; the Musk Ox (*Bos Moschatus*), and some Horns of domestic cattle. Amongst the latter is a pair of horns of the African Ox of very large size, but exceedingly light, the core being very cellular; the Ibex (*Capra Ibex*), from Egypt; the Wild Goat; the Jemlah Goat; varieties of Sheep, especially the Four Horned Sheep; the Koba (*Antilope Senegalensis*), from the interior of Africa; the Gazelle (*Antilope Dorcas*); Indian Antelope (*Antilope Cervicapra*); Saiga (*Antilope Saiga*); Impoofu; Caffrarian Oryx; Roan Antelope; Blue-faced Antelope; White-faced Antelope, &c.

BETWEEN THE WINDOWS are the Spike of a large Saw-Fish, and a large Rhinobates, from India; and, on the SIDES of the DOOR, a Shark, and a large specimen of a Torpedo, found on the coast of England.

Over the CASES 9—12, on the right hand of the fire-place, is a fine specimen of the *Tetrapturus Herschellii*, Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope. The Tetrapturi differ from the Common Sword Fish (*Xiphias*) by having ventral fins, and two small crests, parallel to one another, on each side of the tail; whilst the Xiphix have no ventral fin, and only one caudal crest.

#### TWELFTH ROOM.

In this apartment are the collections of British Birds, arranged according to Jenyns (*Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*, Cambridge, 1835, 8vo); British Shells; a small collection of Birds' Eggs, and two tables with cards containing a series of the External Organs of Insects,

illustrative of the characters of the principal groups: this collection is in progress.

CASES 1 to 7 contain the first Order, RAPTORES, which are characterized by their strong bills, covered with a cere at the base, and hooked at the end; their legs are strong, and their toes are armed with sharp claws. Cases 1—3, the family of Falcons (*Falconidæ*), as the Eagles (*Aquila*), with their long bills, Fishing Eagles (*Haliaëtus*), and the Osprey (*Pandion*). The latter is peculiar for having the under sides of the claws rounded like the upper. The Noble Falcons (*Falcon*), Case 4, are characterized by their short bills, with a deep notch near the tip of the upper mandible. This genus includes all the birds that are used in Falconry. The Sparrow-Hawks (*Accipiter*), Case 5, have the same short bills as the Falcons, but without the notch, and their legs are slender and shielded as the Goshawks and the Sparrow-Hawk; the Kites (*Milvus*) are peculiar for their weak bills, and long forked tails; lastly, the Buzzards (*Buteo*), Cases 6 and 7, have long wings and a square tail; as the Common Buzzard, the Honey Buzzard (*Pernis*), and the Hen Hurrier (*Circus*). The latter have some resemblance to Owls. All these birds vary greatly in the colour of their plumage before they arrive at the adult state. The females are generally one-third larger than the males; their eggs usually white and spotless.

The Owls (*Strigidæ*), or Nocturnal Birds of Prey, have large heads, and their eyes surrounded with a circle of radiating feathers. Their plumage is very soft, their ears large, and placed just at the back of the disk of feathers which surrounds their eyes, and this development of the organs of hearing probably compensates for the imperfection of their sight, at least in full daylight. The Owls, Case 8, have been divided into many genera, as the Eagle Owls (*Bubo*), Short-horned Owls (*Otus*), the Earless Owls (*Strix*, *Syrnia*, and *Noctua*). The species of the last genus are said to fly much more by day than the rest of the Owls, and the disk of feathers round their eyes is not so distinctly marked as in the other genera.

CASES 9—15, contain the Perching Birds, INSESSORES: they are generally smaller than the Raptores, their bills are weaker, and their claws slender and acute; like them, they have the hind toes articulated on the same plane with the front ones, which enables them to grasp the perch with

ease and security. They are separated into three divisions, according to the form of the bill, each division containing several families and genera.

The first division comprehends the Toothed Billed Birds (*Dentirostres*), which, like the Noble Birds of Prey, have a notch on each side of the tip of the upper mandible. Their gape is often armed with bristles. They generally live on insects, worms, &c. The Butcher Birds (*Lanius*), have a strong compressed bill; they are the most carnivorous of the family, for the larger species frequently kill small or weak birds, and sticking them on thorns, pull them to pieces.

The Fly-Catchers (*Muscicapa*), are known at first sight by their broad depressed beaks, and the strong bristles on each side of the gape. These birds live on insects, which they generally catch on the wing. The Thrushes (*Merulidæ*) have rather strong slender beaks, as the Dipper, or Water Ouzel (*Cinclus*), Case No. 10, which chiefly lives on the banks of rapid rivers in mountainous parts of the country, where they may be often seen flying down and diving under the stream in search of their food. The Thrushes (*Turdus*) are in the same Case, and the Orioles (*Oriolus*); the latter, which are peculiar for the brilliant golden colour of their plumage, are only occasional visitants to this country.

The family of Warblers (*Sylviadæ*), Cases Nos. 11 and 12, have rather long but slender, weak bills.

This family contains many genera and sub-genera, as the Accentor (*Accentor*), the Warblers (*Sylvia*), the Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus*), the Crested Wrens (*Regulus*), and the Wagtails (*Motacilla*); the Pipits (*Anthus*), which have much the appearance of Larks, but a more slender bill, and live chiefly on insects, like the rest of this family; the Wheat Ears (*Saxicola*), and Titmice (*Parus*), amongst which is to be seen the Long-tailed Titmouse, or as it is commonly called, the Bottle Tit, because it forms a beautiful oval nest, arched over at the top, and having only a small hole in the sides; it is constructed principally of moss and wool, and studded externally with Lichens. Like the rest of the Titmice, these birds have a numerous brood, and the young of this species, unlike most other birds, follow their parent until the ensuing spring. The Bearded Titmouse (*Calamophilus*), lives in fenny places, and builds its nest near the ground amongst reeds.

But one genus of the family of the Chatterers (*Ampe- lidæ*), (same Cases,) is found in Britain; it is called the Wax Wing (*Bombycilla*), because it has a hard appendage at the end of each of the secondaries of the wing, which have a great resemblance to a drop of sealing-wax. They chiefly feed on berries, and only rarely visit this country.

The Conirostral Birds (*Conirostres*) have a strong conical bill. They are divided into three families. The Finches (*Fringillidæ*), Cases Nos. 11 and 12, have short conical bills, and generally feed on seeds or fruits, as the Larks (*Alauda*), which have a long, straight claw.

The Buntings (*Emberiza*), have a narrow upper jaw, furnished with a hard knob in the centre of the palate. Case No. 13, the Finches (*Fringilla*), the Bullfinches (*Pyrrhula*), and the Cross beaks (*Loxia*).

The Starlings (*Sturnidæ*), Case No. 14, have a longer beak, somewhat like the Thrushes, but more conical, as the Starling (*Sturnus*), and the Pastor (*Pastor*); they both live principally on insects and worms.

The Crows (*Corvidæ*), Cases Nos. 13 and 14, are generally of a larger size, and have the base of their bills covered with rigid, hair-like feathers, as the Chough (*Fregilus*), the Crow (*Corvus*), the Jay (*Garrulus*), Case No. 14, and the Nut-cracker (*Nucifraga*).

The third group, or the Scansorial Birds (*Scansores*), have short feet, fitted for climbing; they consist of three families.

The Woodpeckers (*Picidæ*), Case No. 15, have a straight robust bill, and the toes placed in pairs, two before and two behind; as the Woodpecker (*Picus*), and the Wry-neck (*Yunx*).

The Creepers (*Certhiadæ*), in the same Case, on the contrary, have the toes placed as in the majority of perching birds, and a slender bill; as the Creeper (*Certhia*), Wren (*Troglodytes*), the Hoopoe (*Upupa*), and the Nut-hatch (*Sitta*).

The family of Cuckoos (*Cuculidæ*), in this Case, have the same kind of feet as the Woodpeckers, but the bill is more or less curved; as the Cuckoo (*Cuculus*), and the *Coccyzus*.

Lastly. The FISSIROSTRAL Birds (FISSIROSTRES), in

the same Case, have a broad bill with a wide gape, long wing, and short weak legs.

The Bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*), have elongated, rather strong bills; as the Roller (*Coracias*), and the Bee-eaters (*Meropis*).

The Kingfishers (*Halcionidæ*), of which only one species is known in this country, have a long four-sided beak, and their toes united at the base.

The two remaining families have very short weak bills, and a very wide gape, which enables them to catch the insects on which they feed whilst on the wing; as Swallows (*Hirundinidæ*), which fly by day, viz. the true Swallows (*Hirundo*), and Swifts (*Cypselus*), and the Goat-suckers (*Caprimulgus*), which only fly in the evening; the last have the soft feathers, and much of the habits of the Owl.

The third order, or Rasorial Birds (*Rasores*), have long muscular legs, well adapted to walking, short wings, and blunt claws. They live chiefly on the ground, and are divided into four families.

The family of Pigeons (*Columbidæ*), Cases Nos. 16 and 17, consists of only one genus (*Columba*); their feet and tail are formed like the perching birds, but the base of the upper mandible is covered with a soft, tumid membrane, in which the nostril is pierced.

The Pheasants (*Phasianidæ*), have the tarsi usually armed with spurs, and the head more or less naked; as the Pheasant (*Phasianus*).

The Grouse (*Tetraonidæ*), have most of the characters of the preceding group, but their tail is short, and head less naked; as the Grouse (*Tetrao*), and the Partridge (*Perdix*).

The Ostriches (*Struthionidæ*), of which we have only one representative in this country, the Bustard (*Otis*), are peculiar for having long legs without spurs, and short wings.

The WADING Birds (*Grallatores*) have long slender legs, and the lower part of the thigh naked. They are divided into five families.

The Plovers (*Charadriidæ*), Cases Nos. 18 and 19, have short bills and moderate legs, and generally only three toes, all directed forwards; rarely the rudiment of a fourth toe. They usually inhabit sandy places, and run very fast; as the Courser (*Cursorius*), Plover (*Charadrius*), Lapwing

(*Vanellus*), Turnstone (*Strepsilas*), Sanderling (*Calidris*), and Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus*).

The Herons (*Ardeidæ*), Cases Nos. 18 and 19, have the bill and legs long, and the hind toes, which are also elongated, are placed nearly on a level with the others. They are the largest birds of this order; as the Heron (*Ardea*), the Stork (*Ciconia*), the Spoonbill (*Platalea*), and the Ibis (*Ibis*).

Cases Nos. 20 and 21. The Snipes (*Scolopacidæ*), are small birds, with long slender bills, and an elevated hind toe. They generally live in marshy places, or on the sea-shore and feed on worms; as the Curlew (*Numenius*), Sandpiper (*Totanus*), the Avocet (*Recurvirostra*), the Godwit (*Totanus*), the Snipe (*Scolopax*), Case No. 22, the Dunlin (*Tringa*), the Lobe Foot (*Lobipes*), Cases Nos. 23 and 24, and the Phalarope (*Phalaropus*).

The Rails (*Rallidæ*), are known by their shorter legs and long toes, often fringed on the sides, and by the compressed form of their body; as the Pratincole (*Glareola*), Rail (*Rallus*), Corn Crake (*Crex*), Gallinule, or Water Hen (*Gallinula*), and the Coot (*Fulica*).

The last order, or Natatorial Birds (*Natatores*), have short legs placed on the hinder part of the body, and the toes united by a web. It includes several families; viz. the Ducks (*Anatidæ*), Cases No. 25—31, which have the edge of the jaws furnished with a series of plates, through which they filter the water, and thus separate their food; as the Goose (*Anser*), Swan (*Cygnus*), Shieldrake (*Tadorna*), Duck (*Anas*), Widgeon (*Mareca*), Eider Duck (*Somateria*), Scoter (*Oidemia*), Pochard (*Fuligula*), Garrot (*Clangula*), Hareld (*Harelda*), Cases Nos. 32—34, and Merganser (*Mergus*).

The Divers (*Colymbidæ*), have the legs set very far back, the bills compressed, and the hind toes free; as the Grebes (*Podiceps*), which have a silky plumage, and the toes separated from each other by a deep notch; and the Divers (*Colymbus*), with the toes entirely webbed.

The family of Auks (*Alcidæ*), Case No. 34, have, like the Divers, very short wings, and the legs placed far behind the centre of the body, which enables them to stand nearly erect, but they have only three toes, all united by a web; as the Guillemot (*Uria*), the Rotche (*Mergulus*), Puffin

(*Fratercula*), and the Auk (*Alca*). Cases Nos. 35—38.

The Pelicans (*Pelicanidæ*) have, on the contrary, long and powerful wings, very short legs, and four toes, all united by a continuous web; as the Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax*), and the Gannet (*Sula*).

The Gulls (*Laridæ*), Cases Nos. 39—42, have equally long wings, but the hind toe is free, and sometimes very short and rudimentary; as the Terns (*Sterna*), the Gulls (*Larus*), the Skua (*Lestris*), and the Petrel (*Procellaria*).

CASES 19—22. These two tables contain a small collection of Birds' Eggs, chiefly British, arranged and named according to Temminck.—The following Eggs are in the Tables. FALCO. Hobby—Kestrel—Golden Eagle—Sparrow-Hawk—Kite—Buzzard—Harpy. STRIX. Brown Owl—White Owl. CORVUS. Raven—Carrion Crow—Hooded Crow—Rook—Jackdaw—Magpie—Jay. PYRRHOCORAX. Red-legged Crow. STURNUS. Starling. LANIUS. Great cinereous Shrike—Wood-chat—Red-backed Shrike. MUSCICAPA. Spotted Fly-catcher—Pied Fly-catcher. TURDUS. Missel Thrush—Song Thrush—Blackbird. CINCLUS. Water Ouzel. SYLVIA. Grasshopper Warbler—Sedge Warbler—Reed Wren—Nightingale—Blackcap—Pettychaps—White Throat—Babbling Warbler—Dartford Warbler—Redbreast—Redstart—Lesser Pettychaps—Wood Wren—Yellow Wren—Golden crested Wren—Wren. SAXICOLA. Wheat-ear—Whinchat—Stonechat. ACCENTOR. Hedge Sparrow. MOTACILLA. White Wagtail—Grey Wagtail—Yellow Wagtail. ANTHUS. Meadow Lark—Titlark—Field Lark—Dusky Lark. ALAUDA. Sky Lark—Wood Lark—Crested Lark. PARUS. Great Titmouse—Colemouse—Blue Titmouse—Blackcap Titmouse—Long-tailed Titmouse. EMBERIZA. Yellow Bunting—Common Bunting—Reed Bunting—Cirl Bunting. PYRRHULA. Bullfinch. FRINGILLA. Greenfinch—House Sparrow—Mountain Finch—Chaffinch—Common Linnet—Redpole—Goldfinch—Canary. PICUS. Green Woodpecker—Great spotted Woodpecker—Lesser spotted Woodpecker. YUNX. Wryneck. SITTA. Nuthatch. CERTHIA. Common Creeper. ALCEDO. King's-fisher. HIRUNDO. Chimney Swallow—

Martin—Sand Martin. CYPSELUS. White-bellied Swift—Swift. CAPRIMULGUS. Goat-sucker. COLUMBA. Ring Pigeon—Stock Dove—Turtle Dove. PHASIANUS. Common Pheasant—Gold Pheasant—Pencilled Pheasant. TETRAO. Black Grouse—Ptarmigan. PERDIX. Partridge—Quail. OTIS. Bustard. ŒDICNEMUS. Thick-kneed Bustard. HÆMATOPUS. Oyster-catcher. CHARADRIUS. Ringed Plover. VANELLUS. Lapwing. STREPSILAS. Turnstone. CICONIA. White Stork. ARDEA. Heron—Purple Heron. RECURVIROSTRA. Avoset. PLATALEA. Spoonbill. NUMENIUS. Curlew. TRINGA. Dunlin—Selninger Sandpiper—Knot—Reeve. TOTANUS. Red-shank—Common Sandpiper—Greenshank. LIMOSA. Godwit. SCOLOPAX. Snipe. GALLINULA. Crake Gallinule—Spotted Gallinule—Common Gallinule. FULICA. Coot. PHALAROPUS. Red Phalarope. PODICEPS. Crested Grebe—Little Grebe. STERNA. Sandwich Tern—Greater Tern—Black Tern—Lesser Tern. LARUS. Black-backed Gull—Silvery Gull—Herring Gull—Common Gull—Kittiwake—Red-legged Gull. LESTRIS. Skua Gull—Arctic Gull. PROCELLARIA. Fulmar Petrel—Stormy Petrel. DIOMEDEA. Albatross. ANAS. Grey-lag Goose—Bean Goose—Wild Swan—Shieldrake—Wild Duck—Shoveler—Eider Duck—King Duck—Long-tailed Duck. CARBO. Cormorant—Shag—Crested Shag. SULA. Gannet. COLYMBUS. Northern Diver—Red-throated Diver. URIA. Foolish Guillemot—Black Guillemot. ALCA. Razor Bill—Great Auk.

The double Table Cases in this Room contain the Collection of British Shells, and clay models of some of the larger molluscous animals.

CASE I. The first part of the case contains some of the more solid substances found in the bodies of certain Cephalopodous Mollusca,—as the shell of the Sepia, or Cuttle-fish—the horny laminæ of the Loligo and Sepiola, commonly called Sea-pens; together with specimens of the jaws of those animals, (resembling in form, a parrot's bill,) and of the cartilaginous rings by means of which the muscular disks on their arms are extended. Following these are the minute shells, which, from their being formed of numerous chambers, have been generally associated with the *Nautili*, but they differ essentially from them in their

construction, which consists of a number of cells piled one on the other; and in having no terminal cavity for the reception of the body of the animal.

The remainder of the Table is occupied by the shells of those Mollusca which live on animal food, and have their branchiæ placed on the internal part of the mantle, over the front of the back of the neck.

These shells are always provided with a canal in front of the mouth, which covers the syphon of the mantle, as in the Pelican's foot (*Aporrhais*) and the various species of *Murices* and *Buccina*. The larger species are used as food by the natives of the sea-coast, and by the fishermen as bait. In Scotland the shell of the large *Fusus despectus* is used as a lamp. The animal of *Purpura Lapillus* yields a beautiful purple colour, which has been considered as the Tyrian dye of the ancients; but there is little doubt that this colour was obtained from various species. The eggs of these animals are contained in coriaceous cases, and the cases of the *Buccinum undatum*, and *Fusus despectus* have been mistaken for the eggs of the oyster, and called *oyster-spat*. This error is the more remarkable, as oysters are viviparous, the young being found in the branchiæ of the parent in the month of July: the egg of *Purpura Lapillus* has, by a similar error, been described as a species of *Tubularia*. All these egg-cases are in the collection; they contain many eggs, of which only a few gradually enlarge and come to perfection.

The larger species of the preceding shells are extremely apt to vary according to the roughness or smoothness of the sea they live in; thus, some of the common *Whelks* are thick and rugose, others very thin, even, and finely coloured. Rarely the whorls of these shells turn contrary to the common direction, from left to right, and sometimes when the shell has been injured in its growth, the succeeding whorls are turned out of their usual course, and the shell becomes very much elongated. Most of the specimens of *Fusus despectus* are smooth, but some are spirally keeled; the smaller species vary in a similar manner, but the differences are not so striking. The *cowries* (*Cypræa*), and the *Tear-Shell* (*Erato*), are remarkable for the young shells being very thin and exposed, whereas the adults are covered with a thick coat, deposited over their back by the

mantle, which, as the animal grows towards maturity, is spread out, so as to cover the back of the shell with two large lobes. These lobes the animal is capable of contracting into the cavity of the shell at will, by which it differs from the genus *Coriocella*, the latter having a thin earlike shell, which is embedded in the back of the mantle of the animal.

CASES 3 and 4 contain the shells of those Gasteropodous Mollusca, that have the branchiæ similar to the former, but no syphon on the front of the mantle, and consequently no canal in front of the shell. Many of them have a spiral operculum or lid, which is attached to the back of the hinder part of the animal: this operculum turns round on the apex of its spire as it increases in size.

Some have the eyes placed on short pedicles at the back of the tentacula, and the heart surrounding the rectum. They generally have a fringe on each side of their body, as the genera *Trochus*, *Monodonta*, and *Haliotis*. These have a pearly appearance on the inner surface: the two former are furnished with spiral opercula, and the latter is provided with a series of holes, by which the water is introduced into the branchiæ. The genera *Fissurella* and *Emarginula*, are not pearly, but the former has a hole near the apex, and the other in the front margin of the shell, for the passage of the water to the branchiæ, and the expulsion of the fæces. The *Neritina* are not pearly, and have no fringe, they have the operculum articulated to the pillar lip. Lastly the genus *Lottia* has a shell exactly like *Patella* in shape, while the animal very nearly resembles those of the two latter genera, except that it has only one branchia placed obliquely across the back of the neck, which is exerted when the animal walks.

Others have the eyes sessile at the base of the tentacula, and the heart separate from the rectum. This division includes the genera *Natica*, *Littorina*, *Odonostoma*, *Turritella*, *Scalaria*, *Eulima*, *Rissoa*, *Cerithium*, and *Triostoma*, all of which live in the sea, or at least in brackish water, and *Valvata*, which is found in rivulets, and is peculiar for its branchiæ being protruded beyond the shell when the animal walks, and formed of spiral plates. The other genera which live also in rivers, as *Paludina* and *Bithinia*, have the opercula

formed of concentric rings. The young of the former are born alive, being then covered with bands of cilia. Then follow the Foolsap Limpet, (*Capulus*), which is attached, by the back of its foot, to shells and other marine bodies, on which it forms a smooth disc, either by dissolving the surface, or by depositing on it a shelly plate. Lastly, succeed the genera *Velutina*, *Crepidula*, and *Calyptrea* which have no opercula. The branchiæ of the animals of the last two genera are formed of long filiform processes, placed at a very oblique angle across the back of the neck.

The larger species of these animals are eaten, and also used as bait. The eggs of some, as the *Neritæ*, are ovate, covered with a horny skin and attached to other shells, and those of the *Naticæ* have been described as a coral under the name of *Flustra arenaria*.

CASE 5 contains the shells of those animals which have their branchiæ placed on the side of their back, under a kind of lid, as the *Bulla* and *Bullæa*, which have the body divided into two portions, and no tentacula. Some of the animals are very voracious, and prey on shell-fish, for which purpose they are furnished with a gizzard covered with three shelly plates, by which they can crack the shells in the stomach, after having swallowed them whole. Others, as the *Aplysia*, have tentacula; and emit a great quantity of a purple fluid. In this Case are also the shells of those animals which have their branchiæ placed on the right side, in a groove between the body and the foot, as the *Pleurobranchus*; and lastly, those in which the branchiæ are placed along both sides on the inner edge of the mantle, as the *Patella*, which has a simple conical shell, with its apex bent toward the head of the animal, and *Chiton*, which has the body covered by a hard cartilaginous shield, into which eight valves, laid one over the other, like plate armour, are inserted.

CASES 6 and 7 contain the shells of Mollusca that breathe free air, for which purpose they are furnished with a cavity over the back of the neck, which cavity is internally lined with a quantity of vessels. Those which live on land, have cylindrical, retractile tentacula, as the Slugs (*Limax*), which have no shell or only a small internal one; the *Testacellæ*, which have a small shell on the end of the body, and the Snails (*Helix*), *Bulimus*, *Pupa*, *Clausilia*, *Succinea*, and *Vitri-na*, which have large shells, differing from each other in form.

The animals of the last two genera are so large, as scarcely to admit of their being withdrawn into their shells, and that of the last has a fleshy collar spread over the neck before the shell. Those which live in water have compressed contractile tentacula, the eyes of some, as in the genera *Auricula* or *Carychium*, being placed on the inner part, and of others, as in the genera *Lymnea*, *Physa*, *Planorbis*, and *Ancylus*, on the outer side of their base. The *Clausiliæ* and the three last-named genera have their whorls always turned to the left, and the *Ancylus* much resembles a *Patella* in shape, but has a notch in the muscular scar on the left side, where the hole is placed that leads to the lungs. *Cyclostoma* differs from all the other land mollusca, in having an operculum, and in the breathing cavity being open in front.

CASE 8 contains the Bivalve shells, the animals of which are compressed, with a variously shaped foot inclosed between the two leaved mantles, and have their two laminar branchiæ placed on each side between the mantle and the feet.

In some, the two leaves of the mantle are united together behind, and extended into more or less elongated tubes, as in the genera *Artemis*, *Cytherea*, *Venus*, and *Venerupis*; these have three teeth in each valve, and an external cartilage. *Cyprina*, *Crassina*, *Pisidium* and *Cyclas*, differ from the former, in having no syphonal inflection, bearing a thick periostracum; the two last are only found in fresh water. *Isocardia* is peculiar for its strongly incurved umbones, and very oblique teeth.

CASE 10 contains the genera *Lucina* and *Loripes*, which have an opaque white internal surface to their valves, and no syphonal scar; the former has an external and the latter an internal cartilage: also the *Solens*, *Psammobia*, and *Tellina*, which are elongated and gaping at one or both ends, the last having the hinder extremity obliquely twisted.

CASE 11 contains the genera *Cardium* and *Donax*, called also, from their shape, wedge-shells, which have only two teeth in each valve, forming a kind of cross. Then follow the bivalve shells which have no cartilage, the valves being separated from each other by means of muscles, placed over the umbones, and covered with a thin skin. In *Teredo*, this skin is simple, and the animals line the holes made by them with shelly matter, forming a tube; in the genus *Pholas*, this skin is protected by one or more shelly

plates. The Linnean conchologists considered the *Teredo* as a univalve, having mistaken the tubes for the shell of the animal; and the *Pholas* they called a multivalve shell.

CASE 12 contains the genera which have the lobes of the mantle united, and are peculiar for having the cartilage of the hinge inserted in an internal cavity, as the genera *Macra* and *Lutraria*, which are equivalve, and have cardinal teeth; *Mya*, *Corbula*, and *Pandora*, which are inequivalve; and *Anatina* and *Mygdala*, which have a peculiar piece of shell placed on the side of their cartilage. The rest of the animals of the Bivalve shells have the lobes of the mantle separate from each other all the way round, and no syphons. Some of these animals have one very large adductor muscle near the centre of the shell, as the Oysters, which are irregular and laminar, and the *Pectens*, and *Rasps*, which are regular, with a process called an ear, placed on each side of the hinge; most of these, in their young state, are attached by a beard, which passes out of the notch under the front ear of the right valve. Next follow the genera *Hinnites*, which is like the *Pectens* when young, but becomes attached and irregular in its adult state; and *Anomia*, which is peculiar for its shell being pearly, and having the right valve deeply notched near the hinge, for the passage of a cartilaginous band by means of which it is attached to rocks and shells, its own form becoming gradually moulded to the surface it rests on. Thus, if the shell is found on a *Pecten*, it is ribbed, and if on the spine of an *Echinus* or the stem of a sea-weed, it is compressed and subcylindrical. The other Bivalves have two subequal adductor muscles.

CASES 14, 15, 16 contain those shells which are found in fresh water, as the *Unios*. They are peculiar for being pearly internally, and covered with a thick hard periostracum. They often yield pearls, which are caused by a disease that induces them to deposit the matter of which the inner coat is constructed, in a more or less globular form. The species of these genera vary exceedingly in size, structure, and colour, according to the clearness, rapidity, or stillness of the water in which they are found. Those that are found in ponds are large and bright-coloured, if the water be clear; and those that live in rapid rivers are thick and dark, and often eroded at the beaks: the beaks of all are rugose and plaited when young.

CASES 17 and 18 contain the Muscles, (*Mytili*,) Horse Muscles, (*Modiola*, *Pinna*, and *Avicula*,) the animals of which are peculiar for the foot being small, and furnished with a tuft of fibres at its base in front, by which the animal fixes itself to rocks, &c. This beard, as it is called in the last genus, issues out of a groove in the front of the right valve. The Pinnæ, like the Pond Muscles, differ according to the place they inhabit. Those which live in smooth water are thin and covered with rows of small scales, while those that are found in rough water are thick and rugose.

Then follow the genera *Arca*, *Pectunculus* and *Nucula*, the animals of which have a large foot divided at the end, and the hinge formed of many interlocking teeth. In *Arca* the end of the foot forms a glutinous secretion, which at length hardens, by which the animals attach themselves to rocks, &c. and the shell is rhombic. In *Pectunculus*, the shell is orbicular, and the hinge line curved, while in *Nucula*, the hinge line is angular, with the cartilage placed in a pit at the angle.

Lastly, follow the shells of the Branchiopodous Mollusca, which have two ciliated arms, one placed on each side of the mouth. Of these, only two genera are found in Britain, viz. *Terebratula* and *Criopus*; the first is affixed by a tendon passing out through a hole in the upper valve; the latter is attached by the outer surface of its under valve.

#### THIRTEENTH ROOM.

The upright glazed CASES ROUND THE ROOM contain the general collection of Birds.

CASES 1 to 12 contain the *Raptorial* or Birds of Prey, the Accipitres of Linnæus, which constitute the first Order. They are characterized by strong feet with sharp claws, and a powerful bill, the latter covered at the base by a naked skin, or cere; their stomach is almost entirely membranous, and sternum broad, giving attachment to the muscles of their long wings. Some of them feed chiefly by day; their eyes are placed on the side of their head, and the nostrils exposed, as in the family of *Condors*, (Cases 1 and 2,) found principally in America, which have naked heads and longitudinal nostrils: as the Condor, or Great Vulture of the Andes; the Californian Vulture,

presented by Archibald Menzies, Esq.; the Turkey Buzzard of North America; and the Monk and Common Neophron from Africa.

The family of *Vultures* (Cases 2 to 4) have naked heads like the former, but their nostrils are perpendicular; as the Pondicherry Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, Fulvous Vulture, White-backed Vulture, and the Angola Vulture; these are all from the warm parts of the Old world.

The family of *Griffons*, (at the bottom of Case 4,) have rather small heads and long bills, surrounded at the base by tufts of bristles. The Bearded Vultures of the Alps and Himalaya Mountains are amongst the largest of the Raptorial Birds, and their quill feathers often more than two feet and a half long. These are probably the Rock or Condor of the Indians, the true Condor being only found in America; they are the Lämmergeier, or Vulture of the Alps.

The family of *Falcons* (Cases 5 to 12) have their heads covered with feathers, and the eyebrows prominent, giving the eye the appearance of being set deep in the head, and imparting a character to these birds, very different from that of the Vultures. The Noble Falcons are the birds used in falconry; the Ignoble Falcons have simple nostrils; some, as the Hawks, have ovate rather longitudinal nostrils, whilst the Honey Buzzard and Osprey Kites have an oblique slit covered with a valve behind, and the Eagles and Sea Eagles have an oblong exposed nostril placed perpendicularly across the front of the cere. Among the Hawks, the most remarkable bird is the Secretary, (Case 10,) found at the Cape, called also the Serpent Eater, from its preying on those reptiles. The French attempted to naturalize this bird in Martinique, in order to destroy the lance-headed serpent, which abounds in that island.

CASES 13 and 14 contain the NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY, or the family of OWLS; some of which, as the Eared Owls, have a tuft of long feathers over the eyebrows, capable of being erected at the pleasure of the animal, whence they are also called Horned owls. The most nocturnal birds of this family have very large ears, and those that fly both in the day and the night have them small like the hawks.

The Perching Birds are divided into several groups, each containing four or five families. The OMNIVOROUS BIRDS include the family of *Crows*, (Cases 15 and 19,) which have the nostrils covered with a tuft of bristles: the Titmice differ in point of character from the crows, chiefly in their diminutive size. The family of *Paradise Birds* (same Cases) have the front of the head covered with velvety feathers, and generally a tuft of more or less elongated feathers on each side of the chest, which gives them the appearance of having four wings. It was formerly erroneously supposed that these birds had no feet, though in fact they are rather large and strong; their habits are perfectly those of the crows, and though omnivorous, their favourite food is cockroaches and crickets. They are natives of New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, where the natives collect them to make plumes, and generally cut off their wings and feet to prevent those rigid parts from injuring the feathers, which gave rise to the error alluded to above.

The family of *Starlings* (Cases 18 and 19) differs from the former in the bill being conical, slender, and naked, or only slightly bristled at the base, as the Starlings, Pastors, and Orioles, many of which build very artificial nests, and some, especially the Beef Eater, follow cattle and pick the insects from their skin.

CASES 18—25 contain the INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

The family of *Butcher Birds* (Cases 18 and 25) are the giants of the group. They have strong compressed bills, and destroy great quantities of insects, and some of the larger kind even kill small birds, and young frogs, which they impale on thorns and devour at their leisure. Amongst the Butcher Birds are the genera *Lanius*, *Thamophilus* and *Platyrhynchus*.

The family of *Fly Catchers* (Cases 20 and 21) have very weak depressed bills, with long bristles at the gape; they live chiefly on flies, which they catch on the wing, as the Fly Catcher, Fly Eater, &c.

The family of *Chatterers* (Cases 22 and 23) are peculiar for the two outer toes of their feet being united together to the second joint, and they have depressed bills, as the common Chatterer, Berry Eaters, and Manakins.

The family of *Thrushes* (same Cases) have rather strong, subulate bills, as the Thrushes, Ant Eaters, (Cases 24 and

25,) &c.: while the family of *Warblers* (same Cases) only differ from the Thrushes by their beaks being weaker and more slender; as the true Warblers, Wrens, Wagtails, and Pippits.

The GRANIVOROUS BIRDS live chiefly on grain, seeds, and fruits, as the family of the Tanagers (Cases 26 and 27), which are peculiar to America; and the *Finches* (Case 28), which are found in all parts of the globe. The Finches, which are eminently perching birds, have the claw of the hind toe curved; whilst the Larks (Cases 26 and 27), which are chiefly found on the ground, have it straight.

The TENUIROSTRAL BIRDS have the feet like the two former groups, but the hind toes and claws are generally much larger than the rest; their bills are slender, compressed, and frequently arched, and their tongue is often divided at the tip into numerous filaments, and is used for sucking up the honey from the nectaries of flowers. They are chiefly confined to warm climates, as the family of *Honeysuckers* (Cases 29 and 30), which are peculiar to New Holland and the neighbouring islands. They are generally of a dull black or olive colour, with compressed, subulate beaks.

The family of *Sun Birds* (same Cases), from Africa and India, have the bill arched and finely toothed on the edge: the Hook-bill derives its name from the singularly curved form of its beak. In these Cases are also the Wall-Creeper, the Pomatorhine, and Scaler, and several species of the beautiful genera of Guit-Guit, and Promerops; and the Hoopoe.

The family of *Dendrocolaptes* (Cases 31 and 32), from South America, are generally of a dull brown colour, and agree in many characters with the Insectivorous Birds, especially the Thrushes. Some have rounded tails, as the Anabates, others have the ends of the tail feathers and the webs on each side of them rigid like the Woodpeckers, and use them in the same manner to support their bodies while they peck at the insects on the bark of trees. The *Humming Birds* (same Cases), have long, very slender bills, and long tongues, which they have the power of darting forward, like the Woodpeckers, with great force. They prey chiefly on insects, and one genus (the Spider-Eaters), almost exclusively on spiders.

The **FISSIROSTRAL BIRDS**, or those which feed chiefly on the wing, have generally very short weak feet, and large gaping mouths; they live principally on insects, though a few of the larger kinds catch fish. Some have very short beaks, as the family of *Swallows* (Cases 33 and 34), with a close plumage, and extremely long wings, which enable them to fly with great rapidity; they are generally birds of passage, and often live in flocks, as the Swifts, which have all the toes in front; some have the end of the tail feather rigid like the Woodpeckers; the Esculent Swallow forms a nest of sea-weed, which is used as food in China, and forms no unimportant article in the commerce of that country.

The family of *Goat-suckers* (same Cases) are nocturnal birds, and have the soft downy plumage, and dingy colours of that tribe. They are generally solitary, living on moths, and laying their eggs on the ground without any nest. The Leona Goat-sucker, a species from Africa, is peculiar for having a very long feather arising from the middle of each of its wings. The New Holland and South American Podargi, are much larger than any of the individuals belonging to the family of the true Goat-suckers. The family of *Bee Eaters* (same Cases), which are generally of a green colour, have long, slightly arched beaks, and long pointed wings; they associate in flocks, and fly like swallows, pursuing bees and wasps, which they prey on with impunity. They are only found in the Old world and Australia. The *King-fishers* (same Cases) are generally of a brilliant blue, or green colour: they live on fish, which they catch by diving.

CASES 35—44 contain the **ZYGODACTYLOUS, or CLIMBING BIRDS**. The *Parrots* (Cases 35—37) are known to every one by their domestic habits; they are characterised by their short, hard beak, which is surrounded at the base by a naked skin, like the Falcon's; and they have a short tongue, which is usually fleshy, but in a few, as the Black Cockatoo, it is hard and tubular. They are a very numerous group, and have been divided into many genera; they live chiefly on fruit.

The family of *Woodpeckers* (Cases 38 and 39) are characterized by their wedge-shaped beak with hard points, by their exsertile tongue, and by the tips of their tail feathers being produced and rigid.

The family of *Cuckoos* (Cases 40 and 41) have a slightly arched, compressed beak, and long rounded tail; they live chiefly on insects, and many of the species are birds of passage. In the Coucals, the claws of the hind toes are elongated, resembling those of the Larks. The Indicators live chiefly on the wild bees of Africa, and serve to point out their nests to the natives, whence their name. They are furnished with a very hard skin, but the bees attack their eyes.

The family of *Barbets* (Case 42) have large conical beaks, swollen out at the sides, and surrounded at the base by bristles; they live chiefly on fruit, but some eat insects, and even attack small birds: some species have large teeth on the side of the bill. The *Curucuis* differ only in having shorter beaks, and by being covered with very fine, soft feathers; many of them are beautifully coloured; they live chiefly in low damp woods, flying in the evening.

The *Toucans* (Cases 43 and 44) are known by their enormous, light, cellular beaks, which are irregularly notched on the edge, and by their peculiar, long, feather-like tongues; they live on fruit and small birds; they are only found in tropical America.

The family of *Hornbills* (same Cases), which come from India and Africa, have a large beak, like the Toucans, but heavier, and varying greatly in shape according to the age of the bird; they feed on fruit, mice, small birds and reptiles.

The GALLINACEOUS BIRDS (Cases 45—57) usually lay their eggs on the earth; the males are generally polygamous. The Pheasants and Grouse, which constitute the first group, have the hind toes placed higher on the tarsus than the rest, so that only the tip touches the ground; the former have the nostrils covered by a naked, horny scale, the legs not feathered, and those of the male generally furnished with spurs; in the latter the scale covering the nostrils is always feathered, and the legs generally so. In these Cases there is a great variety of Birds of this tribe, amongst which may be seen, in Case 45, Jungle and Javan Cock, Fire-backed Pheasant, and Pencilled Pheasant. In Cases 46 and 47, the Peacock, both wild and domesticated. In Cases 48 and 49, various Pheasants, such as Reeves's Pheasant, from China; Nepaul and Wallick's Pheasants.

from the Himalaya Mountains, also the wild Turkey from North America. In Case 50, the Horned Pheasant from the Himalaya Mountains, also the Chinese Horned Pheasant from China; the Impeyan Pheasant; and the Argus Pheasant from Singapore.

In Cases 51 and 52 are several species of Partridge, Quails, and Tinamus; and also Nigell's Grouse-Pheasant, from the Himalaya Mountains; and in Cases 53 and 54, a great variety of Grouse. With these is associated the new genus *Thinocorus*, which greatly resembles them in its plumage, whilst it is also closely allied to the Sheathbill, (Case 51,) having the base of the bill covered by a sort of sheath, as in that bird, and resembling it in its habits of life. Cuvier has placed the Sheathbill at the end of his fifth order, les Echassiers, or Waders (*Grallæ*, Linn.); but it appears better to place it here, as the general form of its bill and feet rather resembles that of the Grouse, than of any other tribe—whilst the *Thinocorus* appears like a connecting link between the two. In Cases 55 and 56 are several species of Pigeons; and in Case 57, specimens of the Menura and Curassow.

Cases 58—60 contain the Running Birds, (*Cursores*), peculiar for their short wings and long legs, and inhabiting plains—as the Ostrich and Bustard. Here also is the foot of the Dodo, and a cast of the head of that extraordinary bird (see p. 82),—also the Courser and Pratincole.

The Wading Birds generally have long wings, and fly well; many of them make periodical migrations, and are thus distributed over great part of the globe; they usually extend their legs behind them when they fly.

The family of *Storks* (Case 61) have larger and more exposed nostrils than the Herons, the hind toe is placed rather higher, and the middle claw entire. The form and size of the bill vary greatly in the birds of this family. In the Adjutants it is large, and furnished with a sort of throat-pouch; in the Wood Ibis it is slightly curved, and in the Spoonbill the extremity of the beak is flat and rounded. Many of these birds have a tuft of very soft feathers on the under side of the tail; the Adjutants furnish the celebrated Cornacauly feathers.

The family of *Cranes* (Cases 62—64) have a rather short hind toe, much higher on the leg than the front one, and a

strong, hard, rather long and oval beak. The Balearic Cranes have large open nostrils, naked cheeks, and throat-wattles. The Cariamā and Trumpeters have short beaks: the former has much the air of a raptorial bird, and the latter is peculiar for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage.

The *Hérons* have the nostrils linear and covered with a thin skin, situated at the base of an indistinct, narrow groove (Cases 62—66); the bill is hard, the hind toe low down, and the middle claw toothed on the edge; as in the genera Heron, Night Heron, and Crab-eater, which only differ from each other by the size of the beak.

The *Snipes* (Cases 67 and 68) have a long, soft bill, and no hind toe, or only a very short one. Some have the end of the bill covered with a leathery skin, and the nasal grooves extended to the end of the beak, as the Ibis and Sand-piper, the former having a long, curved bill, the latter a short and straight one; from these the Sanderlings differ merely in having three toes. The true Snipes have the end of the beak sensible and spongy, and furnished with a central longitudinal groove: in others the nasal groove extends only half the length of the beak, as in the Long-shanks, which have very long legs and three toes: the Avocets have the bill curved upwards and the feet half webbed, whilst in the Chevaliers it is slender, rounded, and slightly recurved. Others have the base of the beak flexible, and the end hard and covered with a horny sheath, as the Plovers (Case 69), which have three, and the Lapwing, which has four toes. The Turnstones differ from the Lapwings by the end of the beak being compressed, so as to enable them to find their food under stones. The Oystercatcher has a strong leg, and the beak, like the former, compressed on the sides.

The family of *Rails* (Cases 70 and 71), whose habits are, of all these birds, the most aquatic, have many characters of the next order; their toes are long and slender, and the hind one is placed on a level with the others. The Jacana has the claws long and straight, and the bend of the wing armed with a spine; the Screamers are remarkable for the horn on the centre of the head. Others, as the Coot, have short claws and unarmed wings, and the edge of the toes fringed with a lobed membrane; the Galinules, Taleves, and Rails, have the toes simple.

The Web-footed Birds (Cases 72—88) have their feet placed on the hinder part of the body, with short compressed tarsi, and the toes united together by a web; their plumage is close, shining, and oily, and they live chiefly on fish, mollusca, and insects. Some have short or moderate wings, as the family of *Ducks*, (Cases 72—78,) which have their bill covered with a soft skin, and its edge serrated. The Merganser has a slender, serrated bill; and the Hydrobates the hind toe large, and webbed beneath. The Swans and Geese have beautifully formed, long necks; the Cereopsis has the base of the beak covered by a yellow skin, and the Flamingo combines the long legs of the Waders with the shining velvet plumage, compressed legs, and serrated bill of the Ducks.

The *Divers* (Cases 79 and 80) have very short wings, and the legs placed so far back on the body, that they can assume an erect position. They live constantly on the surface of the water, and dive for their food. In some, the wings are moderately feathered, and the bill is compressed at the tip, and smooth, as in the Grebes, which have the toes separate, and fringed on the side by a membrane. These birds live on lakes, and are said to carry their young under their wings when alarmed. The Finfoot has the feet of the Grebes, but the tail is longer, and the claws sharp; the Divers have completely webbed feet, and live on the sea-coast. Others have the wings very short and covered with feathers, but no hind toe, as (same Cases) the Guillemots, Penguins, and Puffins; while the Manchots have very short wings, covered with small scale-like feathers, and all the toes directed forwards.

The Birds of the second group have very long wings, which enable them to suspend themselves in the air for a great length of time, so that it almost appears to be their proper sphere, as they are seldom seen on the ground except in the breeding season.

The family of *Pelicans* (Cases 81 and 82) is at once distinguished by the hind toes being united to the others by a web; their legs are short; they are excellent swimmers, and often perch on trees; the edge of their beak is generally toothed, and their throat dilated into a bag, in which they keep the fish as they catch them, to feed their young: the true Pelican (Case 83) has a broad beak and enormous

pouch; the Cormorant (Cases 81 and 82) has a slender bill and rounded tail, while the tail of the Frigate-bird is forked; the Booby, so called from its excessive stupidity, has a broad bill; and the Darter is peculiar for the small size of its body and the length of its neck; the Tropic Bird, which resembles the Gulls in form, has two long feathers in the middle of its tail.

The *Petrels* (Cases 83—85) have compressed bills, strongly hooked at the end; their hind claw is placed immediately on the tarsus, without any toe. Of all the Water birds, these keep more especially out at sea; they often fly so far from land that during tempests they are obliged to take refuge on board the vessels they may happen to fall in with. They build in holes on rocks, and when attacked, squirt out a quantity of acrid oil from their stomachs. Some have the nostrils placed on the top of the beak, forming a single tube, as in the *Petrels*, and others have them formed of two tubes placed on the side of the beak, as the *Albatrosses*, peculiar for their very long wings, furnished with long quills only at the top.

The *Gulls* (Cases 86 and 87) have a single compressed bill, pointed at the end, with moderate sized, longitudinal nostrils. They live on the sea-shore, and eat fish, and carrion of all kinds. The young are generally of a dark, speckled-gray colour; the adult, gray or white. The true *Gulls* have rounded tails; from them the *Razor-bill* only differs in the under jaw being longest, and much compressed. The *Lestris*, or *Skua Gull*, differs from the common *Gull* by having the two middle tail feathers longer than the rest. Their habits are disgusting, subsisting chiefly on food rejected from the stomach of the common *Gull*, in its alarm when chased by the *Skua*, and which the latter catches before it falls into the water. The *Terns* (Case 88) have forked tails, and the *Boobies* square tails and very long wings.

OVER THE DOOR adjoining the Twelfth Room, is an original painting of the *Dodo*, presented to the Museum by George Edwards, Esq., the celebrated ornithological artist, and copied in his works, plate No. 294, who says it was "drawn in Holland, from a living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island in the East Indies." The only remains of this bird at present known are a foot (Case 65) in

this collection, (presented by the Royal Society,) and a head\* and foot, said to have belonged to a specimen which was formerly in Tradescant's Museum, but is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The cast of the head above mentioned, (in the same Case,) was presented by P. Duncan, Esq. The bird, in the shortness of the wings, has much analogy to the ostrich, but its foot, in general, rather resembles that of the common fowl, and the beak, from the position of its nostrils, is most nearly allied to the Vultures; so that its true place in the series of birds, if indeed such a bird ever really existed, is not, as yet, satisfactorily determined.

The Table Cases in the middle of the Room contain the general collection of Shells.

CASES 1, 2 contain the shells of cephalopodous Mollusca, which are characterized by having a series of conical arms radiating round the mouth, which serve as organs of motion and prehension: some that have eight arms have no shell, as *Octopus*, *Eledona*, and *Ocythoe*: others have ten arms, two of which are longer than the rest. These have either an internal bone, as the Cuttle-fish, (*sepia*), or a horny plate called the Sea Pen, as the *Loligo*, *Sepiola*, and *Cranchia*. Lastly, some have many short tubular retractile arms, and these inhabit the last division of an external many-chambered shell, as the *Nautilus*; to these are allied the genera *Orthocerites*, *Ammonites*, *Scaphites*, *Turritites*, and also probably the *Belemnites*, all of which are fossil.

IN CASES 3 and 4 are placed a series of models on an enlarged scale, and some specimens of minute bodies, which have been regarded as analogous to the *Nautili*, but the nature of the animals is not known; they probably belong to several different orders. Some have supposed them to be internal shells, but this cannot be the case with all, as many are attached by their outer surface to sea-weed and shells. They are formed of cells, furnished with one or more small mouths, placed one on another in different directions, some forming straight lines, as *Nodosaria*, and others spiral ones, as *Rotalia*. In others the

\* The late Dr. George Shaw has given a figure of the head of the Dodo, in the Naturalist's Miscellany, Pl. 166.

cells are half the length of a whorl, so that each new cell changes the situation of the mouth from one to the other end of the shell, as in the *Miliolæ*: and in others the cells are divided into numerous longitudinal tubes, as in *Alveolina* and *Fabularia*.

In CASES 5 to 60 are arranged the shells of the Gasteropodous Mollusca—which walk on a broad, flat, ventral disk. All these animals have a single spiral shell, except those belonging to the genus *Chiton*, which have a series of valves down the back. The Gasteropoda are divided into orders according to the form of their respiratory organs.

The greater number of those furnished with shells have comb-like gills placed over the back of the neck. They are called *Cteno-branchiata*.

CASES 5 to 34 contain the shells of those gasteropoda which prey almost exclusively on dead or living animal matter. These mollusca occasion the round holes which are often found in bivalve and other shells, and which they perforate for the purpose of extracting the inhabitant. Their shells are always provided with a canal, placed in the front of the pillar, which is formed to protect the syphon of the mantles, which conducts the water to their gills. Their eggs have a coriaceous envelope, and have often been mistaken for corals. Their operculum is always horny, and formed of irregular concentric plates: this order contains several families.

CASES 5, 6, 7 contain the family of the *Strombidæ*, which are peculiar for having a sinus formed by the head of the animal, and placed on the side of the canal, as the true *Strombus*, *Pteroceras*, *Rostellaria*, *Aporrhais*, and *Struthiolaria*.

CASES 8 to 19. The family of the Murices, (*Muricidæ*), which have a more or less elongated, straight canal, and a moderate sized, flat, expanded foot.

The outer lip of many of these shells is thickened externally, forming a permanent belt across the whorls, as in the genera *Ranella* and *Triton*, which also have the inner lip generally granular; and the Mask shell, (*Persona*), with the base expanded into a disk; others have the inner lip smooth as those of the true Murices, or Rock shells. Some have only indistinct varices, or none at all, as the

genera *Pleurotoma*, *Conus*, *Fusus*, and *Pyrula*, which have the pillar smooth; *Turbinellus*, *Fasciolaria*, and *Cancellaria*, which have this part plaited like the *Volutes*; amongst these may be observed a very fine specimen of the reversed Chank shell, highly valued by the Chinese.

CASES 20 to 27 contain the family of the *Buccina*, (*Buccinidæ*), which have either an elongated and reflexed, or short, curved canal in front of the mouth; and include the genera *Cassis*, *Dolium* *Harpa*, *Purpura*, *Magilus*, *Ricinula*, *Oliva*, *Ancillaria*, *Columbella*, *Nassa*, *Terebra*, and *Buccinum*, which are severally distinguished from each other by the form of the mouth: some of these, which have the lips much dilated over the base of the last whorls, have a very large foot, which secretes the shelly matter of which the lips are formed. In the *Ancillariæ*, where the shell is almost sunk in the foot, its surface is covered with a coat of shining enamel. There is also, in Case 27, a specimen of *Terebra*, which has had the outer part of the shell cut away, to shew the form of the pillar, and the mode by which the animal renders the tip of the shell solid, by filling it up with a glassy secretion.

In CASES 28—30 are arranged the family of *Cowries* (*Cypræidæ*). These shells, when young, have a wide mouth; the back is simple and covered with a periostracum, but as they reach the adult age, the mouth is contracted, and the back covered with a coat of enamel, deposited on it by the sides of the mantle, which becomes expanded for this purpose; as in the genera *Cypræa*, *Algoa*, *Cyprovula*, *Trivia*, *Erato*, and *Ovula*, which differ from each other in the teeth on the lips, and in the structure of the outer surface.

CASES 31—34. The family of *Volutes* (*Volutidæ*) are peculiar for their pillar being plaited. Some of these shells are covered with a periostracum, and when living are often more or less sunk into the large foot of the animal; as the genera *Cymbium*, *Voluta*, and *Mitra*; others, as the *Marginellæ*, have the back of the shell covered with an enamel coat, like the *Cowries*, which is deposited by an expansion of the mantle, similar to what takes place in those animals.

The next order of *Ctenobranchous Gasteropodes* live chiefly on vegetable food, and being destitute of any dis-

tinct syphon for the passage of water to the branchial cavity, have no canal in front of the mouth of the shell; their eggs are membranaceous, and often deposited on the surface of other shells; but many of the animals are viviparous.

CASE 35 contains the family of the *Naticæ* (*Naticidæ*), which have a very large foot expanded in front, and a spiral operculum; as the genera *Natica*, *Nacca*, and *Cryptostoma*, the former having a small mouth and large operculum, the latter a very large mouth and very small operculum.

CASES 36 to 38. The family of Periwinkles (*Littorinidæ*) have a roundish entire mouth, a concave inner lip, and a free oval, spiral operculum; as the genera *Littorina*, *Truncatella*, and *Valvata*.

The *Melaniæ* differ from the above chiefly by the end of the mouth being more or less produced into a slight canal. Their shells are generally turritid; as the genera *Melania*, *Turritella*, *Rissoa*, *Scalaria*, *Pyramidella*, *Cerithium*, *Melanopsis*, and *Pyrena*. Some of the latter have a canal like the *Buccina*; but their structure and mode of life, which is passed in fresh water, shew that they belong to this family.

CASES 39 and 40. The family of *Ampullariæ* differ from all the foregoing in the operculum being annular; they live in fresh water, and are covered with a thick periostracum. Some, as the genera *Ampullaria* and *Ceratodes*, have long tentacula, a forked forehead, and are oviparous; while the others have short tentacula, as *Paludina* and *Bithynia*, the first of which has a horny operculum, and is viviparous; the other is oviparous, and has a shelly operculum.

The family of *Nerites* (*Neritidæ*). Their shells are semi-ovate, with a small semi-circular mouth furnished with a sharp transverse inner lip; as the genera *Nerita*, *Neritina*, and *Navicellus*, the former has a shelly operculum grooved on the edge, and the two latter, a thin one with a flexible margin.

CASE 41 contains the shells of those Mollusca of this order, which are peculiar for having their branchiæ formed of very long filaments, as the family of Worm Shells, (*Vermetidæ*), which are often attached by the outer surface

to marine bodies ; being thus fixed, the foot is not furnished with a distinct disc for walking, but its end is expanded, flat, and orbicular, and as large as the mouth of the shell, which is generally protected by a horny operculum ; as the genera *Vermetus* and *Spiroglyphus*. The family of *Capulidæ* have a simple conical shell. They are always attached to rocks by the back of the foot of the animal, which is folded on itself and unfit for walking upon. This back of the foot either secretes a shelly plate like an operculum, or forms a depression in the surface of the body to which it is attached, of the size of the shell, and marked with a crescent-shaped ridge, shewing the places where the muscle was fixed ; as the genera *Capulus* and *Hipponyx*. Lastly, the family of the *Crepidulæ*, (*Crepidulidæ*), which have a very large and expanded mouth, and the inner lip very small and thin ; the latter is even sometimes entirely wanting ; they have no operculum, and their gills form an oblique band across the front of the neck, as in the genera *Crepidula*, *Calyptræa*, *Cremoria*, and *Dispotea* : at the end of this family may be placed, till the animals and their habits are better known, the genera *Velutina* and *Phorus*. The latter are peculiar for attaching to the outer surface of their shell, as it increases in size, stones, or fragments of other shells and corals ; from whence they have been called respectively the Conchologist and the Mineralogist. The *Phori* have a subannular operculum, very like that of the *Buccinum*.

CASES 42—48 contain the third order of Ctenobranchous Gasteropodes, which are herbivorous, and have an entire mouth to their shells like the former, but, like the snail, they are hermaphrodite. The sides of the body are furnished with a series of filaments. Many of these have spiral shells, which are of a pearly lustre internally ; as the family of the Turbines, (*Turbinidæ*), which have a rounded mouth and a shelly operculum, as the genera *Turbo*, *Imperator*, and *Phasianella*. The family of the Trochi (*Trochidæ*) have a square mouth and horny spiral operculum ; as *Trochus*, *Rotella*, *Monodonta* and *Solarium*. The family of the Ear-shells (*Halitidæ*) are allied to the former, but they have a very expanded mouth, and no operculum ; most of these have a groove, a series of holes,

or a canal in the outer lip over the gills, as in the genera *Pleurotomaria*, *Scissurella*, *Haliotis*, *Stomatia* and *Stomatella*.

The other shells of this order are simply conical, and not pearly; as the family of the Keyhole Limpets, (*Emarginulidæ*), which have an animal very like the Ear-shell, but the shell is depressed, and furnished with a hole, placed either in the front of the apex, as in *Fissurella*, or with a notch in the front of its edge, as in *Emarginula* and *Parmophorus*. These holes or grooves afford a passage for the water to the respiratory organs. Here must also be placed the family of the Tooth-shells, (*Dentaliidæ*), which have been, till lately, regarded as the tubes of worms, but are now known to be formed by true Mollusca; as the Tooth-shell, *Dentalium*: likewise the shells of the genus *Lottia*, which are so similar to those of the *Patellæ*, that it is impossible to distinguish them from each other: the animals, however, which form them are quite different from those of the latter shells, whilst they are closely allied to the *Fissurellæ*, from which they scarcely differ, except in having only one gill.

CASE 49 contains the third order of Gasteropodous Mollusca. They have their gills placed on the right side of the back, and covered with a thin mantle, which is generally enclosed or protected by a small shell. They have no operculum, and usually swim about, aided by the membranaceous appendages on the side of the foot.

In some Gasteropoda, the gills are on the side of the back, and covered by the mantle, as in the family of *Bullidæ*. The head or front part of the animals belonging to this family has no distinct tentacula, the eyes being placed in a flat shield, as in the genera *Bulla*, *Bullæa*, *Acera*, and *Gasteroptera*; the latter has no shell, and the sides of its head are dilated into large wings, by means of which it swims about in every direction. The *Bullææ* are peculiar for being provided with a hard shelly gizzard. The family of Sea Hares, (*Aplysiadæ*), so called from the form they assume when sitting on the rocks, have an elongated head and distinct tentacula, as the genera *Aplysia*, *Dolabella*, and *Notarchus*; the latter has no shell. The *Syphonaricæ* have an external conical shell, with a groove in the side

for the passage of the water to the gills, as those of the genus *Syphonaria*. The genus *Gadinia* appears to be very nearly allied to the preceding; but the grooves are placed in the front of the muscular scar, whereas in the former they are placed in the side of it.

The other animals of this order have their branchiæ placed on the right side of the body, in the groove between the edge of the mantle and the foot, as in the family of the *Pleurobranchidæ*, consisting of the genera *Berthella* and *Pleurobranchus*, which have a very thin membranaceous shell inclosed in the mantle: the family of the *Umbrellidæ*, which includes only the genus *Umbrella*, has a suborbicular, flat, hard, external shell. This genus was formerly supposed to have its shell placed on its foot, and was called *Gastroplax*, but this has been proved to be an error.

CASE 50 contains the fourth order of Gasteropodous Mollusca, which have their gills in the form of plates on the back, or placed in a series round the edge of the mantle of the animal. It is only necessary here to refer to those which have the gills of the latter form, as they alone are provided with shells; as the family of Limpets, (*Patellidæ*), which have a simple conical shell, with the apex directed towards the head of the animal, contrary to what prevails in almost all other shells: it consists of the genus *Patella*: also the family of Sea Woodlice, (*Chitonidæ*), as anomalous as the above, since instead of having a single shell, it has a row of shelly valves, like plate armour, arranged in regular series down the middle of the back; as in the genera *Chiton*, *Acanthochetes*, and *Chitonellus*: the second of these is peculiar for having a bundle of bristles placed on each side of the valves; and the last, for the valves being nearly hid in the mantle of the animals.

CASES 53—60 contain the fifth class of Gasteropodous Mollusca: they respire free air, which is received into a cavity between the mantle and the back, lined internally with numerous reticulated vessels. They are mostly terrestrial, and when aquatic, they come to the surface of the water to respire; but they have the power of suspending their respiration, for a considerable time during the cold of winter, and in the dry season, in warm climates.

The tentacula of the kinds which always live on land, are retractile into themselves, like the finger of a glove, as in the family of the Slugs (*Limacidæ*), Case 55; which have either only a few calcareous grains in the mantle, as in the genus *Arion*; or a small shell imbedded in this part, as in the *Limax*; or a small ear-shaped shell placed over the mantle at the end of the body, as in *Testacella*. The family of Snails (*Helicidæ*) have a large shell, into which the animal can withdraw itself, as in the genera *Helix*, *Bulimus*, *Partula*, *Pupa*, *Vertigo*, and *Clausilia*. These have the edge of the mouth thickened, and often toothed; others, as *Succinia*, *Achatina*, *Zonites*, *Namnia*, and *Vitrina*, have the edge of the mouth thin: the last two have the front of the mantle produced beyond the mouth of the shell, like a shield, and a lobe at its side, which partly covers the shell, and gives it the polished coat for which they are peculiar.

Those which live in water, have subulate, contractile tentacula, with the eyes on their inner base, as in the family of *Auriculidæ*, containing the genera *Auricula* and *Melampus*, and others, have their eyes near their outer base, as in the family of *Pond Snails*, (*Lymnæadæ*). Some of these, as the *Lymnæa*, have the inner lip of the shell plaited; while others, as the *Physæ* and *Planorbis*, have the shell constantly reversed, or with the whorls turning from the left to the right, contrary to their direction in most other shells;—the *Ancylis* have simple conical shells, with the tip bending in the same direction. Many of these animals, during their torpidity, cover the mouths of their shells with a membranaceous or calcareous case, which is dissolved or thrown off when they revive.

The family of the *Cyclostomidæ* differ from all the other Land Mollusca, in having the respiratory cavity open in front, and in not being hermaphrodite: they have subulate contractile tentacula, with the eyes at the base, like the pond-snails. They are the only land shells which have an operculum; this family contains the genera *Cyclostoma* and *Helicina*.

The CASES 66 to 86 contain the second class of Mollusca, which have bivalve shells, and whose animals are always covered with a two-lobed mantle, each protected by a shelly valve, and they have within the mantle, between it

and the compressed body, a pair of laminar branchiæ on each side. The lower part of the body is generally dilated into a keeled or horn-shaped foot, by which they walk along the sand or mud of the shore, or a flat disk, by which they attach themselves to rocks and form holes in their surface. They are all aquatic and are divided into orders, according to the structure of the mantle. In some of these, the elastic cartilage by which the valves are separated from one another when the muscles which close them are relaxed, forms an external band along the hinder edge of the shell, between the shell and the ligament by which the two valves are fastened together; as in the genera *Venus*, *Tellina*, *Cardium*, and *Solen*. In the last genus, the cartilage and ligament are very prominent, and the ridge on the margin of the shell from which it arises, and against which the cartilage is pressed by the ligament when the valves are closed, is very large and distinct. In others, as the *Mastræ* and *Crassatellæ*, the cartilage is placed in a small triangular cavity, situated just at the back of the teeth, and the longitudinal fibres, of which it is formed, are pressed by the surface of the valves when they are closed; these shells have the ligament placed exactly as in other bivalves. In some few, as the *Piddocks* (*Pholas*), there is no cartilage, its place being supplied by muscles, which are attached to the posterior edge of the valves, which are covered by a thin skin instead of a ligament, in which shelly plates are usually imbedded. The animals of bivalve shells are in general free, and walk about by means of their compressed foot, forming for themselves holes in the sand or mud on the sea-coast, in which they rest with their syphons near the surface, and their mouths downwards. Others, as the *Petricolæ*, *Lithodomi*, and *Pholades*, form for themselves holes in calcareous rocks or old shells, in which they constantly remain during the whole of their lives. Some few line these holes with a calcareous secretion, as the *Gastrochænæ* and *Teredines*. The *Clavagella* and *Aspergillum* form testaceous tubes, to which the former fixes one of its valves, leaving the other free to move at the will of the animal, while the latter fixes them both, so that the valves appear to form a part of the tube, their apices only being visible externally. Those animals which fix the valves to their tubes,

have the ends thereof pierced with holes, and they only appear to increase it, at its upper or exposed hinder edge; while in those in which the valves are free, the case is extended, at its lower part, by the animals boring into the substance in which it is lodged. Some shells, as the *Arcæ*, *Nuculæ*, and *Solenomyæ*, attach themselves to rocks and stones, by a secretion which they emit from the expanded end of the foot: this secretion often hardens, and is calcareous. Other shells are attached by a byssus, which arises from a sheath at the base of the front part of the foot, and is projected either from the gape of the shell, as in the *Mytili*, *Pinnæ*, and *Tridacnæ*, or from a groove in the anterior and upper part of the edge of the right valve, as in the *Pectines*, *Aviculæ*, and *Mallei*.

The *Anomiæ* differ from the former, in being fixed by a muscle passing out of a deep notch in the under valve, which secretes a hard disk at the places of its attachment to the rock: others, as the *Chamæ Ætheriæ*, *Spondyli*, and *Ostreæ* are attached by the outer surface of the shell to rocks, &c. These shells, or those which inhabit tubes, do not become attached until some time after they are excluded from the egg: the young shells, which at first are not distorted, are often to be seen on the outside of the umbones of the parent shells.

The lobes of the mantle of these animals are often united behind, and extended into longer or shorter syphons, through which the water passes to the gills. Most of the shells, which have these tubes long and free, are marked with a deep sinus in the hinder part of the muscular impression, which passes round the inner margin of the shell. But some shells, as the *Cyclas*, *Cardium*, and *Loripes*, with moderate syphons, have no such sinus, the muscular impression continuing parallel to the edge, as in those animals which have the lobes of their mantle quite separate, except on the dorsal margin.

The animals of most of the larger species of these shells are used for food in various parts of the world. Many of them are liable to a disease, which causes them to form calcareous pearly secretions, either in the substance of their bodies or on the surface of their shells; these secretions always agree in colour with that of the inner surface of the shell to which the animal belongs. Thus those of the *Pinna*,

are pale brown and transparent ; those of the Oyster, are white and opaque ; and those of the Muscles are either white or purple ; while those of the shells which have a pearly lustre, as the *Aviculæ*, *Uniones*, and *Anodons*, partake of the same mild brilliancy.

As the peculiar lustre of Pearls greatly depends on their more or less globular form, the Chinese have attempted, for no very honest purpose, to make the pearly inside coat of some of the pond-muscles assume that shape, by placing hemispherical pieces of mother of pearl, between the animal and the shell, which it eventually covers with a pearly coat (see Case 83). In other countries, spurious Pearls have been produced, for an equally laudable object, by placing pointed pieces of wire in a similar situation.

CASE 88 contains the shells of *Branchiopodous* Mollusca, which are inclosed by two regular shelly valves. They have no distinct head, but the mouth is placed on the hinder part of the cavity, and is furnished with two long spirally twisted arms, by which they reach their food ; the organs of respiration are placed on the edge of the mantle. All these shells are attached to marine bodies : some of them are regular, and somewhat like a Grecian lamp in form, and have therefore been called Lamp-shells. They are attached by means of a tendinous band, which passes out of the hole in the apex of the upper valve, as in the *Terebratulæ* and *Spiriferi* : others, as in the *Lingula*, are attached by a tendinous tube, resembling the stem of the Barnacles, which projects between the apex of the gaping valves. The *Discinæ*, on the other hand, have the tendon passing out of a linear slit near the middle of the under valve ; and the *Cranicæ* are immediately attached by the outer surface of their shells.

J. G. CHILDREN.

### LONG GALLERY.

The Long Gallery above the King's Library is appropriated to the collections of Mineralogy and Secondary Fossils, the arrangement of the latter of which is not yet completed. The system adopted for the arrangement of the minerals, with occasional slight deviation, is that of the Baron Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions, as developed by him in a memoir read before the Royal Academy of Sciences

at Stockholm, in 1824. The detail of this arrangement cannot here be entered into: it is, however, partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass Cases, and by the labels within them.

The first two Cases, and part of the third, contain the electro-positive *native* metals: iron, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, palladium, platinum, osmium and gold.

CASE 1. Of *native iron*, found in insulated masses, and disseminated in meteoric stones, the following specimens are deposited;—*native iron* from Gross-Kamsdorf in Saxony;—two small polished pieces of the mass found in Southern Africa, which weighed about 250 pounds, and is now in the cabinet of Haarlem;—fragment of the iron from Senegal;—specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons\*;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit of a hill between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass originally weighed about 1680 pounds;—a mass of iron from Atacama, resembling that of Siberia, and also containing much of the olivine-like substance within its cells;—a piece of the large mass from Ellenbogen, in Bohemia, and another of that found on the Collina di Brianza, in the Milanese;—two specimens of the mass of iron found at Lenartø in Hungary, one of which (being polished and treated with acid) exhibits the outlines of imperfect crystals;—a small piece of the large mass in the Capitania di Bahia, Brazil;—another, from that found in the province of Durango, Mexico;—a specimen detached from the large mass of iron preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle;—an Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76° N. Long. 66° W.), the iron of which is meteoric;—a large piece of the problematical mass of iron lately found at Magdeburg, and which, according to Stromeyer's analysis, contains (besides nickel and cobalt) also copper, molybdenum, and arsenik.—Of *meteoric stones* (classed

\* The large mass of iron placed against the wall on the left of the entrance, was sent from Buenos Ayres, by Woodbine Parish, Esq.; it is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa: its weight 1400 pounds.

with native iron, because they all contain this metal, generally alloyed with nickel) the following are placed in chronological order:—a large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when Emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, was on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell, July 3d, 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Roquefort and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794;—fragment of the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March 12th, 1798;—specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798;—entire and broken specimens of the meteoric stones of which a shower descended at Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803;—fragment of that of Smolensk, June 27th, 1807;—fragment of one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807;—two meteoric stones with shining black surfaces, fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia;—two fragments of the Tipperary meteorite which fell in August, 1810: it contains quartz globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nickel;—a fragment of that of Berlanguillas, in Catalonia, July 8th, 1811;—a fragment of one, weighing 66 pounds, which fell August 5th, 1812, near Chantonay, in the Vendée;—fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1813;—fragment of one of those which fell Sept. 5th, 1814, at Agen, in the Pyrenees, and another of that which descended at Juvénas (Ardèche), on June 15th, 1821.

Among the specimens of *native copper* (which presents a great variety of forms besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.) may be specified the mass from

Hudson's Bay, found by Mr. Hearne, and described by him in his journal.—*Native bismuth*, massive, disseminated, and dendritic, in jasper, &c.: to which are added, specimens exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by the sudden cooling of the melted metal.—*Native lead* in lava: to which is added a medal cast in the same lead which was ejected by Vesuvius in 1631.

CASE 2. *Native silver*: among its varieties may be particularized those exhibiting the various forms in which it most frequently occurs, such as tooth-shaped, wire-shaped, dendritical, mosslike, &c., many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—*Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam*; the former chiefly as globules, disseminated in cinnabar, sparry limestone, &c.; the latter crystallized in perfect and modified rhombic dodecahedrons, globular, &c.: to which are added figures and ornaments moulded and modelled in amalgam, by the miners of Mexico.

CASE 3. *Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former chiefly massive, in detached crystals and as grains (from Bengal, Guinea, Sumatra, Brazil), and in brown iron-stone, in quartz, with needle-ore, &c., from Siberia; the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c. With these are placed a few specimens of the alloys known by the names of *auriferous silver* and *electrum*.—*Native platinum*, massive and as grains: rock specimens of the formation in which it occurs in the Ural, Siberia.—*Osm-iridium*, in a wrought state.

In this Case begin (continued to Case 12) the electro-negative metallic substances (metalloids), and their not oxidized combinations.—*Tellurium* and *tellurets*: the scarce *native tellurium*, which (like sulphur and selenium, &c.) has the property of mineralizing several metals, combining with them as electro-negative substance: with *bismuth* (formerly called molybdena-silver, and considered by Esmark as native tellurium); with *lead* (foliated tellurium, or nagyag ore); with *silver and lead* (white and partly yellow tellurium); with *silver and gold* (graphic tellurium or schrift-ertz of authors).—*Native antimony* from Dauphiny, and *antimonial silver* or *stibiuret of silver* from the Hartz, &c.

CASE 4. *Native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous or scherben cobalt) in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.; and its chemical combinations (arseniurets): *with nickel* (commonly called copper-nickel); *with cobalt*, comprising the grey and part of the white cobalt of some mineralogists, &c.

The remainder of this Case contains the substances belonging to the confined orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*. To the former are referred the diamond, anthracite, graphite; to the latter the selenium metals or seleniurets. Among the specimens selected to illustrate the crystalline forms of the *diamond* are:—the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhombic dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevelled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds; an octahedral diamond, embedded in gold; another in its usual matrix; models of the largest diamonds known, &c. With these are placed specimens of the alluvial rock in which this precious substance occurs in the East Indies and in Brazil.—Specimens of *anthracite* or *kohlenblende* (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), with native silver from Kongsberg, &c.;—*graphite* (commonly called black-lead), massive, disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.—*Seleniurets*,—only those of copper and silver (eukairite), those of lead and copper, and the selenium-sulphur, are at present in the collection.

CASE 5. The suite of specimens of *sulphur* (crystallized, massive, and stalactic, with selenite, sulphate of strontia, &c.; and the same found sublimed near the craters of volcanos, &c.) is succeeded by the *Sulphurets*, which occupy half of this and seven of the succeeding glass-cases. They begin with *sulphuret of manganese* or manganese-blende, from Nagyag in Transylvania and from Peru.—Among the numerous varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or zinc-blende, may be particularized those relative to colour, viz., the yellow, the brown, and the black blende of Werner; the first of which is generally most pure, while the others contain a portion of iron; the fibrous blende of Przbram in Bohemia, in which cadmium was discovered by Stromeyer; the variety called testaceous or schaaLEN blende (the most

characteristic specimens of which are from Geroldseck in the Brisgau) contains, besides iron, a portion of lead.

CASE 6.—*Sulphurets of iron, or iron-pyrites*:—*common pyrites*, smooth and striated, variously crystallized, from several localities; *radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called lenticular or coxcomb-pyrites, as also the globular pyrites, of a radiated texture, and the *hepatic* or *liver pyrites* of Werner, (distinct from the *fer sulfuré hépatique* of some French mineralogists, which is both radiated and common iron-pyrites converted into brown iron-stone);—*magnetic pyrites*, which is nearly allied to the preceding species: massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel*, formerly called capillary iron pyrites, and afterwards considered as native nickel, till its real composition was determined by Arfvedson.

CASE 7. *Sulphuret of copper, or vitreous copper*, variously crystallized, foliated, compact, &c.; to which are also commonly referred the vegetable fossil remains known by the name of *Frankenberg corn-ears*, which occur in the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessa, and are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper.—*Tennantite*.—*Sulphuret of copper and iron*, to which belongs the *yellow copper* or *copper pyrites*, including the pale-yellow fine-grained variety, called hematitiform or blistered copper pyrites; and the *variegated copper ore* (*buntkupfererz*), differing from the former in the proportions of its constituent parts, and easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural surfaces; crystallized, massive, and foliated.

CASE 8 contains a suite of specimens of *sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, which include various modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, in combination with blende, pyrites, and many other substances; galena of various grain, massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners.

CASE 9. Sulphurets continued: *sulphuret of bismuth*, or *bismuth glance*, in acicular crystals, from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called *copper-bismuth*.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of

bismuth, lead, and copper.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin, or tin pyrites*.—The remainder of this case is taken up by a considerable suite of specimens of *sulphuret of mercury* or *cinnabar*, divided by Werner into the dark-red (by far the most common variety), and the bright-red cinnabar (native vermilion, much esteemed by painters); the *hepatic mercurial ore* or *liver ore*, a mixture of cinnabar with bituminous and earthy particles, from Idria, compact and slaty: the same with testaceous organic remains (coral ore).

CASE 10. *Sulphuret of silver*, vitreous silver, or *silver glance*, massive, crystallized, and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary: the black silver ore appears to be a pulverulent variety of this species;—flexible silver glance.—*Sulphuret of antimony*, or grey antimony, compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the more remarkable among these are the specimens of crystallized antimony in splendid groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with barytes, realgar, &c., plumose antimony (feather-ore), some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish: it should, however, be observed here, that several of the plumose varieties of grey antimony are referable to the sulphur-salts in the next glass case.

CASE 11. Part of this Case is occupied by the specimens of *sulphuret of arsenic*, viz. the *yellow orpiment*, massive and in striated, transparent, separable laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, perfectly crystallized and massive.—The rest of this and part of the next Case contain the simple and double sulphur-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony and of arsenic, with basic sulphurets of electro-positive metals; they are (besides some varieties of the plumose antimony or feather-ore)—the *jamesonite* or axotomous glance antimony;—the *zinkenite*, nearly related to plumose antimony;—the *red* or *ruby silver ore*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms, but in the latter of which sulphuret of arsenic takes the place of the sulphuret of antimony of the former;—the *miargyrite* of H. Rose, first separated by Mohs from red silver under the name of hemiprismatic ruby-blende;—the sulphur-salt commonly called *brittle vitreous silver* (the röschgewächs of the Hun-

garian miners) \* appears to be composed of the same constituent elements as the dark and the bright red ruby-silver ores, but in different proportions;—*bournonite*, a sulphur-salt known also by the names of endellion, and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper;—the scarce *polybasite*;—and in the next case,

CASE 12, the *grey copper* or fahl-ore (a double sulphur-salt, on the chemical constitution of which some light has lately been thrown by the researches of H. Rose), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances.

The remaining substances in this Case are (besides the sulphuret of molybdenum or *molybdena-glance*) several of the *arsenio-sulphurets*, such as the *arsenical pyrites* or *mispickel* (some varieties of which, containing accidentally admixed silver, constitute Werner's *weiss-ertz*); *cobalt glance*, massive and crystallized in the form of the cube and its modifications, &c.

In the six following Cases the *oxides* of the electro-positive metals are deposited.

CASE 13 contains the *oxides* and *hydrous oxides of manganese*, for the present only arranged according to their old division into foliated, compact, and earthy grey manganese; a remarkable variety of the latter is the *wad*, which has the property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil.—Oxide of manganese, zinc and iron (*franklinite*) &c.

CASE 14. This and the two following Cases contain the *oxides of iron*. *Specular oxide of iron* or *iron glance*, among the specimens of which may be specified those from Elba, remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; the variety in large laminar crystals appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli and Vesuvius;—the *micaceous iron ore* of Werner, belonging partly to this species, partly to the scaly hydrous oxide;—*red iron ore*, divided into compact red iron stone and red hematite.

CASE 15. *Oxydulated iron* or *magnetic iron-stone*, massive and of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpentine, chlorite-slate, &c.; ore from the East Indies, which yields the wootz, or salam-steel, remarkable for its

\* It is placed in the next glass case, No. 12.

hardness; magnetic *iron-sand*. With the oxides of iron is also provisionally placed the *crucite* of Thomson; and the *beudantite*, which is composed of the oxides of iron and lead.

CASE 16. *Hydrous oxide of iron* or *brown iron-stone*, among the most remarkable varieties of which species are, the micaceous, called *goethite*, in delicate transparent tables of a blood red colour; that in fine scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish-black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa; the fibrous brown iron-stone or brown hematite; the compact and the ochrey brown iron-stone—and, as appendix to it, the *argillaceous* or *clay iron-stone*, with its many varieties, such as the columnar, the pisiform (pea iron-ore), the reniform, &c.

CASE 17. *Oxide of copper*:—*red* or *ruby copper ore*, compact, foliated, and fibrous; one of the more remarkable is the bright-red capillary variety from Rheinbreitenbach (in which selenium has been discovered by Kersten), and from the Bank mines in Siberia;—the ferruginous red oxide of copper or *tile-ore*, a mixture of red copper and brown iron ochre; *black oxide* or *copper black*, generally mixed with the oxides of iron and manganese.—*Oxide of lead*:—the *native minium* from Hessa (first described by Mr. Smithson), from Siberia, &c., probably produced by the decomposition of galena.—*Oxide of bismuth* or *bismuth ochre*, from Saxony and Bohemia.—*Oxide of zinc* or *red zinc ore* from New Jersey.—*Black* and *yellow earthy cobalt*, both called *cobalt ochre*, which seem to be hydrates of the oxides of cobalt and manganese, frequently mixed with oxide of iron.—*Oxide of uranium*, or *uran-ochre*, and the hydrous protoxide of the same, called *pitch ore*.

CASE 18. *Oxide of tin* or *tin-stone*, divided by Werner into common tin-stone and wood-tin: among the specimens of the former (chiefly from Cornwall, Saxony, and Bohemia) may be specified the greyish-white crystals resembling scheel-ore or tungstate of lime, the regular and macled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin-stone (shoad-tin, stream-tin, grain-tin, &c.), the columbiferous oxide of tin from Finbo in Sweden; fibrous oxide or wood-tin, a variety of which, composed of radiated-fibrous small globules, and marked with concentrically disposed brown and yellow colours, is called toad's eye wood-tin.

In the next Case begin the oxides of electro-negative bodies, and their various combinations.

CASE 19. *Alumina* and *Aluminates*. To the former belongs the *corundum*, comprehending the precious stones, commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystallized forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited; and the common or imperfect corundum from Bengal, Mysore, China, the Carnatic (Werner's diamond spar), Lapland, Piedmont, &c. As appendix to these are added, the *fibrolite*, (bournonite of Lucas,) one of the concomitant substances of the common corundum of the Carnatic;—the *indianite* of Bournon, being one of the matrices of the same corundum;—the *emery*, which owes its hardness and consequent usefulness in polishing to an admixture of blue corundum.—The *diaspore* and the *gibbsite*: both hydrates of alumina.

*Aluminate of magnesia*—the *spinel*: among its varieties is the blue spinel of Aker in Südermannia. The *ceylonite* or pleonaste, and the *automolite* (also called *gahnite*), from Fahlun in Sweden and from Franklin in New Jersey, are, the former an aluminate of protoxide of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc. The substance called *plomb gomme*, from Huelgoet in Brittany: a hydrous aluminate of lead.

The five following Cases contain the acid or oxide of silicium (silica, quartz), the numerous varieties of which, formerly considered as so many distinct species, are mostly indebted for their generally very striking external characters to the admixture of matter foreign to the species, or to other casual circumstances that prevailed at their formation.

CASE 20. *Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals, &c.—*Rock crystal*: various modifications of crystalline forms: small dodecahedral and other crystals, known by the names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which this substance obtains the familiar denominations of smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c.; groups of rock crystal; some specimens of rock crystal in a wrought state are added, among

which is Dr. Dee's show-stone (see Walter Scott's Demonology), &c.

CASE 21. *Common quartz*: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are the hacked, corroded, and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the blue quartz, called *siderite*, from Salzburg, and the *rose* or *milk quartz*, which are both used as ornamental stones;—*fibrous quartz*;—*flexible sandstone* from Brazil;—*fetid quartz*, from Nantes;—*iron flint*. In this Case are also deposited several varieties of *stalagmitic quartz* or quartzsinter, the most remarkable among which are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser; another variety of it is the *pearl-sinter* from Santa-Fiora in Tuscany (whence it has obtained the name of *florite*), and from the island of Ischia. With these are placed specimens of the *ceraunian sinter* or those enigmatical siliceous tubes which were discovered in the sands of the Senner Heath in the county of Lippe (where, on account of their supposed origin, they are called lightning tubes, from which name those of *fulgurite*, *ceraunian sinter*, *astraphyllite*, are derived), at Drigg on the coast of Cumberland, and latterly, by the late Capt. Clapperton, near Dibbla in the Tuarick country, Africa, from which localities specimens are here deposited. The *hyalite* is placed here as a mineral related both to stalagmitic quartz and calcedony.—*Haytorite*, a substance purely siliceous, but presenting the form of datholite.

CASE 22 contains some more of the varieties of common quartz: *prase*, which appears to be an intimate mixture of this substance and actinote;—the *avanturino quartz*;—as also some varieties of the *cat's eye* (mostly from Ceylon), in which the chatoyant lustre is generally produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth lodged in the quartz mass.—Part of this Case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar; also beauti-

ful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—Of *flint*, a well known substance, some interesting varieties are deposited. The remainder of this and the whole of the following Case are occupied by calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony* the most remarkable are, the smalt-blue variety from Felsőbanya in Transylvania, crystallized in obtuse rhombohedrons; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland, &c.; the botryoidal, from Ferroe; nodules, including water (enhydrites), from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks.

CASE 23. Calcedonic substances continued: cut and polished pieces of calcedony with red and black dendritic and other figures, called mocha stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines, some of which were probably among the substances of which the costly *vasa murrhina* of the ancients were made; red and yellowish varieties of calcedony called *carnelian*—*Plasma*.—*Heliotrope*, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed blood-stone.—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *chrysoprase*, hitherto only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, and which owes its colour to oxide of nickel, as does the green siliceous earthy substance, named *pimelite*, which accompanies it. To these are added specimens of some varieties of the siliceous compounds called *agates*, in which either common calcedony, carnelian, or heliotrope generally form a predominant ingredient.

CASE 24. One half of this Case is occupied by the different varieties of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, viz. the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly at Cairo in rounded pieces, which appear not to owe their form to rolling, but to be original, and produced by infiltration;—the *riband jasper* or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia;—the variously-tinted *common jasper*;—the *agate-jasper*, found only in agate veins, and the *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay slate. The other half of this Case contains opaline substances (mostly hydrates of silica),

viz., specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of imperceptible fissures in its interior;—the *sun* or *fire opal*;—the *common opal*, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called *girasol*;—the *semi-opal*, agreeing in its principal characters with the common;—specimens of a variety which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, is called *hydrophane*, and vulgarly, *oculus mundi*;—*wood opal*, or opalized wood;—*jasp-opal*, referred by some authors to *jasper*;—the *menilite*, called also *liver opal*, found at Menil-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is added.

In the two next Cases are placed the *Silicates with one base*.

CASE 25 contains the silicates of lime and those of magnesia. To the former belongs the *table spar* or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius, Nagyag, &c.;—to the latter, several of the minerals placed by Werner in the *talc* genus:—*steatite*, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of yellowish green colour from Greenland, and that from Göpfersgrün in Bareuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, especially quartz, converted into, and forming part of the massive *steatite*; variety called *chalk* of Briançon;—*keffekil*, or *meerschaum*, from Natolia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made, and that from Valecas in Spain;—also a related substance, called *keffekillite* by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea;—*lithomarge*, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of a reddish yellow colour in porphyry from Rochlitz, and the fine purplish blue variety from Planitz, formerly called *terra miraculosa Saxonica*, &c.—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which (generally hydrates) are called *noble serpentine*: they constitute, in combination with primitive limestone, the *verde antico* and some other fine green marbles; among the varieties of the common *serpentine*, those from Bareuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony are best known, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; *serpentine* with imbedded garnets, magnetic ironstone, asbest, &c.—the *marmolite* of Hoboken in New Jersey likewise belongs to *serpentine*.—With these is also

placed the *olivine*, which, in its purer state, is denominated *chrysolite* or *peridot*, and when protoxide of iron is predominant, has, by some, been called *hyalosiderite*.

CASE 26. *Silicate of zinc*, called also electric or siliceous calamine, the finest specimens of which are those from Siberia and Hungary; the variety called *willemite*, from Aix-la-Chapelle.—*Silicate of manganese*, of which there are several varieties (some of them only mechanical mixtures of this silicate, of carbonate of manganese, and quartz), which have received particular names, such as allagite, rhodonite, &c. *Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, from Bastnäs, Sweden,—with which is placed the rose-coloured substance called *thulite*, found with blue idocrase in Tellemarken, Norway.—*Silicate of iron*, to which belong the *hisingerite*, *sideroschizolite*, *chlorophæite*, and *stilpnomelane*.—*Silicate of copper*, or siliceous malachite, formerly called chrysocola and copper green; to which is also referred the *diopase* or copper emerald, a scarce substance from the Kirguise country in Siberia.—*Silicate of bismuth*, also called bismuth-blende, a rare mineral substance in hair-brown globules from Schneeberg, Saxony.—*Silicate of zirconia*, to which belong Werner's common zircon, and some hyacinths, from Ceylon, Auvergne, Chili, the Lake Ilmen in Siberia; also the variety called zirconite from Friedrichsvärn in Norway, &c.;—the blue zircon from Vesuvius.—*Silicate of alumina*: to this belong the *kyanite* or disthène, and its varieties, the *bucholzite* and the *sillimanite*; and also the *scarbroite*, *halloysite*, *lenzinite*, &c.; together with such varieties of *clay* as are chemical combinations of alumina and silica.

For the subdivision into groups of the *Silicates with several bases*, the reader is referred to the tickets in the interior of the following ten Cases, which contain this extensive class of mineral species.

CASE 27 contains the following zeolitic substances: *apophyllite*, or *ichthyophthalmite*, in fine crystals, from Hesloe in Faroë; with *stilbite*; with *tessellite* of Brewster, with *poonahlite* of Brooke, &c.; a variety of *apophyllite*, formerly called *albine*, by Werner;—*chabasite* or *chabasia*, in groups of primitive rhomboidal and modified crystals;—the variety called *haidenite* from Baltimore;—*mesotype*

from Auvergne, Faroë, &c., to which are also referred the *natrolite* of Klaproth, the *needle-stone* of Werner, the *scolicite*, the *mesolite*, *krokallite*, &c.;—*thomsonite*;—*analcime*, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoidal and triépointé modifications from Fassa in Tyrol.

CASE 28. Zeolitic substances continued; *stilbite* and *heulandite*;—*brewsterite*;—*laumontite* or *lomonite*, also called efflorescent zeolite, because some of its varieties are subject to decomposition by exposure to the air;—*prehnite*, the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé Rochon, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald;—to this also belongs the *koupholite* of Vauquelin. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade or *you-stone*, is likewise placed with prehnite, to which it has been referred by Count Bournon; but no chemical analysis has as yet been given of it.—A suite of specimens of *comptonite* from Vesuvius, lining the cavities of a pyroxenic lava, &c., accompanied by gismondine and other crystallized substances;—*gmelinite* or *hydrolite*;—*lévine*, and some other new species of this extensive family of minerals.

CASE 29. To the same family belongs the *harmotome* or cross stone, divided into baryte-harmotome and potash-harmotome, to which latter are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismondine*, *abrazite*, and also the *philipsite*.

The remainder of this Case is occupied by species of the feldspar family.—*Common feldspar*, variously crystallized and massive: among the specimens here deposited may be specified—the fine green variety from Siberia, called amazon stone; the beautiful large crystals from Baveno; feldspar with embedded crystals and fragments of quartz (graphic stone, graphic granite), from Siberia, &c.;—*Labrador feldspar* (also called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for its beautiful play of colours), chiefly from the coast of Labrador and from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway;—*adularia* or *naker feldspar*, principally found on Mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula from which its name is derived: the fine variety from Ceylon, when cut *en cabochon*, is called moon-stone; and a yellow naker feldspar with reddish dots has obtained

the name of sun-stone, which is also sometimes given to the beautiful avanturino variety of common feldspar placed in this glass-case.

CASE 30. Feldspathic substances continued:—*ice-spar* and *sanidine* or glassy feldspar, both nearly allied to common feldspar; *albite*, or *cleavelandite*, the finest specimens of which are those from Dauphiné and Siberia, and *pericline*, united by some mineralogists with the preceding species, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, &c.;—*anorthite* from Vesuvius;—*oligoclase*, also called natron-spodumen—together with some other species separated, perhaps unnecessarily, from common feldspar and cleavelandite;—*leucite* or amphigène, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals of various sizes and degrees of transparency, massive, embedded in pyroxenic and other lavas;—*triphane* or *spodumen* and *petalite*: substances in which lithia, or the oxide of lithium, was first discovered by Arfvedson.

CASE 31. This Case contains—*nepheline*, from Mount Vesuvius, with which are now combined several varieties of the *elæolite* or *fettstein* of Werner;—*wernerite*, under which name, formerly confined to some varieties of common and compact scapolite, are now united the *meionite* of Vesuvius, and the greater part of the *scapolite* of Werner, the *paranthine* and also the *dipyre*; substances which, together with several others provisionally placed in this glass Case, stand in need of further investigation as to their chemical and crystallographical characters.

CASE 32 contains *micaceous* and *talcose* substances. Our imperfect knowledge of the optical properties and chemical constitution of many varieties of the former, does not admit of their being arranged according to those distinctive characters; such varieties as have been more closely examined in this respect, may be divided into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common), which has two axes; *magnesiamic* (from Vesuvius, Siberia, and Monroe, in New York), which has but one axis;—and the *lithia-mica*, which, besides the beautiful peach blossom, red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite*, from Rôzna in Moravia, likewise comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tin-stone, and topaz.

—The species and varieties of the talcose substances are likewise very imperfectly understood. Among the Specimens of *talc* in this glass Case may be specified the common or Venetian (which enters into the composition of cosmetics), and the indurated talc; to the former of which may be referred the green radiated variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging laminæ, and to which the name of *pyrophyllite* has lately been given; — *agalmatolite*, (Werner's bildstein, Haüy's talc glaphique), employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.; — *chlorite*, crystallized in aggregated, small, modified rhombic prisms; the earthy and foliated varieties, coating crystals of octahedral magnetic iron-stone, &c.; — *pinite*, crystallized in regular hexagonal prisms, and *giesseckite*, from Greenland, which appears to be a variety of this species. — *Fahlunite*, under which name several distinct substances have been noticed by authors.

CASE 33. This and part of the following Case chiefly contain substances related to hornblende or amphibolic minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende*, including the *pargasite*; — the *actinolite* or *strahlstein* (divided by Werner into the glassy, common, and fibrous varieties); — the *grammatite* or *tremolite* (so called from Val Tremola, where, however, it is not found), among the specimens of which are the fine, fibrous varieties, resembling asbest; the glassy tremolite, in dolomite and granular limestone, &c. — *Arfvedsonite* — *Anthrophyllite*.

CASE 34. Part of this Case is filled with the mineral substances called *asbestine*, many of which appear to pass into some of the varieties of amphibole in the preceding glass Case. Among these may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose-fibrous structure; — several varieties of the *flexible asbest* or *amianth*, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c., made of it; — the varieties called common and schiller-asbest, mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances; — the *blue* and *yellow asbest* from South Africa, to which the name of *krokydalite* has been given. The remainder of this Case contains pyroxenic minerals: — *augite*, in separate crystals, and imbedded in lava from Vesuvius, together with

groups of well-defined crystals from Arendahl in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks;—the *jefersonite*;—the granular variety called *coccolite*;—the varieties of *diopside*, at first considered as a distinct species, including the *mussite* and *alalite* from Piedmont;—the *sahlite* or *malacolite*, to which also belongs the *baikalite*, of which a few fine specimens are here deposited; the *pyrgome* or *fassaite*, and the *achmite*. The *metalloid diallage* or *diallagite*, also called *schiller-spar*, from the Hartz, Salzburg, &c., the *bronzite* and the *hypersthène* or *paulite* (Labrador hornblende of Werner), may likewise be referred to this tribe of minerals.

CASE 35. Among its contents may be specified the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thallite, arendalite, acanticone, delphinite, &c.; most of these are Werner's *pistacite* and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Häüy. To this also belongs the *manganesiferous epidote*, considered by some as an ore of manganese.—*Cumingtonite*.—*Zoisite*.—Among the specimens of *idocrase* (vesuvian of Werner), the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the *unibinaire* of Häüy), discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, embedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the name of Vesuvian gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites; the varieties called *egerane*, *loboite*, and that from Tellemarken in Norway, coloured blue by oxide of copper, and known by the name of *cypriue*;—*essonite* (*hessonite*) or *cinnamon-stone*, chiefly from Ceylon, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be nearly allied to vesuvian: most of the hyacinths of commerce are cinnamon-stone.

CASE 36. The greater part of this Case is appropriated to the various species and varieties of the garnet tribe, formerly divided into noble and common garnets. Among the more distinct chemical species now established are:—the *pyrope* or chrome garnet, generally called Bohemian garnet, which occurs in rounded grains, and also embedded in serpentine, &c.;—the *colophonite*, so called from its resemblance to rosin, from Norway and North America;—the *melanite*, found particularly in the neighbourhood

of Frascati;—the *grossular* or Wilui garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from the fancied resemblance which its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry;—the *allochroite*, also called splintery garnet, from Drammen in Norway;—the *romanzovite*. In this Case are also deposited—the *gehlenite*, from the Monzoni in Tyrol, to which species the *melilite* from Capo di Bove, near Rome, is referred by some mineralogists;—the *iolite* or *pleioma*, now generally called *dichroite* (from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions), massive and crystallized, from Capo di Gate, from Greenland, Bodenmais in Bavaria, and Orayervi in Finland (*steinheilite*);—the *sordawalite* from Finland;—the *kapholite* from Bohemia, &c.

CASE 37. This Case contains the following substances:—*staurolite*, a bisilicate of alumina and of oxide of iron, called also granatite and cross-stone, among the specimens of which are the fine macled crystals from Brittany, and the modifications of the simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium; viz. the *gadolinite*, from Ytterby and Kärarfvet in Sweden; the *allanite* from Greenland (to which may be referred the *cerine* of Bastnaes); the *orthite* and *pyrorthite*.

Silicates containing glucina, the principal species of which is the *emerald*, or *beryl*, the former being a variety which owes its fine green colour to oxide of chromium: from Santa Fé, from Mount Zahara in Egypt, and from Heubachthal in Salzburg, embedded in mica slate;—beryls of various colours, the more common of which is the variety called aquamarine; the perfectly white and limpid, and fine oil green varieties from Nerchinsk and Odontchelong in Siberia; the large beryls of Limoges, and from Acworth in New Hampshire, where crystals weighing upwards of fifty-nine pounds have been found, (the fragment of a prism in the centre of the Case weighs nearly forty-three pounds);—the *euclase*, a rare crystallized mineral substance, discovered by Dombey in Peru, but since only found, as loose crystals, at Capao, near Villaricca, in Brazil, and in the chlorite slate of that neighbourhood;—

*chrysoberyl* or cymophane, among the specimens of which may be specified those in a matrix of quartz and feldspar with garnets, from Haddam in Connecticut, and also those from Saratoga and New York; *helvine*, a substance which is considered by some as a triple silicate of glucine, iron and manganese. In this Case are also placed the specimens of *lazulite* or lapis lazuli, (which furnishes the valuable pigment known by the name of ultramarine,) massive and exhibiting planes of the rhomboidal dodecahedron; the *häüyne*, and a few other of the imperfectly known silicates of alumina, soda and lime combined with sulphates: such as the *spinellane*, &c.

CASE 38. In this Case are provisionally placed (besides *sodalite*, *eudialyte*, and *pyrosmalite*, substances which, being chloriferous, may perhaps be referred to the chlorides, Case 60) the suites of *tourmaline* and *shorl*, many varieties of which have been found to contain boracic acid. Among those here deposited are, the *rubellite*, also called siberite (tourmaline apyre of Häüy), a specimen of which, remarkable both for size and form, is that in the centre of the Case: it was presented by the king of Ava to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country, and afterwards placed by the latter in the Hon. Charles Greville's collection; other red and blue varieties, chiefly from Siberia and from Massachusetts in North America; the flesh-coloured tourmaline, from Rozena in Moravia; the dark green, called Brazilian emerald; the asparagus-green variety in dolomite, from Campo Longo; varieties of common shorl;—*axinite*, in most beautiful crystals, from Bourg d'Oisans in Dauphiny, from Norway, &c.

CASE 39. The silicates terminate in this glass Case, with the topaze and chondrodite, two species which, from their chemical composition, might be classed with the fluorides (in Case 59);—among the specimens of *topaz* here deposited may be specified a series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica; fine Brazilian topazes, yellow and pink, imbedded in rock crystal, &c.;—also the *pyrophyssalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, and the *pycnite*, formerly considered as a variety of beryl, are referable to

topaz;—*chondrodite* (maclurite, brucite) from New Jersey, and from Pargas in Finland.

The rest of this Case is occupied by oxide of titanium and titanates;—*rutile*, also called titan-shorl, massive, crystallized, and fibrous, to which belongs the reticulated variety with golden varnish, from Moutier near the Mont-blanc; acicular and capillary crystals of rutile in rock crystal, from Brazil, &c.;—the *anatase*, or octahedrite, from Bourg d'Oisans;—the silico-titanate of lime, called *sphene* or *titanite*, among the varieties of which are those called brown and yellow menakan-ore, in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway, and that from St. Gothard denominated *rayonnante en gouttière* by Saussure, on feldspar with chlorite, &c.;—titanate of lime with titanate of uranium, &c., called *pyrochlore*, from Fredriksvärn in Norway;—*titanates of iron*, to which belong the *nigrine*, *iserrine*, *ilmenite*, and most of the volcanic and other specular iron with glassy fracture;—*crichtonite*, *brookite*, *polymignite*, &c.

CASE 40. Columbates:—*columbite* or *tantalite*: a portion of the specimen from North America, in which Mr. Hatchett discovered the metal; variety of the same from Rabenstein, Bavaria, accompanied by beryl and uranite;—the *Finbo-* and the *Brodbo-tantalites* of Berzelius;—*yttrotantalite*, from Ytterby.

Oxides of antimony and antimoniates:—*antimony-ochre* on native and grey antimony;—*white antimony*, formerly considered as a muriate: on galena, quartz, &c.;—*red antimony* (a combination of oxide and sulphuret of this metal), mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf in Saxony, Malazka in Hungary; and an argentiferous variety from the Hartz, in fibrous flakes resembling tinder, and therefore called *zunderertz* (*tinder ore*).

Tungstates:—*tungstate of lime* (*schéelin calcaire* of Haüy), also called *scheelite* and *tungsten* (heavy stone), among the more interesting specimens of which is the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiny;—*tungstate of iron and manganese* or *wolfram*, massive and crystallized, from Bohemia and other countries; also as octahedral supposititious crystals, derived from tungstate of lime;—*tungstate of lead*, or *scheel-lead ore*, from

Zinnwald in Bohemia, formerly confounded with the molybdate of this metal.

Molybdic acid and molybdates ;—*ochry molybdenum* or *molybdic acid*, as a yellow powder on the sulphuret of this metal, from Sweden, &c. ;—*molybdate of lead*, or yellow lead ore, massive, lamelliform, and crystallized in splendid groups on compact limestone, &c. ; chiefly from Bleiberg in Carinthia.

CASE 41. Oxide of chromium and chromates :—a suite of specimens of *chromate of lead*, or red lead ore, from the gold mines of Beresof in Siberia, where it chiefly occurs in a kind of micaceous rock, mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone ;—*chromate of lead and copper*, called *vauquelinite*, a concomitant of the Siberian red lead ore ;—*chromate of iron*, from the department of Var in France, and from Baltimore in Maryland, intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.

Vanadic acid and vanadiates. Vanadium was discovered in some ores of iron from Taberg in Småland, by Sefström : by Del Rio the acid of this metal, which he called erythronium, had been found, combined with oxide of lead, in the brown lead ore of Zimapan in Mexico. For the discovery of the *vanadate of lead* at Wanlockhead, and the analysis of this mineral substance, science is indebted to Mr. Johnston, of Edinburgh ;—vanadate of lead from Beresof, Siberia.

Boracic acid (*sassoline*) and borates ;—*borate of soda*, the salt known by the names of *borax* and *tincal*, from Tibet, Monte-rotondo, Tuscany, &c.—*borate of magnesia* or *boracite* in separate crystals, and the same embedded in gypsum ;—*datolite*, being a borate with tri-silicate of lime, from Arendahl in Norway ; the variety from Sonthofen (supposed to be a distinct species, called *humboldtite* by Lévy) ; and the globular-fibrous variety (which has received the name of *botryolite*) likewise from Arendahl.

In this Case begins the family of the Carbonates.—*Carbonate of soda*, from various localities, and among which is the African trona.—*Carbonate of strontia*, also called strontianite, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for arragonite.—*Carbonate of baryta* or *witherite*, among the specimens of which may

be particularised the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.—*Barytoalcite*.

CASE 42. *Carbonate of lime*. The whole of this glass Case is appropriated to the species called *arragonite*, among the principal specimens of which are the groups of prismatic crystals from Kosel, Bohemia, Arragon, &c.; those of the coralloid variety of this substance from Eisenertz in Stiria, formerly called *flos ferri*, &c. To the massive varieties some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred.

CASES 43, 44, and 45 contain the crystallized varieties of carbonate of lime or *calcareous spar*. Among the specimens in Case 43 may be specified those illustrative of the double refraction, cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c.; likewise the various secondary obtuse and acute rhombohedrons; among the former of which the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse variety of Häüy, so called from its being as it were an inversion of the primitive rhombohedron of calcareous spar; and the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainebleau, &c. In the next two Cases are deposited many interesting and beautiful specimens, from the Hartz, Derbyshire, &c., of prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same substance.

CASE 46 contains various specimens of *stalactic limestone*, some varieties of which (such as those here deposited from Egypt, Shir Amin in Persia, &c.) bear the name of alabaster in common with the finer varieties of gypsum, and have, by Werner and other mineralogists, been referred to *fibrous limestone*; the most beautiful modifications of which latter are those from Cumberland and Sweden, with pearly lustre (which has obtained for the former the appellation of satin-spar), and that in coloured layers from Africa. Also some specimens of granular limestone (granular marble) are placed in this Case.

CASE 47 is set apart for such *compact* varieties of limestone as are generally called Marbles; for the present it only contains some varieties of *shell limestone*, the most esteemed of which, for ornamental purposes, is that from Carinthia, called lumachella or fire marble.

CASE 48 contains the remaining varieties of carbonate

of lime, among which may be specified the well-known depositions from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, particularly the pisiform limestone, or *pea stone*, as also the globular variety (considered by some as magnesian limestone) found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of *Confetti di Tivoli*,—the *tufaceous limestone*, in porous, spongy, cellular, tubular and other imitative forms, as incrustation on various objects, such as on the human skull here deposited, which was found in the Tiber at Rome; calcareous deposition formed in a square pipe in a coal mine in Somersetshire; casts made at the baths of San Felippe, where moulds of medals, gems, &c., are placed in suitable situations to receive the spray impregnated with calcareous particles.—*Chalk*.—*Anthraconite* or *madreporite*.—*Marle*, &c.

CASE 49. In this Case, besides some specimens of *carbonate of magnesia*, or *magnesite*, from Baudissero and from New Jersey, are placed those substances which, being chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, are called *magnesian limestone*, or *dolomite*, comprising Werner's rhomb-spar, dolomite and brown spar. Among the varieties of the first of these subspecies are those called *niemite*, *tharandite*, and some modifications of *pearl spar*; among those of *dolomite*, a remarkable one is that from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, North America, which exhibits a considerable degree of flexibility: and another having the same property will be found among the singular varieties of magnesian limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland. Of the varieties of Werner's *brown spar* or *pearl spar*, which in some cases is with difficulty distinguishable from rhomb spar, several interesting specimens for figure, colour and lustre, are deposited in this Case, and continued in

CASE 50, which is partly occupied by those fibrous varieties of brown spar, several of which were formerly referred to common fibrous limestone.—*Carbonate of iron*, or *sparry iron ore*, crystallized, fibrous, massive, and botryoidal (*sphærosiderite* of Hausmann).—*Carbonate of manganese*, in globular and botryoidal shapes of various shades of rose colour, on sulphuret of manganese, &c.

The remainder of this glass Case is occupied by the several varieties of *carbonate of zinc*, (also called *calamine*,

in common with the silicate of zinc in Case 26) crystallized, botryoidal, and in other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals, derived from modifications of carbonate of lime.

CASE 51. In this Case are deposited the specimens of *carbonate of lead*, or *white lead ore*, among which are the delicately acicular varieties from the Hartz, accompanied and partly coloured by green carbonate of copper; the crystallized varieties from Siberia, Mies in Bohemia; the pulverulent variety, &c. It also contains part of the specimens of *carbonate of copper*, viz. the *blue copper*, or *copper azure*, the more remarkable varieties of which are those from Chessy, and from the Bannat, combined with various substances;—the earthy varieties, some of which have been used as pigments under the name of mountain-blue;—those crystallized varieties which, passing from the state of blue into that of green carbonate, have, by Haüy, been called *cuivre carbonaté épigène*.

CASE 52. Carbonates of copper continued: green carbonates; among which are the fine and rare varieties of *fibrous malachite*, in acicular crystals, and massive with fibrous structure and velvety appearance, accompanied by carbonate of lead, &c.; and, among the specimens of *compact malachite*, those characteristic and splendid ones from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines, in the Uralian mountains.

CASE 53. *Arsenious acid* and *arseniates*: the former (also called *arsenic-bloom*, or octahedral oxide of arsenic) is frequently confounded with arseniate of lime, and the white octahedral crystals, often seen in collections, on realgar and orpiment, are generally artificially produced in the interior of mines.—Of arseniates we have in this glass-case:—*arseniate of lime*, called *pharmacolite*, chiefly in white acicular crystals, from Wittichen in Suabia, and Riegelsdorf in Hussia.—*Arseniate of iron* or *pharmacosiderite*, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes (whence Werner's name of cube-ore), from Cornwall, from San-Antonio-Pereira, Brazil, on hydrous oxide of iron, &c.;—*skorodite*, a substance which appears to be closely allied to Bournon's martial arseniate of copper.—*Arseniates of copper*, consisting of the *foliated arseniate* or *copper mica*, the *lenticular arseniate* or *lentil ore*, and the *olive ore* of Werner, which are formed into five species by

Bournon, and probably admit of further subdivision. To these also belongs the *kupferschaum* of Werner, at least that from Falkenstein in Tyrol: for some other varieties appear to be referable to carbonate of zinc.—*Arseniate of cobalt*, or red cobalt ore, comprising the earthy (*cobalt-crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt-bloom*) varieties, from Salfeld, Allemont, &c.—*Arseniate of lead* from Cornwall, Nertchinsk in Siberia, Johanngeorgenstadt in Saxony, &c.

CASE 54. This, and part of the next Case, contain the phosphates: among the *phosphates of lime* may be specified several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's *apatite*, such as the large violet-coloured crystals from St. Petersburg; the groups from Ehrenfriedersdorf, Maggia on St. Gothard, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.; the variety called *asparagus stone*, particularly the specimens from Jumilla in Murcia; the Norwegian apatite called *moroxite*; also the *phosphorite* or fibrous and compact phosphates of lime, and the pulverulent variety, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh, and which was formerly considered as a variety of fluoride of calcium (fluuate of lime).—*Phosphate of lead*, or *pyromorphite*, generally divided into *brown lead ore* and *green lead ore*: among the varieties of the former, the more remarkable are the large six-sided prisms from Huelgoet in Brittany; of the latter we have the massive botryoidal (*traubeneritz*), the spicular, and crystallized varieties, of various shades of green passing into greenish-white, into yellow and orange.—*Phosphate of yttria*, or *phosphyttrite*, a very scarce mineral substance, first found in the granite of Lindenäs in Norway, and subsequently in equally small quantities at Ytterby in Sweden.—*Phosphate of iron*, Werner's *vivianite*, in variously grouped crystals (from Bodenmais in Bavaria, from Cornwall, and from Fernando Po), massive and pulverulent: among the specimens of the latter are the massive variety of New Jersey, and several earthy blue varieties in clay, peat, wood, &c.: the *chalcociderite* of Ullmann, Werner's *green iron earth*, and Thomson's *mullicite*, are likewise phosphates of iron.—*Phosphate of manganese* or *triplite*, from Chanteloube, near Limoges, in the department of Haute Vienne in France, where several other mineral substances have lately been found, the essential component parts of which are iron, manganese, and phosphoric acid.

—*Triphylite*, a phosphate of iron, manganese and lithia.  
—*Phosphate of copper*, of which the best characterised species are—the *octahedral*, also called *olive malachite*, from Lebethen in Hungary; and the *prismatic*, called *pseudomalachite*, from Rheinbreitenbach, where it occurs with quartz which sometimes passes into calcedony.

CASE 55. Part of this case is occupied by the remaining phosphates. *Phosphates of alumina*, to which belong—the *wavellite*, a substance which was originally mistaken for a hydrate of pure alumina, and therefore called *hydrargillite*, from Devonshire, Ireland, Brazil, Greenland, from Amberg in Bavaria (called *lasionite*), from Aussig in Bohemia, on sand stone, &c.—the *klaprothite*, called also *blue spar*, and *lazulite*, and therefore sometimes confounded with the lapis lazuli in Case 37;—together with some other substances of which no exact analyses have as yet been published, though they are known to be chiefly composed of alumina, in combination with phosphoric acid, such as—the *calaite*, or real *turquois* (*firúzah* in Persian), an opaque gem found chiefly at Nishapur, in the province of Khorasan, Persia, in nodules or as small veins traversing a ferrugino-argillaceous rock, and greatly esteemed on account of its beautiful blue colour, which will in most cases be sufficient to distinguish it both from the blue silicate of copper (Case 26) and from fossil bones (particularly teeth) impregnated with blue phosphate of iron or carbonate of copper (the occidental turquoises of lapidaries). The *kakoxene*, a rare substance of a crystalline diverging-fibrous structure and yellow colour, found in the fissures of argillaceous iron-stone, near Zbirow in Bohemia;—and the *childrenite* from Tavistock, in Devonshire: both which mineral substances contain alumina and oxide of iron combined with phosphoric acid, but require to be subjected to closer chemical examination.—*Phosphate of uranium*:—to these belong the *yellow uranite* or *uran mica* from Autun, Limoges, Bodenmais; and the *green uranite*, or *chalcolite*, chiefly from Cornwall and Saxony: both of them phosphates of oxide of uranium, but distinct by containing, the former a small portion of phosphate of lime, and the latter an equivalent portion of phosphate of copper.—This Case also contains the nitrates and part of the sulphates. *Nitrate of potassa*, native *nitre* or *saltpetre*, found as efflorescence, mixed with other nitrates, and as crystalline crusts;

from Pulo di Molfetta in Apulia, from near Burgos in Spain, &c.—*Nitrate of soda*.—*Sulphate of soda, or glauber salt*.—*Thenardite*, a hydrous sulphate of soda, found in crystalline crusts, at the bottom of the briny waters at the Salines d'Espartines, five miles from Madrid;—*glau-berite*, a mineral composed of the anhydrous sulphates of soda and of lime, from the salt mines of Villarubia and Aranjuez in Spain, embedded in salt and clay.—Among the specimens of *sulphate of strontia, or celestine*, the more remarkable are, the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from La Catolica in Sicily, accompanied by sulphur; those from the vicinity of Bristol, from St. Beat in the Dép. des Landes; those from Falkenstein in Tyrol; from the salt mines of Aranjuez; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontia from Montmartre; in the fissures of flint and in chalk, from Meudon; the radiated and fibrous celestine from Pennsylvania, &c.

CASE 56. The whole of this Case is occupied by the *sulphates of baryta, (barytes or heavy-spar,)* among which may be specified the splendid groups of straight-lamellar crystallised heavy-spar, especially those from Schemnitz in Hungary, and Clausthal in the Hartz, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.; the curved-lamellar varieties; the columnar, resembling carbonate of lead; the radiated, to which belongs the *Bolognese spar*, from Monte Paterno, near Bologna, from Bavaria, &c.; the beautiful variety called *ketten-spath, or chain-spar*, from the Hartz; the fibrous and the granular varieties; the compact, called barytic or ponderous marble, &c.; fetid barytes or *hepatite*, an intimate mixture of sulphate of baryta with bituminous matter; earthy barytes: also the *wolnyne* from Muzsay in Hungary is a variety of sulphate of baryta.

CASE 57 contains the *sulphates of lime*, the principal varieties of which are,—the *selenite or sparry gypsum*, in detached crystals and splendid groups, from Bex in Switzerland, Montmartre near Paris, Oxford, &c.; from St. Jago di Compostela, stained by red iron ochre; the fibrous gypsum with silky lustre, from Derbyshire, Switzerland, Montserrat; the granular gypsum or alabaster; the compact variety, to which belongs the stalagmitical gypsum from Guadaloupe; the scaly gypsum (*chaux sulfatée niviforme* of Haüy) from Montmartre; common earthy gypsum, &c.—*Anhydrous sulphate of lime*, also called *anhy-*

*drite*, *cube-spar* and *muriacite*, crystalline, fibrous, granular and compact; to the last of which belong some of the Italian varieties known by the name of *bardiglio* and *bardiglione*, as also the singular fibrous-compact variety familiarly called *tripe-stone* (*pierre des trippes*), from the salt mines of Wieliczka.

CASE 58. Sulphates continued:—*sulphate of magnesia*, generally occurring in crystalline fibres: the fine variety from Calatayud in Arragon; also the *haar-salz* (capillary salt) of Idria belongs to this species, and the stalactic cobalt-vitriol, as it is called, from Herregrund in Hungary, which is only sulphate of Magnesia, coloured red by oxide of cobalt.—*Polyhalite*, a chemical compound of several sulphates, formerly mistaken for anhydrous sulphate of lime: compact and fibrous, from the salt formation of Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, and Ischel in Austria.—*Sulphate of zinc*, *white* or *zinc vitriol*.—*Sulphate of iron*, or *green vitriol*, (a salt mostly produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites,) in beautiful large rhombohedral crystals, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, and massive, and in stalactic-fibrous forms, such as the specimens from the Rammelsberg, in the Hartz, where it also occurs in the form of yellow scales, known by the name of *misy*; and as concretions of a red colour, called *vitriol-roth* or *botryogene*: the plumose vitriol (*federsalz*), and a botryoidal-reniform substance called *bergbutter*, are nothing but casual mixtures of sulphate of iron and hydrous sulphate of alumina.—*Sulphate of cobalt*.—*Sulphate of copper* or *blue vitriol*:—the finest sky-blue specimens here deposited, together with the stalactic, fibrous and crystallized varieties, (the large group of crystals is artificially prepared,) are from Herregrund in Hungary. There are also two or three sub-sulphates of copper placed in this Case, which, however, stand in need of more accurate chemical examination.—*Sulphate of lead*, or *lead vitriol*, of which we have a suite of specimens with brilliant and well defined crystals from Badenweiler in Suabia, from the Parys mine in Anglesea, &c.; the *sulphato-carbonate*, and *sulphato-tricarbonat*e of lead, from Leadhills, &c. The rest of this Case is occupied by *sulphates of alumina*:—common *alum*, crystallized, fibrous, &c., from various places; and the hydrous *sub-sulphate of alumina*, called *aluminite*, or *websterite*, from Sussex and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg,

which was by some mistaken for pure alumina, and by others for hydrate of alumina with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime: it must not be confounded with another substance also called *aluminite* or *alum-stone* (alunite of some mineralogists,) from Tolfa, &c., which is a basic sulphate of alumina and potassa.

CASE 59 contains the *fluorides*, of which by far the most important species is the fluoride of calcium, generally called *fluat* of lime and *fluor spar*: among its numerous varieties may be particularized, the rose-coloured crystals from Chamouni; the phosphorescent massive fluor spar, called chlorophane, from Siberia; the varieties called fortification fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c., chiefly from Derbyshire and Saxony.—*Fluoride of calcium*, *yttrium* and *cerium*;—*ytthrocerite*; and some related minerals from Finbo and Brodbo near Fahlun in Sweden. *Fluoride of sodium and aluminum*, called *cryolite*, found in West Greenland: pure and mixed with brown iron stone, galena, &c.

CASE 60 contains the *chlorides*.—*Chloride of sodium* (*muriate of soda*), or *rock salt*: the most interesting specimens here deposited of this important mineral substance, are the crystallized varieties, the massive and fibrous coloured varieties, the red chiefly from Hallein in Tyrol, the blue and violet from Ischel in Upper Austria; the stalactical rock salt from Mexico, &c.—*Chloride of ammonium* or *sal ammoniac*, from Vesuvius, Saint Etienne en Forez, &c.—*Chlorides of lead*: to these belong, the *cutunnite* from Vesuvius; the basic muriate of lead from Mendip; and the *murio-carbonate of lead* from Derbyshire, of which most rare substance a considerable suite is deposited in this glass Case.—*Chloride of copper* or *atacamite*, in crystallized splendid groups, chiefly from Remolinos, Solidad and Veta negra della pampa larga, in Chili; what was originally termed Peruvian green sand, or atacamite (being obtained from the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru) is now known to be artificially produced by pounding the crystallized and laminar varieties for the purpose of using the sand (*arenilla*) in lieu of blotting paper.—*Chloride* (or *muriate*) *of silver*, called also *horn-silver* and *corneous silver*: amorphous, botryoidal, in laminæ, and crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons,

from Veta Negra in Chili, the Saxon Erzgebirge, &c.—*Chloride or muriate of mercury*, with native quicksilver from Moschel Landsberg, Almaden, &c.

CASES 61 and 62 contain a small collection of organico-chemical, or such mineralized substances as are composed after the manner of organic bodies, from which they derive their origin. They are divided into salts, resins, bitumen, and coal. To the salts belong—the *mellate of alumina*, also called *mellite* or *honey-stone*, found in the beds of brown coal at Artern in Thuringia; and the *oxalate of iron*, formerly known by the name of resinous iron, but to which that of *humboldtite* is now generally applied.—To the resins may be referred—the *amber*, of the varieties of which a considerable suite is deposited in Case 61, many of them enclosing insects, &c.; to which, for the sake of comparison, are added, specimens of recent copal, likewise containing insects; *fossil copal* or *Highgate resin*; *retinite* or *retin-asphalt*, found at Bovey; together with some other undetermined resinous substances. To the bitumina belong the *mineral pitch* of various degrees of consistence, from the fluid *naphtha* and *mineral oil* or *petroleum*, to the solid *asphalt* and *jet* or *pitch coal*; the *elaterite* or elastic bitumen of Derbyshire, (a suite of specimens exhibiting all degrees of solidity, from that of honey to that of a compact ligneous substance; with which is also placed the *dapèche*, an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, having several properties of the common caoutchouc or Indian rubber;)—the *hatchettine*, a bituminous substance from Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales.—Coal: *black coal*, and *brown coal*—of these a few specimens only are placed in glass Case 62, their different varieties being rather objects for a geological collection.

The arrangement of the secondary fossils in this Gallery is proceeded with as expeditiously as circumstances will admit. Several upright glazed Cases are fitted up for the Class REPTILIA, comprising osseous remains of the Batrachian, the Chelonian, the Emydosaurian, and the Enaliosaurian Orders. The objects already deposited belong chiefly to the two last mentioned natural orders, the first of which is divided into the families of the Crocodiles and the Iguanas. Among the specimens under arrangement the following may be specified:—a species of gavial (now

considered a distinct genus, bearing the name of *ÆOLODON*) from the lias at Monheim in Franconia, being the unique specimen described and figured by Soemmerring in the Memoirs of the Academy of Munich, under the name of *CROCODILUS priscus*;—a portion of the head, with the snout, &c., of a gavial (*TELEOSAURUS Chapmanni*) from Whitby, which, though correctly determined by its discoverer, Capt. W. Chapman and also by Wooller (Phil. Trans. for 1758), was subsequently mistaken for a species of *Ichthyosaurus*;—a head of *CROCODILUS Toliapicus*, mentioned by Cuvier as *Crocodile de Sheppy*;—the head and other parts of the *GEOSAURUS* (the *LACERTA gigantea* of Soemmerring) found together with the preceding, and first figured and described by the last mentioned naturalist in the Transactions of the Academy of Munich;—the lower jaw and other parts of the cranium, vertebræ, &c., of the huge reptile (*MOSOSAURUS Sancti Petri*) from the St. Peter's Mountain near Maestricht, presented, in 1784, by the celebrated Peter Camper, and figured by Cuvier;—a portion of a new species, from Lyme Regis, of the remarkable genus of flying reptiles, the *PTERODACTYLUS* of Cuvier, described and figured by Buckland in the Transactions of the Geological Society, under the name of *P. macronyx*; together with a coloured cast of the unique *P. longirostris* of Cuvier from Solenhofen, the quarry of which place has also furnished the small lamina of lias on which may be observed the impression (with some of the osseous substance remaining) of the last two articulations of the toe of a flying animal, considered by Spix as related to the Vampire, but which is more probably a large and distinct species of pterodactyle.

The order of *ENALIOSAURI* is confined to the genera *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, among the exhibited specimens of which are—a very perfect head (formerly in the museum of Mr. Bullock) of a pretty large specimen of the *ICHTHYOSAURUS communis*;—a full length specimen of the same (in a separate glass Case): the restored parts distinguished by a colour different from that of the genuine portion of the skeleton;—part of the head of another of still larger dimensions, cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws;—the carpal bones of one of the extremities of a most gigantic species (*ICHTHYOSAURUS im-*

*manis*): all from the lias of Lyme Regis;—a new small species (*ICHTHYOSAURUS latifrons*), in which the spiracle on the top of the head, between the eyes, claims particular attention: this specimen was found at Balderton in the county of Nottingham, twelve feet under the surface, about three miles and a half south of Newark-upon-Trent, near the drain dividing the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham: presented by Dr. Bland.—From nearly the same locality is the specimen here deposited of a species of plesiosaure, an account and figure of which have been given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1719, by Mr. Stukely, who took it for a crocodile. A very perfect specimen, with head exhibiting the teeth, of the long-necked plesiosaure (*PLESIOSAURUS dolichodeirus* of Conybeare) from Lyme Regis; and another, apparently specifically distinct, plesiosaure (as likewise a cast of the same, with restorations) from Street in Somersetshire.

As illustrative of the natural order of CHELONIDÆ, we have some interesting specimens, chiefly from the isle of Sheppey, and the coast of Essex.

The only fossil species of the BATRACHIAN Reptiles in this collection is the gigantic Salamander, the subject of worthy Scheuchzer's dissertation, *Homo diluvii testis et theoscopos. Tiguri*, 1726.

The two upright Glass Cases of the western wall of the centre compartment contain osseous remains (both original and in plaster casts) of the orders EDENTATA and PACHYDERMATA. To the former of these the *Megatherium* (*M. Cuvieri*) is generally referred, of which the casts here deposited, though constituting only a small portion of the whole skeleton, are sufficient to convey an idea of the considerable dimensions of this animal.—Among the specimens of the last mentioned natural order, may be specified the casts, chiefly of the lower jaw, of two species of that extraordinary genus the DEINOTHERIUM, lately discovered in Bavaria, some of the teeth of which were known to Cuvier, who supposed them to belong to gigantic tapirs;—jaws, tusks, molar teeth, and other osseous parts of the elephant (*ELEPHAS primigenius* of Blumenbach), especially those of the Siberian variety, which is the Mammoth of early writers: a name erroneously transferred to the gigantic MASTODON (*MASTODON ohioiticus*). There are va-

rious species of this latter genus, the osseous remains of which are now under arrangement, together with those of several species of Rhinoceros, Anoplotherium, Palæotherium, Tapir, &c.

In a distinct Case at the same side of this compartment is deposited the fossil human skeleton embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe by Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and presented to the British Museum by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The upright glass Cases on each side of the northern entrance into this Gallery contain a collection of Fossil Vegetable Remains, consisting chiefly of Coal plants (with coloured casts in plaster of Paris for the sake of exhibiting their forms more distinctly); a suite of impressions of parts of vegetables in bituminous marl state from Oeningen, &c.; an extensive collection of certain fossils from the blue clay of the cliffs in the isle of Sheppey, indiscriminately denominated fruits and seeds, although a considerable portion of them belongs to the class of Zoophytes.

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In the upright Glass Cases of the eastern wall of the centre compartment is deposited a collection of minerals from the Hartz mountains, presented by his late Majesty King George IV.

The sculptured tortoise in the centre of the Gallery, placed on a round table inlaid with various antique marbles and other mineral substances, is wrought out of nephrite or jade. It was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan, brought to England by Lieutenant-General Kyd, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

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## THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

In this spacious and splendid Room is deposited the Library formed by his Majesty, KING GEORGE THE THIRD; which embraces the most extensive and important Collection of Books ever brought together by any Sovereign of the British Empire, or indeed of any other country: and this, not confined to publications connected with some particular class of literature, but embracing every species of knowledge. The volumes

moreover are, in general, in the best possible condition, and in very frequent instances, of the most superb description, being vellum or large paper copies; the whole forming a monument worthy the judgment, the taste, and the liberal mind of the Royal Founder, and also of the unparalleled munificence of his late Majesty, KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, who by the following Letter, addressed to the late Lord Liverpool, presented this Library to the British Nation.

PAVILION, BRIGHTON, Jan. 15, 1823.

DEAR LORD LIVERPOOL,

The King, my late revered and excellent Father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive Library, I have resolved to present this Collection to the British Nation.

Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means of advancing the literature of my Country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a Parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you.

Believe me,

With great regard,

Your sincere Friend,

G. R.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

The Books are systematically arranged in 304 Presses, according to subjects, as correctly as could be accomplished in placing them according to their sizes upon their appropriate shelves.

On the right side of the Room as you enter through the Library of Manuscripts, are deposited the whole of the extensive range of works relating to the Class HISTORY, beginning with Geography and Universal History, Voyages and Travels; then follow Ancient History, and Ecclesiastical History. The History of particular Countries succeeds in the following order:—The United Kingdoms of England and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany.

The series of Historians is here interrupted, partly by an assemblage of various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, printed by the Alduses, the Stephenses, the Elzevirs, and other more eminent typographers, and principally by a very costly collection of specimens of the productions of the Press during its earliest history, most of which, on account of their curiosity and their magnificence, excite universal admiration, and deserve special attention. The collection of Caxtons is singularly extensive. Passing by nine Presses in the centre of this side of the Room thus occupied, the series of Historians is resumed, and embraces the writers on the history of Holland, the Netherlands, the Northern nations, and of the kingdoms of, and tribes of people inhabiting, Asia, Africa, and America. Works on Antiquities, Manners, Customs, Monuments, Numismatics, and Inscriptions, come next in order, and are succeeded by much that is valuable and important in Heraldic, Biographical, and Literary History. A numerous collection of the Transactions of the most distinguished Scientific and Literary Societies occupies the remaining Presses of this side of the Room.

On the left side of this Room entering it as before mentioned, is arranged, in the first instance, a well selected collection of THEOLOGICAL Works, commencing with the Holy Scriptures, in the extensive series of which are to be found most of the more rare and valuable editions of the Old and New Testament in their original tongues, and in the numerous versions of the same. The most approved Commentators on the Sacred Writings come next in order, and these are followed by a variety of Liturgical Works, the Proceedings of Councils, the best editions of the Fathers, and very many of the standard Works of the most eminent Divines, whether Catholic or Protestant. The Works on JURISPRUDENCE follow next in order, and embrace a curious and useful assemblage of Books on Feudal and Civil Law, and a very extensive assortment on British Law. This class is succeeded by an extensive range of Books on Intellectual, Moral, Political, Natural and Mathematical PHILOSOPHY. The Presses between and behind the granite columns are occupied for the most part by

various useful and costly editions of the ancient Classic Writers. The systematic order is then again resumed, and Works on the Fine Arts, Trades, Sports and Pastimes, occupy nearly the whole remaining Presses in this central portion of the Room. In the class LITERATURE, which immediately succeeds, will be seen some of the best Works on Philology and Criticism, and a very numerous collection of Grammars and Dictionaries of most of the various languages in the world. Works on the theory and practice of Eloquence follow; and Poetry, in its various kinds, ancient and modern, succeeds. The Productions of miscellaneous Writers, and the best editions of their collected Works, terminate this class. In the last three Presses of this side of the Room, are deposited the few MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES which belonged to the Royal Founder of this truly valuable Library. In the Presses on the left of the door, at the end of this Room, are deposited CASES, enclosing a great variety of single Plays, being for the most part the productions of some of the earliest Italian, French, and English Dramatic Writers. The TRACTS which follow, also enclosed in Cases, form a numerous series, and are highly interesting, as connecting, in some instances, the chain of historical events, and in others, elucidating particular facts and subjects of every description.

The Books deposited in the Galleries follow, according to subjects, nearly in the same systematic order as those arranged in the Presses below.

The Tables on the Floor of the Room are occupied by a most curious, splendid, and useful collection of Geography. In the 124 Cases entitled GENERAL ATLAS, is contained, topographically arranged, Maps of every part of the Globe, and numerous plans of Towns, Buildings, Gardens, &c., &c.

H. H. BABER.

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## GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES\*.

## FIRST ROOM.

## TERRACOTTAS.

OVER the door which fronts the entrance into this room, is a bust of Charles Towneley, Esq., to whose profound knowledge of ancient Sculpture, and zeal in the acquisition of the finest specimens of it, the nation is indebted for the formation of a considerable part of the splendid collection of Terracottas and Marbles contained in this Gallery. The bust was presented by his uncle, John Towneley, Esq. It is executed in marble by Mr. Nollekens.

No. 1. A female statue, probably one of the Muses. Pl. III.

No. 2. An Amphora.

No. 3. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Pl. xxxvii. f. 75.

No. 4. A bas-relief, representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins. Pl. iv. f. 4.

No. 5. Ditto, representing the head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding on a dolphin. Pl. iv. f. 5.

No. 6. Ditto, representing a group of Silenus and Cupid, before whom is a female Bacchante dancing, and playing on the tambourin. Pl. v.

No. 7. Ditto, representing an engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin; on the left of the combatants is the bust of an athletic figure, armed with a battle-axe. Pl. vi. f. 7.

No. 8. Ditto, intended by the artist as a companion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the manner in which it is here seen. The subject in both pieces is precisely the same: the bust, however, in this piece is placed on

\* All the articles in the following catalogue of antiquities, unless where it is otherwise specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Towneley, Esq. More ample descriptions, with Plates, of the antiquities contained in the British Museum, are in the course of publication; and references to the six parts already published are affixed to those articles which have been therein engraved.

the right of the combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield. Pl. VI. f. 8.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6. Pl. v.

No. 10. A bas-relief, representing a head of Medusa, on each side of which is an eagle in the act of seizing with its talons, one of the snakes entwined in the locks of her hair. Pl. VII. f. 10.

No. 11. Ditto, representing a couple of chimæras lapping water out of vessels held to them by two youths who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and are each kneeling on one knee. Pl. VII. f. 11.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a female, who seems to be overwhelmed with affliction. She is seated, and is resting her head upon her right arm, while her attendants, from the concern visible in their countenances, appear to participate in her sorrow. This bas-relief probably represents Penelope dejected at the departure of Ulysses. Pl. VIII. f. 12.

No. 13. Ditto, imperfect, representing a fragment of Medusa's head, on one side of which is a figure of Minerva. Pl. VIII. f. 13.

No. 14. Ditto, representing the bearded Bacchus, and a female attendant on Bacchus, each of them holding a thyrsus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Pl. IX. f. 14.

No. 15. Ditto, imperfect, representing a head of Minerva, and a head of Jupiter. Pl. IX. f. 15.

No. 16. Ditto, representing Minerva assisting the Argonauts to build the famous ship Argo. Pl. X.

No. 17. Ditto, imperfect, representing Venus on the ocean, riding upon a sea-horse. Pl. XI. f. 17.

No. 18. Ditto, representing Victory pouring out a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Pl. XI. f. 18.

No. 19. Ditto, representing a candelabrum lighted for a sacrifice. On each side stands a priestess, who with one hand supports the sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum, and with the other hand raises a small portion of her robe, like the figure of Hope on coins of the Roman Emperors. Pl. XII. f. 19.

No. 20. Ditto, representing Machaon, after he has

been wounded. He is supposed to be sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a potion to him, as described in the XIth book of the Iliad. The females in attendance are slaves. Pl. XII. f. 20.

No. 21. A bas-relief, representing Bacchus and a Faun; the former holds a thyrsus in his left hand, the latter carries a torch in his right hand, and an amphora on his left shoulder. Pl. XIII.

No. 22. Ditto, representing two Fauns kneeling, one of them playing upon the tambourin, the other accompanying him with small musical instruments called crotala. Between them is Ampelus, the lower part of whose figure terminates in branches of the vine. Pl. XIV. f. 22.

No. 23. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Spring and Summer. Pl. XIV. f. 23.

No. 24. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a lighted candelabrum, which is used at an altar. Pl. XV. f. 24.

No. 25. Ditto, imperfect, representing Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa. Pl. XV. f. 25.

No. 26. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a small altar, which is placed upon a tripod table. Pl. XVI. f. 26.

No. 27. Ditto, imperfect, representing a female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Pl. XVI. f. 27.

No. 28. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. Pl. XVII. f. 28.

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21. Pl. XIII.

No. 30. A bas-relief, representing Bacchus leaning on the shoulders of a Faun. At his feet is a panther holding up his mouth to receive the wine which is poured from the vase held in the right hand of Bacchus. Before this group is a female attendant on Bacchus, holding a thyrsus in her hand. Pl. XVII. f. 30.

No. 31. Ditto, representing two Fauns leaning over a large open vessel of wine, as if observing the reflection of their faces on the surface of the liquor. Pl. XVIII. f. 31.

No. 32. Ditto, imperfect, representing a trophy, be-

fore which stands a captive attended by a guard, and secured by a chain fastened round his right wrist. Pl. XVIII. f. 32.

No. 33. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Pl. XXXIV. f. 69.

No. 34. Ditto, representing Paris carrying off Helen, in a car drawn by four horses. Pl. XIX. f. 34.

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics. Pl. XIX. f. 35.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore-ground are a hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the *Nymphæa lotus*. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibises. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches supported by columns. Pl. XX. f. 36.

No. 37. Ditto, imperfect, representing a vase with two handles, on one side of which is a panther leaping up, a thyrsus, and the letter A. Pl. XX. f. 37.

No. 38. A statue of the muse Urania; both the hands are wanting; but from the position of the arms, it is probable that the figure held a radius in the right hand, and a celestial globe in the left hand. It is three feet ten inches high, and is one of the largest statues that have been found of terracotta. Pl. XXI.

No. 39. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 40. A statue of a muse resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets which are placed upon a square column. The right arm is raised towards the neck. The figure, in its present state, is three feet four inches high: the head is lost. Pl. XXII.

No. 41. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 42. A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a beard; he holds in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this figure is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower. Pl. XXIII. f. 42.

No. 43. Ditto, representing Cupids supporting festoons of fruit. Pl. XXIII. f. 43.

No. 44. A bas-relief, representing a Faun and a Bacchante dancing, and holding between them the infant Bacchus in a basket used for winnowing corn. Pl. xxiv. f. 44.

No. 45. Ditto, representing the head of Pan, on each side of which is the head of a Satyr; one of the Satyrs is crowned with branches of the pine, and the other with branches of ivy. Pl. xxiv. f. 45.

No. 46. Repetition of No. 45.

No. 47. A bas-relief, representing the Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus. Pl. xxv.

No. 48. Ditto, representing two Fauns riding on panthers. The hinder part of the panthers terminate in vine leaves. Between the panthers is a vase with two handles. Pl. xxvi. f. 48.

No. 49. Ditto, representing a bull and a lion running in contrary directions. The hind legs of both animals are enveloped in foliage. Pl. xxvi. f. 49.

No. 50. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, which is composed entirely of a plant. The flames issue from the flower, which grows upon a long stem. On each side stands a priestess, with one hand holding up a small portion of her robe (see Nos. 19 and 54), and with the other hand holding one of the branches of the plant. Pl. xxvii. f. 50.

No. 51. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter. Pl. xxvii. f. 51.

No. 52. Ditto, imperfect, representing the goddess Salus, feeding a serpent out of a patera. The serpent is twined round the trunk of a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two cast off skins of the serpent. Pl. xxviii. f. 52.

No. 53. Ditto, representing a warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo. Pl. xxviii. f. 53.

No. 54. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, on each side of which stands a priestess carrying a patera on her head, and holding up a small portion of her robe with one hand. (See Nos. 19 and 50.) Pl. xxix.

No. 55. Ditto, representing Theseus slaying a Centaur. Pl. xxx. f. 55.

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

No. 59. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns treading out the juice of grapes in a wine-press. On one side is a Faun playing upon the double pipe; and on the other side another Faun, somewhat aged in his appearance, loaded with a heavy basket of grapes. Pl. xxx. f. 59.

No. 60. Ditto, representing a chariot-race. Pl. xxxi. f. 60.

No. 61. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 62. A bas-relief, representing a mask of Bacchus, between those of a young and an old Faun. Pl. xxxi. f. 62.

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 65. A bas-relief, representing two captives in a car drawn by two horses. The captives have chains fastened round their necks and round their ancles, and the ends of the chains are held by guards walking on each side of the car. Pl. xxxii. f. 65.

No. 66. Ditto, representing a head of Jupiter Ammon, which rests on a flower. The ends of the fillets with which the head of Jupiter is crowned are held on each side by a Faun, who is furnished with wings, and whose figure terminates below in foliage, which curls in such a manner as to give the figure the appearance of a Triton. Pl. xxxii. f. 66.

No. 67. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. Pl. xxxiii. f. 67.

No. 68. Ditto, representing a figure of Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches of it with her hands. Pl. xxxiii. f. 68.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 70. A bas-relief, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a tripod altar. Pl. xxxiv. f. 70.

No. 71. Ditto, imperfect, representing Theseus riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon, whom he has caught by the hair of her head. Pl. xxxv. f. 71.

No. 72. Ditto, representing Venus carried through the air upon a swan. Pl. xxxv. f. 72.

No. 73. Ditto, representing Cupid pressing Psyche,

in the form of a butterfly, to his breast. Pl. xxxvi. f. 73.

No. 74. A bas-relief, presenting Cupid flying with a palm-branch in one hand and a wreath in the other. Pl. xxxvi. f. 74.

No. 75. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Pl. xxxvii. f. 75.

No. 76. A female statue, probably of Thalia, the pastoral Muse. Pl. xxxviii.

No. 77. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 78. A female statue, the character unknown. The head and lower arms are modern. Pl. xxxix.

No. 79. A statue of Juno, crowned with an indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting. Pl. xl.

Nos. 80—83. Amphoræ of various forms.

## SECOND ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva. Pt. 1. Pl. i.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants. Pt. 1. Pl. ii.

No. 3. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod table. Pt. 1. Pl. iii.

No. 4. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the Caryatides which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated to Bacchus. Pt. 1. Pl. iv.

No. 5. A candelabrum. Pt. 1. Pl. v.

No. 6. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii hold each a part of the armour of Mars; namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. Pt. 1. Pl. vi.

No. 7. A vase three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures. Pt. 1. Pl. vii.

No. 8. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery thence downwards. It was found in the Maritime Baths of Claudius, at Ostia. Pt. 1. Pl. viii.

No. 9. A vase two feet eight inches high, of an oval

form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians. Pt. 1. Pl. ix.

No. 10. A fountain ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation in the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth. Pt. 1. Pl. x.

No. 11. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 1. Pl. xi.

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture. Pt. 1. Pl. xii.

No. 13. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat. Pt. 1. Pl. xiii.

No. 14. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus. Pt. 1. Pl. xiv.

No. 15. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal. Pt. 1. Pl. xv.

No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of early Greek work. Pt. 1. Pl. xvi.

### THIRD ROOM.

#### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Faun struggling with a nymph. Pt. 2. Pl. i.

No. 2. Ditto, representing a candelabrum. Pt. 2. Pl. ii.

No. 3. Ditto, representing a funeral column, near which is a statue of the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. iii.

No. 4. Ditto, representing Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus. Pt. 2. Pl. iv.

No. 5. Ditto, representing warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo. Pt. 2. Pl. v.

No. 6. Ditto, in the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse. Pt. 2. Pl. vi.

No. 7. A bas-relief, representing Hercules securing the Mænalian stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forest of Arcadia. Pt. 2. Pl. VII.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Bacchus is represented riding on a goat; in the middle, a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and in the lower division is a company of hunters returning home with their spoil. Pt. 2. Pl. IX.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches suspended from the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building. Pt. 2. Pl. X.

No. 11. Ditto, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XI.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a Bacchanalian group, consisting of three figures; the first a Bacchante playing on the tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus. Pt. 2. Pl. XII.

No. 13. Ditto, representing Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XIII.

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions. Pt. 2. Pl. XIV.

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Deïanira in his arms. Pt. 2. Pl. XV.

No. 16. Ditto, representing a cow suckling her calf, and drinking out of a circular vessel. Pt. 2. Pl. XVI.

No. 17. Two terminal heads, joined back to back; one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera. Pt. 2. Pl. XVII.

No. 18. A statue of the Goddess of Fortune. Pt. 2. Pl. XVIII.

No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, of very early Greek work. Pt. 2. Pl. XIX.

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates. Pt. 2. Pl. xx.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Purchased, in 1812, at the sale of Antiquities belonging to William Chinnery, Esq.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXI.

No. 22. A statue of Venus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXII.

No. 23. A bas-relief, representing the apotheosis, or deification, of Homer. The Father of Poetry is seated on a throne at the foot of Mount Parnassus, the residence of the Muses; before the poet is a group of figures offering up sacrifices to him. Above are Apollo and the Nine Muses; and on the summit of the mountain is Jupiter, who appears to be giving his sanction to the divine honours which are paid to Homer. This highly interesting bas-relief was found about the middle of the 17th century, at Frattochi, the ancient Bovillæ, in the Appian road, ten miles from Rome. It was for many years in the Colonna Palace, at Rome, and was purchased for the British Museum in the year 1819.

Nos. 21\*. 22\*. Two feet covered with sandals. They have belonged to the same statue, and are in beautiful preservation.

No. 23\*. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.

No. 24\*. Ditto, representing four Bacchic masks. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 25\*. A tragic mask.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIV.

No. 25. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character. Pt. 2. Pl. XXV.

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVI.

No. 27. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVII.

No. 28. A statue of a nymph of Diana resting herself after the fatigues of the chase. Pt. 2. Pl. XXVIII.

No. 29. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus, six feet high. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIX.

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXX.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys who

had quarrelled at the game of Tali, as appears by one of those bones called *tali* remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxi.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxii.

No. 33. A statue of a Faun; the trunk of the tree which supports the figure is inscribed with the name of the artist. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxiii.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxiv.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxv.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon a circular shield, containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvi.

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvii.

No. 38. A circular votive patera; having on one side, within a wreath of ivy, an eagle standing upon a slaughtered hare; on the other side, Cupid sacrificing to the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxviii.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Pindar. *Presented, in 1760, by the Earl of Exeter.* Pt. 2. Pl. xxxix.

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief, on one side; and on the other, in low relief, a profile head of Silenus, in front of a blazing altar, and a branch of ivy between them. Pt. 2. Pl. xl.

No. 40\*. A torso of Hercules.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent that is twined round the trunk of a tree on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore-part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. *Brought to England by Mr. Topham, in 1725, and presented to the British Museum, in 1780, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.* Pt. 2. Pl. xli.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander. Pt. 2. Pl. xlii.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIII.

No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIV.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs. Pt. 2. Pl. XLV.

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules; it is crowned with the leaves of the poplar. Pt. 2. Pl. XLVI.

#### FOURTH ROOM.

##### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked. Pt. 3. Pl. I.

No. 2. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. *Purchased, in 1818, at the sale of the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.*

No. 3. A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work. Pt. 3. Pl. IV.

No. 4. A head, supposed to be that of Arminius. Pt. 3. Pl. VI.

No. 5. A statue of Thalia, found at Ostia, in the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius. Pt. 3. Pl. V.

No. 6. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, represented in the character of one of the Fratres Arvales. Pt. 3. Pl. IX.

No. 7. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum. Pt. 3. Pl. X.

No. 8. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus. Pt. 3. Pl. XI.

No. 9. A head of the young Hercules. Pt. 3. Pl. XII.

No. 10. A head, supposed to be that of Dione. Pt. 3. Pl. XIII.

No. 11. A statue of Diana. Pt. 3. Pl. XIV.

No. 12. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked. Pt. 3. Pl. XV.

#### FIFTH ROOM.

##### ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

The objects in this room are figured, and more particularly described, in "The Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum." Pt. 5.

No. 1. A sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front; it appears never to have been used, as it is solid, and without any inscription. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 2. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Atimetus. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Lepidius Epaphras. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves and inferior order of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Annio-lena Maxima and Servilia Irene.

No. 7. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titulenus Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Ælius Victor.

No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a female corpse.

Under No. 13. Front of a sepulchral urn, inscribed to Cornelia Servanda and Cornelia Onesime.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cosutia Prima.

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A funeral inscription to Eutychia. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echetles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (see No. 21), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha.

No. 26. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster, with an inscription to Flavia Valentina.

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it records the name of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cœlia Asteris. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octanius Secundus.

No. 30\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, cut from a sepulchral cippus.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to

Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. Ditto, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccius Licinus.

No. 37. Ditto, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 37\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A funeral inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 44. A funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered in digging the foundation for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented, in 1806, by the Directors of the Bank.*

IN A TEMPORARY BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE FIFTH ROOM, is placed the large and valuable collection of casts, chiefly architectural, which belonged to the late

Sir Thomas Lawrence. They were bequeathed by him, on payment of a sum much inferior to their real value, to the Royal Academy, by whom they were presented to the British Museum.

On the left hand, next the floor, are five plaster casts of the very remarkable sculptured Metopes discovered at Selinus in Sicily by Mr. Harris and Mr. Angell, in the year 1823. *Presented to the Museum by Samuel Angell, Esq.*

The fragments of mosaic pavement were found at Withington in Gloucestershire. *They were presented, in 1811, by Henry Brooke, Esq.*

### SIXTH ROOM.

#### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher.

No. 2. Part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes.

No. 3. A bas-relief, cut from the end of a sarcophagus; it represents two Fauns punishing a Satyr.

No. 4. Part of the front of a large sarcophagus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus, representing the Nine Muses with their respective attributes.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two Cupids and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a carpentum, or funeral car, drawn by four horses.

No. 8. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. It is similar to No. 1, but of a later time and inferior sculpture.

No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing captive Amazons with their shields and battle-axes.

No. 10. A fragment of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulders of a Faun.

No. 11. A fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man, with a manuscript roll in

his hand, which he is reading. Before him stands a Muse holding a mask.

No. 12. The front of a sarcophagus, representing a Bacchanalian procession.

No. 13. Heads of Paris and Helen, in alto-relievo.

No. 14. The front of a sarcophagus, representing Genii supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield, in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Iasius.

No. 15. A head of Jupiter.

No. 16. A terminal statue of a youth represented with the attributes of Mercury.

No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling, in the disposition of the hair, and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse.

No. 19. An altar of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian figures.

Upon it, a votive statue of Diana Triformis, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth.

No. 20. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 21. A swan, in red marble.

No. 22. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.

No. 24. An altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented. It is of Roman work.

Upon it, a statue of a satyr.

No. 25. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 26. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull.

No. 27. A bust of Hadrian with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 28. A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante clothed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe which is blown behind her; with the other hand, which is held downwards, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was originally

one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

Upon it a head of a child.

No. 29. A bust of Severus with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which is the portrait of an elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii.

Upon it, three tiles, in terracotta, brought from Athens. The fronts are ornamented with a border of the honey-suckle pattern, and in the centre of each is a head of a lion, for carrying off the water. *Purchased in 1815.*

Underneath, a colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented, in 1784, by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 31. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull.

No. 32. A head of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

No. 33. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Viria Primitiva.

Upon it, a triangular base of a small candelabrum.

No. 34. A bronze statue of a Roman Emperor, probably of Nero when he was young. The figure is represented in armour, which is most beautifully inlaid. It was found near Barking-Hall, in Suffolk, on the estate of the Earl of Ashburnham. *Presented, in 1813, by the Earl of Ashburnham.*

No. 35. An Eagle.

No. 36. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1811, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 37. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 38. A triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with the attributes of Apollo; namely, a griffin, a raven, and a tripod.

No. 39. A head of Plautilla.

No. 40. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over

her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther.

No. 41. A head of Atys.

No. 42. A head of an unknown female, the hair elegantly bound with broad fillets.

No. 43. A statue of Ceres, crowned in the manner of Isis.

No. 44. A head of Nero.

No. 45. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon which is composed of fruits and foliage, and is suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking.

Upon it, a votive statue of a fisherman, who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a mariner's bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

No. 46. A small scenic figure, sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask.

No. 47. A head of one of the Homeric heroes. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation. Pt. 2. Pl. xxiii.

No. 48. A small statue of Jupiter sitting. He is represented in his twofold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

No. 49. A Greek funeral monument of Democles, the son of Democles, with a bas-relief and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It was brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 50. A votive altar sacred to Bacchus. On the front, Silenus is represented riding on a panther.

Upon it, a votive statue of a fisherman, holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

No. 51. A bust of Caracalla; the head only is antique.

No. 52. A group of two dogs, one of which is biting the ear of the other in play.

No. 53. An unknown bust, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 54. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

Upon it, a head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was originally coloured, is still visible.

No. 55. A bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 56. A sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a superb candelabrum.

No. 57. The front of the cover of a magnificent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle, on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the other a young Faun, both recumbent.

Upon it, two tiles in terracotta, brought from Athens; the fronts are painted. *Purchased in 1815.*

Underneath,

A fragment of a colossal toe.

A fragment of a colossal foot.

A votive foot, with a sandal. Round the foot a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ankle.

An earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck and terminates in a point at the bottom, like an amphora. It was found in the baths of Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort; all of them contained the fine African sand with which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed their bodies before they exercised.

A votive foot covered with a sandal, and having a serpent twined round it as in the one before described.

A colossal hand.

A mask of Bacchus.

No. 58. A head of Sabina.

No. 59. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Cœlius Superstes.

Upon it, an Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile.

No. 60. A small statue of a muse, sitting on a rock, holding a lyre in her left hand; the plinth is inscribed ΕΥΜΟΥΣΙΑ.

No. 61. An unknown bust of a middle-aged man. The hair of the head and beard is short and bushy; the left shoulder is covered with part of the chlamys; the right shoulder and breast are uncovered. On the plinth

is an inscription, signifying that L. Æmilius Fortunatus dedicates the bust to his friend.

No. 62. A small statue of Hercules, sitting on a rock, with the apples of the Hesperides in his left hand.

No. 63. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Exacestes, and Metra his wife.

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition. The parts in the inscription which are erased contained the name of Geta, which, by a severe edict of Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the Roman empire.

Upon it, a small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock and playing on a lyre.

No. 65. A head of Domitia.

No. 66. A statue three feet ten inches high, ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking.

No. 67. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 68. A head of Jupiter Serapis. The paint with which the face was originally coloured is still discernible.

## SEVENTH ROOM.

### BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

A stone sarcophagus. In it were two glass vessels, each containing burnt bones, and much liquid; between them, two pair of shoes of purple leather, embroidered with gold. Near the sarcophagus were found the remains of a wooden box, with the brass clamps and round headed brass nails, by which it had been held together, and with them two bottles of red pottery and two pans of the same, on which were some ashes, and two small rib bones. At some little distance was found the large globular earthen vessel. It contained some burnt bones, and the remains of a small glass bottle. It is capable of containing about six gallons. These were all found at Southfleet, in 1801, within the site of an old building about fifty feet square, and were *presented to the British Museum by the Rev. George Rashleigh, 1836.*

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief, in front, of Ceres holding a cornucopiæ and pouring incense from a patera upon an altar.

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief in front, of Mars or a Roman general, holding a spear and shield.

A small Roman altar, similarly decorated with the preceding. These three were found at Kingstanley, in Gloucestershire, and *presented by the Rev. Peter Hawker.*

A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs 154 pounds. It was discovered, in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bequeathed by Sir John Ingilby, Bart., and presented by his Executors in 1772.*

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds. It was found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq., and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found in the year 1796, or 1797, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, 10 miles sw. of Salop. *Presented, in 1798, by John Lloyd, Esq.*

A pig of lead, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found in Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq., and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

A Roman altar, erected by some freedmen and slaves, upon the restoration of their master to health. On one side are the rod and snake of Æsculapius, and sacrificial instruments. On the other, are the cornucopiæ and rudder, with a patera, simpulum, &c. Found near the Watergate, Chester, 1779. *Presented by Sir Ph. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.*

A large stone vessel, in form of half an octagon, on each of four sides is sculptured a bust in high relief, viz. Venus holding a mirror, Jupiter, Mercury with a caduceus, and Mars with a spear. It was first noticed by Horsley "lying neglected in the mill at Chesterford, Essex." It was afterwards procured by Dr. Foote Gower, from a blacksmith, who had used it as a cistern

for cooling his irons. In 1780, Thomas Brand Hollis received it from the Doctor's widow, and presented it 1803.

An altar, with a Greek inscription, dedicated by Diodora, a high priestess, to the Tyrian Hercules. One side is decorated with a bull's head and sacrificing-knife, the other with a crown. It was found at Corbridge, in Northumberland, and presented by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, 1774.

A bas-relief, representing a Roman standard of the second legion, between a Pegasus and Capricorn; underneath is LEG. II. AVG.

A colossal head, marble.

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief in front of Mars, as a Roman general, holding a spear and shield.

A small Roman altar, similar to the preceding.

A pig of lead.

## EIGHTH ROOM.

### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, sent to England by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and presented to the Museum, in 1766, by HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. In the left hand corner of this case is a conical vessel of baked clay, containing an embalmed Ibis; on the other side is the lid of another mummy case.

No. 2. Two Egyptian mummies. That on the left hand, which has been elaborately and beautifully ornamented with coloured glass beads, some of which still remain, was taken out of the coffin above mentioned. That on the right hand, the face of which is gilt, and the other parts of the body ornamented with paintings, was taken out of the coffin which will be described in the next number.

In the lower part of this Case is a small Egyptian coffin of an oblong square form; it contains the mummy of a child. The lid and sides of this coffin are covered with paintings. In this case are also deposited three cat mummies; some fragments of stone and of pottery, with Greek and Egyptian inscriptions; and a mummy Ibis. *From Mr. Salt's Collection.*

No. 3. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, found in one of the catacombs at Sakkara, about four leagues from Cairo, and sent to England, in the year 1722, by *Col. William Lethieullier, who bequeathed it to the Museum by his Will, dated July 23, 1755.* On the left are two small coffins, each containing the mummy of an infant. A basket found in a tomb by Sir Frederick Henniker; it contains Egyptian bread or biscuit. In this Case are also several fragments of pottery with Greek and Egyptian inscriptions, *from Mr. Salt's collection*; and a fragment from the Tomb of the Kings at Gournou, *presented by Major T. P. Thompson, 65th regiment.*

No. 4. A collection of vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses. The lids are severally ornamented with a head of Isis, Osiris, a hawk, a jackal, and a baboon.

No. 5. A collection of Egyptian idols, in bronze: among them are three sistrums.

No. 6. A collection of Egyptian idols in wood;—Egyptian idols of Roman work, apparently of the time of Hadrian;—idols and amulets of the Basilidians, who spread their mysterious doctrines, and practised their magical arts, in Egypt, from the time of Hadrian to the fifth century; Egyptian scarabæi, or beetles, found in mummies;—small idols in basalt.

No. 7. A collection of Egyptian idols in porcelain.

No. 8. Various fragments of small statues in basalt, marble, and alabaster. Among them are a few perfect figures, namely, two of Harpocrates, one of a baboon, and another of an Apis.

No. 9. A bas-relief and some large idols in wood; a bronze figure of Osiris.

No. 10. A collection of vases, &c., similar to those in No. 4.

No. 11. A frame containing an Egyptian painting, taken from the breast of a mummy.

No. 12. A frame containing the bones of an embalmed Ibis. *Presented by the late Sir Joseph Banks.*

No. 13. A manuscript, taken from a mummy; it is written on papyrus, in the enchorial characters of Egypt. *Presented, in 1805, by Wm. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 14. Fragments of a manuscript on papyrus. *Presented, in 1805, by Wm. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 15. A painted mummy case. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

#### NINTH OR ANTE-ROOM. (UPSTAIRS.)

No. 1. In the centre of this room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini Vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton considerably more than thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading from Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber under the Mount called *Mount del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed is glass: the figures, which are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opake white, and the ground is in perfect harmony with the figures, and of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable. This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofanò, about sixteen miles from Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedom across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera, on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in 1771, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the Arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the

other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy, and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 6. Decorations of Roman armour, found in Britain.

No. 7. A Persian sextant.

CASE A. Antiquities from Persepolis, Babylon, and Nineveh. *Purchased with Mr. Rich's collection in 1825.*

CASE B. An ancient lyre and two flutes found in a tomb at Athens. *Antiquities, found by Sir R. Ker Porter in Persepolis, Babylon, &c.*

SHELVES C. Antiquities from Nineveh. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

SHELVES D. Antiquities from Babylon. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

#### TENTH ROOM.

##### COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, ETC.

CASES 1, 2, 3, 4. Penates or household gods, in bronze. In the lower part of these Cases, are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva.

CASE 5. A raven, the size of life, and seven large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was presented, in 1777, by *Lord Seaforth*. It is of the finest workmanship, and has probably accompanied a statue of Apollo.

CASE 6. Specimens of ancient glass. The principal articles are eight cinerary urns. One of them has the leaden covering in which it was preserved; and another contains the burnt bones, and the asbestos cloth which prevented the ashes of the body from mixing with those of the funeral pile. These articles are accompanied by a great number of lachrymatories, and various other vessels and fragments of vessels, of different forms and colours; the whole of which afford ample proof of the ingenuity of the ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

CASE 7. Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold in this Case are a bulla and a large patera; the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Gergenti in Sicily. This case contains also a large collection of scarabæi, and engraved gems. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton, Charles Townley, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.*

CASE 11. Gems from the collections of Charles Townley, Esq., R. P. Knight, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art executed in silver, are likewise among the articles included in this Case.

CASE 15. Fragments in terracotta. They consist chiefly of small heads, some of which are well executed, and some are valuable as exhibiting specimens of the Roman head-dresses.

CASE 16. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

CASE 17. Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

CASE 26. Ditto.

CASE 27. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

CASES 28, 32, 36. Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

CASE 37. Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this Case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester in Lancashire.

CASE 38. A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steel-yards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze. The first two articles were presented by Sir William Hamilton, namely, the tripod, in 1774, and the lectisternium in 1784.

CASES 39, 40, 41, 42. Miscellaneous antiquities in bronze, comprising scales, knives, pateræ, and simpula; mirrors, lamps, bells, and mortars; measures and wine-strainers; large vessels for culinary and other purposes; several small candelabra, and other articles.

CASES 43, 44, 45. A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

CASES 46, 47, 48. Ditto.

CASES 49, 50, 51. A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

CASE 52. Dice and tali, formed of various substances.

CASE 53. A great variety of tesserae in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this Case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets; pins for the hair; bodkins, and needles both for sewing and netting.

CASE 54. Architectural mouldings in porphyry, part of a frieze in rosso antico, handles of knives, fragments of lectisternia, &c., &c.

CASE 55. Stamps for sealing casks.

CASE 56. A large collection of Roman weights.

CASE 57. Votive offerings in bronze.

CASE 58. Mirrors upon which are engravings principally in outline.

CASE 59. Specimens of ancient painting, from Herculaneum.

CASE 60. Mirrors, a patera, the umbo of a shield, and part of the scabbard of a parazonium, upon all which are engravings principally in outline.

CASES 61, 62, 63. Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

CASE 64. Celts.

CASE 65. Various instruments used by the ancients.

CASE 66. Celts.

CASE 67. A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa; in this Case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances, found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

CASE 68. Armillæ, or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments, in bronze.

CASE 69. A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

CASE 70. Hinges and nails.

- CASE 71. Fibulæ, or brooches.  
 CASE 72. Buckles used by the ancients for different purposes.  
 CASE 73. Handles and other parts of vases.  
 CASE 74. Ditto.  
 CASE 75. Specimens of locks and keys.  
 CASE 76. Spears, knives, and various instruments, in iron.  
 CASE 77. Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness; fragments of chains, &c.  
 CASE 78. Some articles in bronze, the uses to which many of them were applied are unknown.

## ELEVENTH ROOM.

- No. 1. A Fragment of a sepulchral monument.  
 A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.  
 A sepulchral monument to Abeita, who is represented seated, with a dog behind her in a fawning attitude.  
 No. 2. *Blank.*  
 No. 3. A man conducting a bull; from a sepulchral monument.  
 A portion of a capital of a pilaster.  
 Youthful genii contending in a chariot race within the circus.  
 Fragment of a sepulchral monument to Eporia.  
 No. 4. A bas-relief, representing, probably, Jupiter and Ceres standing, each holding a cornucopia. *Presented by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.*  
 No. 5. A sepulchral monument to Cassiodorus, inscribed with six elegiac verses in Greek.  
 The front of a sarcophagus, with a Greek inscription to M. Sempronius Neicocrates.  
 A sepulchral monument, representing the deceased seated at a funeral banquet (*cœna feralis*); a veiled female seated near his feet.  
 No. 6. *Blank.*  
 No. 7. A small sepulchral monument, representing a veiled female seated.  
 A fragment of another, representing part of a female procession apparently approaching some deity.  
 A bas-relief, representing two men pouring wine into

a large vessel, and two others attending on a cauldron placed upon a fire.

A sepulchral monument, representing a man fishing, inscribed to Agathemetros.

Part of a sepulchral monument, representing a funeral banquet.

No. 8. A sepulchral monument; a husband, wife, and child, preparing to sacrifice to Serapis, reclining at a funeral banquet.

A sepulchral monument; a family of seven persons preparing to sacrifice a pig to two Deities, seated at a funeral banquet.

A bas-relief, representing a horse held by a slave; cut from a monument, probably of one of the Equites singulares, who fought at the emperor's left hand.

No. 9. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 10. A sepulchral monument, representing the Dioscuri standing, with an altar between them, in a distyle temple.

A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a circus.

Part of a sepulchral monument, very much defaced; it appears to represent a man holding a bunch of grapes, with a cock at his feet. *Presented by Dr. Jarvis.*

No. 11. A bas-relief, representing a Faun playing on the double pipe.

A bas-relief, representing eleven infant genii under the character of a bacchanalian procession.

A bust of a sleeping child, in alto-relievo.

No. 12. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs; they have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other, who is falling. *Bequeathed, in 1812, by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.*

No. 13. A sepulchral monument; a boy sacrificing to Mercury, standing near an altar inscribed DEO MERCVRIO.

A fragment, representing Pan playing upon a lyre, with a Faun playing upon a reed.

A fragment of a bacchanalian group.

No. 14. Mithraic group. *Brought from Rome, in 1815, by Charles Standish, Esq., from whom it was purchased by the Trustees in 1826.*

At the back of the pedestal, a bas-relief, representing two persons, one abandoning his arms, the other sacrificing at an altar; beneath, an inscription recording the death of a warrior.

A bas-relief of Mercury, seated upon a heap of stones.

A sepulchral monument, with a Greek inscription, and a bas-relief of a skeleton.

No. 15. A sepulchral cippus, without any inscription. It is richly ornamented on the four sides with festoons of fruit.

Upon it is a Greek sepulchral urn, solid, and with a bas-relief in front; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 16. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 17. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

Upon it is a trophy found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented, in 1802, by John Walker, Esq.*

No. 18. A statue of a Faun. *Purchased in 1826.*

No. 19. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble, from the celebrated bronze statue executed by Myro.

No. 20. A sepulchral cippus, the inscription upon which appears to have been erased.

Upon it is a circular altar. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in 1825, by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

On this is placed a fragment of a youthful statue.

No. 21. A statue of Mercury, sleeping upon a rock.

No. 22. A Grecian altar. *Presented, in 1775, by Sir William Hamilton.*

Upon it is a statue of Bacchus, represented as a boy about five years old. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body is partly covered with the skin of a goat.

No. 23. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 24. A bronze statue of Hercules, carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides. Pt. 3. Pl. II.

Beneath, is one of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table. Pt. 3. Pl. III.

No. 25. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annius Felix, and Tyrannus.

Upon it is a circular sepulchral vessel of stone, inscribed with the name of Phænariste, the wife of Philophanus.

No. 26. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 27. *Blank.*

No. 28. A shelf, containing

An unknown bust, the head perfectly bald.

An unknown bust of a female.

A bust of Diogenes the Cynic. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a fragment of a bas-relief, bearing a figure of a youthful Hercules.

No. 29. A chair, after the model of an invalid's chair; found in the Antonine Baths.

No. 30. A cinerary urn of marble; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. On the front is a bas-relief, representing a female dragged by the hair from her chariot by a warrior armed with a drawn sword.

No. 31. An alto-relievo, representing five of the labours of Hercules. *Presented by the Executors of the late W. S. Brereton.*

No. 32. A cinerary urn of marble; on the cover is a recumbent female figure; on the front is a bas-relief, representing a boar hunt; at each end is a vase.

No. 33. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to T. Claudius Epictetus.

No. 34. A shelf, containing

A bust of Hercules.

A bust, supposed to have been intended for Achilles.

A bust of a Faun. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a sepulchral monument to Sotnikes, who

is represented standing enveloped in his pallium, with his hand to his cheek.

No. 35. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 36. *Blank.*

No. 37. A fragment of a group in alto-relievo; a man is seated on a chair, with a female standing near him. It is so broken and mutilated that the subject cannot be ascertained.

No. 38. A head of Demosthenes. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 39. An unknown head. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 40. A monumental inscription, cut from the front of a sepulchral cippus, to the memory of Claudia Tychen.

Upon it, a square altar, dedicated by Aur. Thimoteus to Diana; the three other sides are decorated with rude sculptures.

Upon this a circular vase, or capital of a sepulchral cippus, decorated with foliage and the symbolical serpent.

No. 41. A Greek funereal monument, with a bas-relief and an inscription. It is to the memory of a person named Alexander, a native of Bithynia. *This marble, brought from Smyrna, was presented to the Museum, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 42. A terminal statue of a Faun.

No. 43. A shelf, containing

An unknown bust of a boy.

A bust of Ælius Cæsar.

An unknown bust. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a sun-dial. *Purchased in 1821.*

No. 44. *Blank.*

No. 45. A Mithraic group.

No. 46. Greek funereal monument of Lenæus, son of Artemidorus.

No. 47. The front of a tomb, from Delos. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in 1825, by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

No. 48. Sepulchral monument to Hermodorus, son of Aristomenes.

No. 49. A recumbent female, resting her left arm upon an urn: her head encircled by a diadem.

No. 50. *Blank.*

No. 51. A shelf, containing  
A head of Tiberius.

A bust, inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympias, by Epithymetus, her freed-man.

A head of Augustus. *All purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

A Greek inscription, originally placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that deity at the mouth of the Pontus. *Presented, in 1809, by Miss Mead.*

Underneath, a bas-relief, representing the goddess Luna surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. *Presented, in 1818, by Col. de Bosset.*

No. 52. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheium. *Brought to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 53. *Blank.*

No. 54. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

Upon it is a small domestic fountain, used for sacred purposes. It is decorated with four flights of steps, and four figures of Satyrs and Fauns in bas-relief.

No. 55. A bronze statue of Apollo. Pt. 3. Pl. VII.

Beneath is one of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther. Pt. 3. Pl. VIII.

## TWELFTH ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A head of Juno, crowned with a broad indented diadem; placed upon

An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the vine.

No. 2. A shelf, containing

An unknown female head; the sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been originally filled with coloured stones, or some other material.

A head of Diana.

An unknown female head, with a broad fillet across the forehead.

Underneath, an epitaph on a dog. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Upon this is placed

Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.

No. 3. An unknown head.

No. 4. A head of Apollo.

No. 5. A head of a lion, being a fragment of a large sarcophagus.

Underneath, an oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples, to contain the water necessary for the purification of those who sought admittance to the sacrifices.

No. 6. A mask cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 7. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 8. A Case containing the following objects:—

Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

A small terminal head of Libera. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

Ditto, in yellow marble.

Ditto, in red marble.

A small terminal head of Libera, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

A small terminal head of Libera, in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet,

which is ornamented with the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small mask of Silenus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four griffins and two candelabra.

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.

A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

On No. 8:—A head of a female Bacchante.

A votive torso of an athleta, in terracotta, the size of life. *Presented by W. G. Coesvelt, Esq., 1834.*

A head of a laughing Faun.

No. 9. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.

No. 10. A shelf containing

A head of Jupiter Serapis in green basalt.

An eagle, in marble.

A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

Underneath, a piece of Mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1808, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 11. A shelf containing

A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique.

A small figure of a recumbent Satyr.

A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

No. 12. A bust of an unknown female, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the nymphæa lotus, on which it appears to rest.

No. 13. A Case containing the following articles:—

A fragment of a small head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A funeral mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Hercules. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented, in 1765, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Juno. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A group representing Venus and two Cupids.

One of the handles of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of a female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A bas-relief, representing a mask of a Faun.

A left foot covered with a sandal.

The right foot of a child.

A hand of a female, holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus, who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

The right hand of a female holding a pipe.

A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

The left hand of a female stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

The right hand of a youth, holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

The right hand of a child holding the head of a ram.

A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

A large votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.

A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a serpent.

A torso of a faun. *Presented, in 1833, by the Rev. Henry Crowe.*

On No. 13:—A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

A draped portion of a female statue; the upper part has been naked, and sculptured from a separate block of marble.

A head of one of the Dioscuri.

No. 14. A head of Apollo.

No. 15. A head of Cybele.

No. 16. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 5 was taken.

Underneath, a cistern of green basalt, originally used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 17. A head of Minerva.

No. 18. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy.

No. 19. A shelf containing

A head, apparently of a trumpeter.

A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head.  
*From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A head of a goat.

Underneath, a small domestic fountain, of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 20. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique. The helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris. Placed upon

An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

## GRAND CENTRAL SALOON.

Against the square columns on the west side are placed

A statue of Venus, preparing for the bath; of white marble. *Presented by HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV.*

A statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress; the breast-plate is in high preservation, and richly ornamented. *Purchased in 1821.*

Against the pilaster on the north side is a bust of Jupiter. *Presented by J. T. Barber Beaumont, 1836.*

A mutilated statue of a draped female.

A mutilated draped statue of a youth.

In the first recess,

Casts of sculptures and inscriptions from Persepolis, &c. *Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

Persepolitan sculptures and inscriptions; those numbered 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, *presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir*

*Gore Ouseley*; 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, by the *Earl of Aberdeen*, in 1818.

In the centre recess,

Casts from Persepolitan sculptures. *Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

In the third recess,

Casts of Persepolitan sculptures. *Presented by the Right Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone.*

Arabic inscriptions. *The three marked F presented by Col. Franklin.* Of these, the small one was placed over the door of Firuz Shah's Minaret at Gour; the large one upon the same shelf was in front of the Golden Mosque at Purroah; and the one upon the ground was upon the mosque of Mohajen Tola, at Gour.

### PHIGALIAN SALOON.

Nos. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo *Epicurius* (or the deliverer) built on Mount Cotyion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble (1—11). That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12—23). The direction of the slabs belonging to the former subject was from right to left; that of the latter from left to right.

A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us that it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. These marbles are all engraved and more fully described in the fourth part of the description of the Museum Marbles.

No. 24. A fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the peristyle. From the same temple.

No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of one of the columns of the cella. From the same temple.

Nos. 26, 27. Two fragments of the tiles which sur-

mounted the pediments, and formed the superior moulding. From the same temple.

Nos. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found in the porticos of the pronaos and posticus, which were enriched with triglyphs. From the same temple.

No. 39. A small tile, which was used for the purpose of covering the joints of the greater tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the cornice. From the same temple.

No. 40. Another tile used for the same purpose, but on the point of the ridge. From the same temple.

No. 41. A cast in plaster, from one of the ends of the celebrated sarcophagus in the cathedral church at Agrigentum, which represents the story of Phædra and Hippolytus. Phædra is here represented surrounded by her female domestics, and plunged into grief at the refusal of Hippolytus, which has just been communicated to her. The attendants are endeavouring, in various ways, to console their mistress, and some of them attempt to alleviate her distress by the sounds of their instruments.

The large fragment of a bas-relief, numbered 166, belongs to the Elgin collection: it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, king of Thrace, whom he has already knocked down, and is holding by the hair of his head.

A torso of Venus, of very fine sculpture, purchased in 1821, and an imperfect statue of Hymen, purchased in 1831, with a few more articles, are not yet numbered, the arrangements of the room not being completed.

### ELGIN SALOON\*.

Many of the sculptures in this room having been described by various authors, and referred to by the numbers with which they were marked in their former situation, those numbers have been retained: but to facilitate a reference from the Synopsis to the marbles, a fresh set of numbers, adapted to their present disposition, has been added, which will easily be distinguished from

\* All the articles in this room, except a few which are particularly specified, belonged to the Earl of Elgin.

the former by being painted in *red*. The general order observed in affixing these numbers to the several objects is as follows:—

1. The metopes of the Parthenon.
2. The frieze of the Parthenon, commencing on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room.
3. Such of the sculptures placed along the middle of the room, as belonged to the eastern and western pediments of the Parthenon.
4. The remaining articles placed along the middle of the room.
5. The casts and bas-reliefs above the frieze on the eastern side of the room (those nearest the entrance being taken last in order).
6. All the objects below the frieze, taken in their order of position, and commencing, as before, on the left of the entrance.

The original numbers are subjoined to the descriptions. Those which have the letter A prefixed refer to such articles as were originally placed in the room then denominated the fourteenth.

Nos. 1—16. Sixteen of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon, (of which No. 9 is a cast in plaster, from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris,) which, alternately with the triglyphs, ornamented the frieze of the entablature surmounting the colonnade: they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while in others, again, the victory seems doubtful with respect to either of the combatants. These magnificent specimens of ancient art are executed with great spirit in alto-relievo; they were seen at a height of nearly forty-four feet from the ground. (11, 2, 8, 12, 15, 6, 4, 5, 13, 7, 1, 3, 9, 14, 10.)

The sculptures from 17 to 90 (inclusive) compose the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls within the colonnade at the height of the frieze of the pronaos, and which was continued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture entirely

round the temple. It is in very low relief. The subject represents the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival which was celebrated every fifth year, at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs which compose this frieze are arranged, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were originally placed in the Parthenon; several alterations having been made on their removal to their present situation, in consequence of a more careful examination and minute comparison of them with drawings made before their removal from the temple. Those on the principal front of the temple, namely the east, commence on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room, then follow those of the north, and lastly those of the west and south.

Nos. 17—24. That portion of the above-mentioned frieze which occupied the east end of the temple. On two of the slabs which compose this part of the frieze are represented divinities and deified heroes, seated; namely, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, and Æsculapius and Hygeia. There was originally a third slab, which represented four other divinities, also seated, but it has disappeared for many years. On the right and left of these sacred characters, are trains of females with their faces directed to the gods, to whom they are carrying gifts: we see also directors or regulators of the procession, among whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive the presents that were offered. These females appear to have headed the procession, and to have been followed by the victims, charioteers, horsemen, &c., both on the north and south sides of the temple, which together formed a procession up to the same point in two separate columns. Nos. 20 and 23 are casts in plaster, presented by F. Chantrey, Esq. The original of the latter is in the Royal Museum at Paris. The upper parts of two of the figures in No. 21, the legs and right arm of the youthful figure in No. 22, and the two figures placed under the latter number, are also of plaster, from moulds made before the destruction of these figures, which took place before the marbles came into the possession of Lord Elgin. (16, 17, 18, 18\*, 19, 20, A 100, 21.)

Nos. 25—46. A portion of the same frieze, taken from

the north side of the temple. No. 25 is a fragment of a much larger slab; it represents two of the *Metœci*, or strangers, who settled at Athens, and were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry on their shoulders a kind of tray filled with cakes and other articles. The remainder of this part of the frieze represents charioteers and horsemen. Among the latter are seven slabs, (Nos. 37—43,) which, whether we consider the elegance of the compositions, or the spirit with which the figures of the men and horses are executed, present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief. No. 46 having been placed at the south-west corner of the temple, the figure sculptured at the end of it belongs to that part of the procession which decorated the west end of the cella. It is repeated in plaster, that the whole of the western frieze may be seen by the spectator at one view. (22, 24, 23, 34, 93, 177\*, 35, 35\*, 37, 178\*, 36, 35\*\*, 38, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38\*, 32, 33.)

No. 47. A single slab of the frieze from the west end of the temple. It represents two horsemen, one of whom is riding before the other, and seems to be in the act of urging his companion to quicken his pace. The direction of these figures is the same as that on the north side, namely, from right to left. (39.)

There is a peculiarity in the frieze of the west end, which distinguishes it from that on the north and south sides of the temple. The subjects represented on the slabs of those two sides run one into another, that is, what was left imperfect in one slab is completed in the next; whereas in the west end the subjects are nearly complete on each piece of marble. The western frieze is likewise distinguished from those of the two sides of the temple, by the comparatively few figures introduced into it.

Nos. 48—61. Fourteen plaster casts, composing the remainder of the frieze at the west end of the temple. (A. 75—88.)

Nos. 62—90. That portion of the same frieze which enriched the south side of the temple. It represents a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, and is very similar, in its general character and appearance, to the frieze on the opposite or north side. With respect to the victims, we do not possess any that were on the north

side of the temple; but that they formed a part of the procession on that side, as well as on the south, cannot be doubted, since Stuart, in his celebrated work on Athens, has engraved a fragment of one of them. The figure sculptured at the end of No. 90, (on the right of the entrance,) belongs to the eastern portion of the frieze. No. 62 was presented by R. C. Cockerell, Esq. (40\*, 41, 41\*, 38\*\*, 46, 50, 47, 52, 40, 42, 49, 45, 48, 43, 44, 51, 38\*\*\*, 53, 54, 56, 55, 15\*, 57, 59, 61, 60, 58, 96, 62.)

The sculptures which follow, from 91 to 106, are from the pediments of the Parthenon. Nos. 91 to 98 are from the eastern pediment, on which was represented the birth of Minerva. Nos. 99 to 106 are from the western pediment, on which was represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens. These sculptures are placed in the order in which they originally stood in the building.

No. 91. The upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. This figure, which represents the approach of Day, occupied the angle of the pediment on the left of the spectator. (65.)

No. 92. The heads of two of the horses belonging to the car of Hyperion. They are just emerging from the waves, and seem impatient to run their course. (66.)

No. 93. A statue of Theseus, the Athenian hero; he is represented half reclined on a rock, which is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well known, professedly imitated the character of Hercules; and it is worthy of remark, that the attitude here given to Theseus is very similar to that of Hercules on some of the coins of Crotona. (71.)

No. 94. A group of two goddesses, probably intended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which are nearly alike in their construction, both of them being furnished with cushions, and ornamented with mouldings of a similar style. (77.)

No. 95. A statue of Iris one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno. Iris is represented in quick motion,

with her veil inflated and fluttering behind her; and she appears evidently in haste to execute the mission on which she is sent, that of communicating to the distant regions of the earth the important intelligence of the birth of Minerva. (74.)

No. 96. A torso of Victory. The wings of this figure were probably of bronze: the holes in which they were fastened to the marble may still be seen. (72, 262.)

No. 97. A group of the three Fates. (67, 63.)

No. 98. The head of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of Night, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment, that is to say, the right angle in reference to the spectator. The car of Day has been already described, (Nos. 91, 92,) as it was represented rising out of the waters on the opposite angle of the same pediment. (68.)

No. 99. A recumbent statue, supposed to be of the river-god Ilissus. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran along the south side of the plain of Athens. This figure, which, with the exception of the Theseus, is the finest in the collection, occupied the left angle of the west pediment. (70.)

No. 100. The torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. (76.)

No. 101. The upper part of the head of Minerva. (See the following No.) This head was originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble: and the sockets of the eyes, which were originally filled with metal or coloured stones, are now hollow. (118.)

No. 102. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the principal figures in the west pediment, and of nearly the same proportions as the torso of Neptune, from the same pediment. (No. 103.) This fragment consists of a portion only of the chest of the goddess, which is covered, as usual, with the ægis. The angles of the ægis appear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents, and the centre of it to have been studded with the head of Medusa, of the same metal; the holes in which these ornaments were fastened to the marble are plainly visible. The upper part of the head of this statue, the feet, and a portion of the Erichthonian serpent, are preserved in the collection. See Nos. 101, 256, and 104. (75.)

No. 103. The upper part of the torso of Neptune, one of the principal figures in the west pediment. (64.)

No. 104. See No. 102. (271.)

No. 105. The torso of Victoria Apteros, or Victory without Wings, who was represented in this manner by the Athenians to intimate that they held her gifts in perpetuity, and that she could not desert them. This goddess was represented driving the car of Minerva, on the west pediment; the car approached Minerva, as if to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. (69.)

No. 106. A fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona with her two children, Apollo and Diana. This group was placed on the right side of the west pediment. All that remains in the fragment before us, is the lap of Latona, with a small portion of the figure of the infant Apollo. (73.)

No. 107. The celebrated Sigeian inscription, first published by Chishull, in his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ," and afterwards more correctly by Chandler in his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ." It is written in the most ancient Greek characters, and in the *bustrophedon* manner, that is to say, the lines follow each other in the same direction as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing. The purport of the inscription is to record the presentation of three vessels, namely, a cup, a saucer or stand, and a strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum, or hall of justice, of the Sigeans. The name of the donor was Phanodicus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus. (199.)

No. 108. A piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (299.)

No. 109. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery. (299\*.)

No. 110. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (312.)

No. 111. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, at Athens. It is a sitting figure covered with the skin of a lion, and with a broad belt round the waist; it was originally placed on the summit of the edifice, at a height rather exceeding twenty-seven feet. (205.)

No. 112. The capital, and a piece of the shaft of one of the Doric columns of the Parthenon. (207.)

No. 113. A female statue without head and arms, found in the temple of Themis at Rhamnus in Attica. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (307\*.)

No. 114. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (304.)

No. 115. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. It was found inclosed within the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus on the road that leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian ferry and Eleusis. At the time of its discovery, this beautiful urn contained a quantity of burnt bones, a small vase of alabaster, and a wreath of myrtle in gold. (300.)

No. 116. A large marble vase; it is of an oval form, and within it was found the bronze urn described in the preceding number. (301.)

No. 117. A circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended. The inscription, in Greek, near the bottom, is a prayer for the prosperity and health of a person named Casiniax. (91.)

No. 118. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (303.)

No. 119. An imperfect statue of a youth; it is of the size of life, and of the most exquisite workmanship. (306.)

No. 120. Part of the capital of an Ionic column. (306\*.)

No. 121. A circular altar, brought from the island of Delos. It is ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons of fruit and flowers are suspended. (307.)

No. 122. A sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front. The first of these is a warrior with a helmet and a shield, who is joining hands with an elderly man dressed in a long tunic; the third figure is a female. The inscription underneath these figures probably contained the names of the parties, but is too mutilated to admit of being decyphered. (167.)

No. 123. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Anaxicrates, an Athenian, the son of Dexiochus; beneath the inscription is the representation of a sepulchral urn, executed in very low relief. (240.)

No. 124. Another monumental urn, of the same kind, inscribed with the name of Phædimus of Naucratis. (A. 51.)

No. 125. The capital of an Ionic column, from the portico of the Erechtheium, at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double temple dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus. (A. 47.)

Nos. 126, 127. A portion of the shaft, and the base, of the same column. (A. 48, 49.)

No. 128. An architectural statue; it was one of the Caryatides which supported the roof under which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens. (A. 42.)

No. 129. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column. (A. 43.)

No. 130. A capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa, at Athens. (206.)

No. 131. A part of a Doric entablature, from the Propylæa at Athens. (308.)

No. 132. A solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with a bas-relief in front, not inscribed. (A. 50.)

No. 133. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana at Daphne, on the road from Athens to Eleusis. (A. 44.)

No. 134. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the same temple. (A. 45.)

No. 135. The base of an Ionic column, likewise belonging to the same temple. (A. 46.)

Nos. 136—149. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the pronaos of the temple of Theseus. The subject of this frieze is a battle fought in the presence of six divinities, who are represented sitting in the midst of the combatants. (A. 55—68.)

Nos. 150—154. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the posticus of the same temple. The subject of these sculptures is the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. (A. 69—73.)

Nos. 155—157. Casts in plaster of three of the metopes of the north side of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The first represents Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Cercyon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; and the third, Theseus killing the Crommian sow. (A. 52—54.)

Nos. 158, 159. Two bas-reliefs, which formed part of the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa

at Athens), and dedicated to Aglauros. The subject represented on them is a combat between the Greeks and Persians. (258, 257.)

Nos. 160, 161. Two bas-reliefs, from the same temple: the combatants appear to be all Greeks. (259, 260.)

No. 162. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (182.)

No. 163. Ditto. (183.)

No. 164. A bas-relief, representing a narrow upright vase with one handle: the form of this vase very much resembles that of the solid urns, so often used by the Greeks as sepulchral monuments. (276.)

No. 165. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter of the lamps, and interpreter of dreams, in the temple of the goddess. The name of this female, which was no doubt inserted at the beginning of the inscription, is now lost. (88.)

No. 166. An agonistic inscription, in Greek, consisting of the names of those who had conquered in the foot race of the stadium, and double stadium; in wrestling; in boxing; in the *pancratium*; and *pentathlum*. (93.)

No. 167. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it consists of twenty lines of very ancient characters, and seems to be a part of a treaty. (286.)

No. 168. A Greek inscription, imperfect, and very much defaced. It seems to be an inventory of valuable articles contained in some temple. (277.)

No. 169. A fleuron, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis. (173.)

No. 170. A capital of a pilaster. (174.)

No. 171. A fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription from the Acropolis: it contains an account of certain expenses defrayed by those to whom the care of the public games was confided. The name of the Archon, under whom the stone was engraved, is effaced. (159.)

No. 172. A fragment of a decree; the beginning is wanting, and what remains is much mutilated. At the conclusion of the decree it is ordained that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal. (157.)

No. 173. A Greek inscription, written in two columns;

it contains a list of names arranged in the order of the tribes to which they respectively belonged. (92.)

No. 174. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by some sailors, as a mark of their gratitude, to Apollo of Tarsus. (223.)

No. 175. A sepulchral column, of large dimensions; it is inscribed with the name of Aristides, who was the son of Lysimachus, and a native of Estiæa. (305\*.)

No. 176. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus. (107.)

No. 177. A piece of a frieze, or architectural ornament from the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ. The sculpture is exceedingly ancient, and consists of two kinds of scroll-work, one of which represents the curling of the waves, and the other a series of pateræ which are perfectly flat and plain. The stone is of a brilliant green colour. (220.)

No. 178. A fragment of a colossal female statue, from one of the pediments of the Parthenon; it has belonged to a sitting figure, of which the only remaining part is the left thigh, covered with drapery. (156.)

No. 179. A circular altar, from the island of Delos; it is ornamented with the heads of bulls and festoons in very bold relief. (106.)

No. 180. A piece of frieze or architectural ornament, from the same place as No. 177. It consists of three rows of scroll-work, all of which are similar representations of the revolving of the waves. The colour of the stone is bright red. (221.)

No. 181. A sepulchral column with an inscription to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son of Diodorus, and a native of Antioch. (225.)

No. 182. A sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-relief representing three figures, one of which is seated. The inscription presents us with the following names: Archa-goras, Pythyllis, and Polystratus. (274.)

No. 183. A sepulchral column inscribed with the name of Socrates, son of Socrates, and a native of Ancyra, a city of Galatia. (164.)

No. 184. A sepulchral column of Menestratus, the son of Thoracides, and a native of Corinth. (163.)

No. 185. A Greek inscription, imperfect, containing an

account of the treasures of some temple, probably those of the Parthenon. The characters which we see on this marble are of a much more modern form than in the inscription of the same kind, No. 379. (216.)

No. 186. A sun-dial, with four different dials represented on as many faces. The inscription imports that it is the work of Phædrus, the son of Zoilus, a native of Pæania. From the form of the letters of this inscription, the sun-dial cannot have been made much earlier than the time of the Emperor Severus. It was found at Athens. (285.)

No. 187. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it is a decree of the people of Athens in honour of Hosacharas, a Macedonian. This decree was passed in the Archonship of Nicodorus, in the 3d year of the 116th Olympiad. (280.)

No. 188. A solid urn, or cenotaph, in the front of which two figures, a man and a woman, are represented joining hands. The former is standing, the latter is seated. The names of both were probably inscribed upon the urn, but that of the woman only is preserved, *Ada*. (110.)

No. 189. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a procession of three figures, the last of which carries a large basket on his head: they are accompanied by two children. (284.)

No. 190. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing two of the goddesses, Latona and Diana, in procession. Similar bas-reliefs, in a more perfect state, are preserved in the Albani collection. The temple which is here introduced, is probably that of Apollo, which stood in the street at Athens, called "The Tripods." (103.)

No. 191. A fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stèle. (95.)

No. 192. A solid funeral urn, of large dimensions. It has a bas-relief in front, representing two figures joining hands; these figures consist of a female who is seated, and a man who is standing before her. The Greek inscription gives us the names of both persons: one is Pamphilus, the son of Mixiades, and a native of Ægilia; and the other is Archippe, the daughter of Mixiades. (237.)

No. 193. A bas-relief, representing a Bacchanalian group, found among the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, on the south-west of the Acropolis. It consists of four figures, each carrying a thyrsus; one of these is Bacchus, dressed in the Indian costume, who with his right hand is holding out a double-handled vase, into which a female Bacchante is pouring wine from a monota, or vase with one handle. On each side of these figures is an elderly Faun, in a dancing attitude, one of whom is glancing his eye at the contents of a large vessel of wine placed on the ground. (235.)

No. 194. The upper part of the head of an Egyptian idol, in granite; the head is that of a lion, and is remarkable for being ornamented with a crown of serpents, similar to that which is spoken of in the Rosetta inscription. (105.)

No. 195. A very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription. It has three figures in bas-relief; the first of these is clothed in a tunic and is seated; the second is a warrior standing up and joining hands with the former; and the third is a boy carrying a large circular shield. (228.)

No. 196. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female figure seated in a chair, with a child standing by her side; the upper part of the woman is wanting. This fragment is probably part of a sepulchral monument. (162.)

No. 197. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory is flying towards him with a crown. (236.)

No. 198. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy. (109.)

No. 199. A cinerary urn, ornamented in front with four standing figures; two of these, in the centre, are joining hands, the other two are in a pensive attitude. The names of all the figures were originally inscribed on the urn; the first name is not legible; the others are Philia, Metrodora, and Meles. (148.)

No. 200. A small female figure, covered with drapery; it is without a head. (90.)

No. 201. A sepulchral column of Thalia, the daughter of Callistratus, of Aexonc. (149.)

No. 202. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by Gorgias, the Gymnasiarch. (224.)

No. 203. A decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius, their benefactor: this decree is directed to be engraved on marble, and affixed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. Strabo and Tacitus mention a celebrated temple that was dedicated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly probable that the same temple was dedicated to Amphitrite, as well as to Neptune. Neptune and his symbols frequently occur on the coins of Tenos. (231.)

No. 204. A fragment of a bas-relief, on which are represented part of the skin of an animal and the branch of a tree. (158.)

No. 205. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (178.)

No. 206. A fragment of a Greek inscription, engraved in very ancient characters. It seems to be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy. (282.)

No. 207. A small statue of a boy, imperfect; he is in the attitude of looking up. (293.)

No. 208. A sepulchral column of Mysta: the Greek inscription informs us that she was a native of Miletus, daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Cæneis. (111.)

Nos. 209—218. Ten objects of small dimensions: they represent (with two exceptions) various parts of the human body, and have been offered up as vows to Jupiter Hypsistos, praying for the cure of diseases in those parts, or in gratitude for cures already received. The part of the body which had received a cure has been broken off from No. 212; but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus presents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter Hypsistos. No. 213 is a prayer in behalf of Euphrosynus. (247, 245, 249, 252, 241, 251, 248, 246, 253, 250.)

Nos. 219, 220. Two pieces of the architrave belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (291, 85.)

No. 221. A fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it. (81.)

No. 222. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the

name of Botrychus, son of Euphanus, and a native of Heraclea. (278.)

No. 223. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very small characters: it is an enumeration of the sacred dresses which belonged to some temple. (283.)

No. 224. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the fore-legs and part of the body of a bull. (160.)

No. 225. Fragment of a Greek inscription; very imperfect. (180.)

No. 226. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is the latter part of a decree in honour of a person who had deserved well of some particular city. It is directed, as in the inscription No. 203, that the decree shall be engraved on marble, and placed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. (230.)

No. 227. A small figure of Telesphorus, completely enveloped in a cloak; it wants the head. (78.)

No. 228. A sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of Biottus, who was the son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium. (275.)

No. 229. A sepulchral stèle, with a bas-relief, representing a man clothed in a tunic. The inscription over this figure records the name of Erasippus, who was the son of Callinicus, and a native of Œum in Attica. (212.)

No. 230. A solid sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief, representing five figures, executed in a singularly rude style. The first of these figures is a boy carrying a large circular shield, the second is a warrior joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him: the group is completed by the introduction of a child, and of a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind. Over the warrior is the name of Sosippus, in Greek letters. (239.)

No. 231. The capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne. (80.)

No. 232. The upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column. (310.)

No. 233. The capital of a Corinthian column. (308\*.)

No. 234. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is too imperfect to admit of a full explanation; but it seems to have been in honour of a person who had distinguished himself on some occasion by great humanity. (170.)

No. 235. A fragment of a decree made by a Society

which is distinguished by a number of epithets, among which are two derived from the names of Hadrian and Antoninus. The Society appears to have been formed of musicians, and the decree to have been passed in honour of Bacchus and the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A patera is represented on the upper part of this marble. (161.)

No. 236. A sepulchral inscription, in six elegiac verses, to a young man of the name of Plutarchus, who died in Ausonia, at a distance from his native country. (242.)

No. 237. A Greek inscription, imperfect. (287.)

No. 238. An amphora. (215.)

No. 239. An unknown female head, the hair of which is concealed within a close head-dress. (122.)

No. 240. A fragment of an unknown female head. (255.)

No. 241. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an unknown female head: from the style of the hair, which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius. (123.)

No. 242. A head of the bearded Hercules. (120.)

No. 243. A head of the bearded Hercules, similar to the last, but of larger dimensions. (117.)

No. 244. A large head. (266.)

No. 245. A female torso, covered with drapery. (296.)

No. 246. A large head. (263.)

No. 247. An unknown bearded head, very much mutilated: it is larger than life, and is crowned with a very thick cord-shaped diadem. (119.)

No. 248. The head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet; it appears to have had very little beard, and is most probably the head of a mariner. (116.)

No. 249. A fragment of a head, crowned with vine leaves: it appears to have been executed at a declining period of the arts. (121.)

No. 250. An unknown female head, the hair of which is confined within a close elegantly formed cap. The same style of head-dress is observable on some of the silver coins of Corinth. (114.)

No. 251. The head of a laughing figure, executed in the early hard style of Greek sculpture. (115.)

No. 252—255. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; they are enriched with

flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiselled with a degree of sharpness and precision truly admirable. (127—130.)

No. 256. The base on which a statue has stood; the feet, which still remain, are very wide apart, and shew that the figure must have been in powerful action; they are presumed to be the feet of Minerva, from the west pediment of the Parthenon. See No. 102. (201.)

No. 257. An amphora. (171.)

No. 258. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, having the inscription, as well as the arabesque ornament on the summit, perfect. The inscription is to the memory of Asclepiodorus the son of Thraso, and Epicycles the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedonia. (169.)

No. 259. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Euphrosynus. (155.)

No. 260. A piece of Doric entablature, originally painted. (154.)

No. 261. A Greek inscription, imperfect at the end, being a contract respecting the letting of some lands and salt pits by the people of Piræus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (289.)

No. 262. An unknown bust. (100.)

No. 263. A sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds, and inscribed with the name of Timophon, the son of Timostratus, and a native of Anagyrus, whose inhabitants were of the tribe of Erechtheis. (163.)

No. 264. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana, at Daphne, in the road to Eleusis. (295.)

No. 265. A piece of the shaft of a small Ionic column, the lower part of which is fluted and reeded. (297.)

No. 266. A sepulchral stèle, with a very ancient inscription to the memory of Aristophosa and others. A peculiarity occurs in this inscription, namely, that the letters *υυ* are twice used for *υιου*. (214.)

No. 267. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble. It is an inventory of the valuable articles which were kept in the Opisthodomos of the Parthenon at Athens. (305.)

No. 268. A fragment of the capital of a Corinthian

column: it is ornamented with the leaves of the laurel and acanthus. (102.)

No. 269. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (193.)

No. 270. Ditto. (190.)

No. 271. Ditto. (197.)

No. 272. Ditto. (189.)

No. 273. Ditto. (179.)

No. 274. A sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature. It consists of two lines in prose, and sixteen in pentameter verse. The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Cecropia, and grandson of Pistoteles. The inscription states that he was of noble family, and that his death was followed by the universal regret of the Athenians, on account of his youth, learning, wisdom, and personal accomplishments. (153.)

No. 275. A fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are represented four figures in bas-relief. The two central figures consist of a young man and woman who are joining hands, and whose names are inscribed above in Greek characters, Demonstrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude. (104.)

No. 276. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble. It is an inventory of the sacred treasures belonging to the Parthenon. (298.)

No. 277. Fragment of a figure. (147.)

No. 278. A bas-relief, representing Hygeia feeding a serpent out of a patera. She is seated on a throne which is covered with a cushion, and her feet are placed upon a footstool. She wears a high ornament, or tutulus, on her head, and she has a fan, in the shape of an ivy leaf, in her left hand. (238.)

No. 279. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a goddess seated on a chair or throne, behind whom are seven figures, four of which are children; one of the latter is leading a ram to an altar, the rest are in the attitude of devotion. (94.)

No. 280. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female sitting. (279.)

No. 281. Fragment of a figure. (146.)

No. 282. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sur-

faces of a tablet of marble. It is an inventory of articles of gold and silver belonging to the Parthenon, and which the quæstors of the temple acknowledge that they have received from their predecessors. (311.)

No. 283. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Eumachus, who was the son of Eumachus, and of the city of Alopece. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (292\*.)

No. 284. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (184.)

No. 285. A fragment of a Greek inscription, containing a list of Athenians, with the townships to which they respectively belonged. We read the names of no less than twelve different townships in this small fragment; namely, according to the order in which they occur, Sunium, Ionidiæ, Alopece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea, Colonus, Sphettus, Cæriadæ, Thoricus, Hephæstia, and Bate. (222.)

No. 286. The upper part of a sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of a person named Simon, who was the son of Aristus, and a native of Halæ in Attica. (217.)

No. 287. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (185.)

No. 288. Ditto. (187.)

No. 289. A portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheium at Athens. (165.)

No. 290. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, ornamented with leaves and flowers; the inscription is to the memory of Chabrias. (226.)

No. 291. A Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble. The characters are extremely ancient; but unfortunately the marble has been very much mutilated, and the letters defaced. (309.)

No. 292. An amphora. (211.)

No. 293. A bas-relief, representing a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple. (97.)

No. 294. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (192.)

No. 295. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle from which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius. (218.)

No. 296. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (188.)

No. 297. A small tile, in terracotta, which has been used to cover the joints of the larger tiles. The front is enriched with a fleuron, and is also inscribed with the name of the maker, Athenæus. (113.)

No. 298. A votive monument with two Greek verses, signifying that Horarius had dedicated some lamps, which he won in the games, to Mercury and Hercules. The bas-relief above, which probably represented the two deities here mentioned, is almost entirely broken away; only the feet of one figure remain. (219.)

No. 299. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (198.)

No. 300. A small bas-relief, imperfect, representing Cybele seated. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (103\*.)

Nos. 301—309. Fragments of figures, many of which have belonged to the metopes of the Parthenon. (131—134, 136—140.)

Nos. 310—315. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon. (261, 264, 267, 270, 272, 271\*.)

No. 316. A small statue of a Muse, without a head; it was probably intended to represent Polyhymnia. (208.)

No. 317. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus, who was a native of the city of Aexone, and the son of Callistratus. (209.)

No. 318. A base of a column brought from the plains of Troy. (210.)

No. 319. Fragment of a figure. (143.)

No. 320. Fragment of No. 327. (141.)

No. 321. The chest of a female figure, covered with drapery; it has probably belonged to one of the metopes of the Parthenon. (79.)

No. 322. Fragment of No. 327. (142.)

No. 323. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ. (294.)

No. 324. An oblong shallow vessel for containing holy water. The front is ornamented with a bas-relief representing five figures, one of which, probably Juno, is seated

on a throne: of the remaining figures, three females are imploring the benediction of the goddess in behalf of their children, whom they are carrying in their arms, and a fourth is bringing oblations. From Cape Sigeum, near the plain of Troy. (99.)

No. 325. A colossal head, much mutilated; it was found in the temple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus, in Attica, and is supposed to be the head of Nemesis. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (273.)

No. 326. The feet of a male statue, on the plinth. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (107\*.)

No. 327. A torso of a male figure, probably that of Æsculapius. (202, 135, 151.)

No. 328. A sepulchral column to the memory of Callis, who was the daughter of Strato, and a native of the city of Gargettus. (203.)

No. 329. A base of a column, brought from the plains of Troy. (204.)

No. 330. A fragment of a square altar, which has probably been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments on two of the sides only have been preserved; these represent female Bacchantes in dancing attitudes. One of the figures holds a shawl or veil in her hands, the other brandishes a thyrsus. (112.)

No. 331. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle; the inscription is very imperfect, but records the name of Mursionia. The summit is ornamented with the figure of a butterfly on some fruit. (150.)

No. 332. A fragment of a statue of Hygeia. (125.)

No. 333. A small fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription, written in the *bustrophedon* manner. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (81\*.)

No. 334. An imperfect Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble, in very ancient letters. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (87.)

No. 335. A fragment of a bas-relief, with part of an inscription. (126.)

No. 336. A bas-relief, imperfect, inscribed with the names of Aristodice, Aristarchus, and Athenais, natives of Sestus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (236\*.)

No. 337. Part of the stem of a candelabrum ornamented

with four female figures, one of which is playing on the lyre, and the others, with joined hands, are leading the dance. (124.)

Nos. 338, 339. Fragments of colossal statues. (265, 269.)

No. 340. A part of a colossal foot, probably belonging to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (244.)

No. 341. The left knee of a colossal statue of very fine work: it has probably belonged to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (256.)

No. 342. Fragment of a statue. (268.)

No. 343. Ditto. (144.)

No. 344. An amphora. (176.)

No. 345. A funeral inscription to the memory of Polyllus; it consists of one line in prose, and two in verse. The line in prose gives us only the name and titles of Polyllus, and the verses intimate that Polystratus had erected a statue to the deceased, and had placed it under the protection of Minerva; the marble on which this inscription is cut formed a part of the base on which the statue stood. (292.)

No. 346. A Greek inscription, relating to the Erythræans: the characters are very ancient. (288.)

No. 347. A fragment of a decree of the Athenians, engraved on a very large piece of marble. So much has been broken away from this inscription, that the precise object of it is not easily collected: it is ordained, however, that the decree shall be fixed up in the Acropolis. (281.)

No. 348. A very ancient Greek inscription, which has served as an epitaph on the tomb of the Athenian warriors killed at Potidæa. This inscription, which originally consisted of twelve elegiac verses, has suffered from the injuries of time. (290.)

No. 349. Fragment of a figure. (145.)

No. 350. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (195.)

No. 351. A sepulchral stèle, with an ornament of flowers on the summit. It is inscribed with the names of Hippocrates and Baucis. (175.)

Nos. 352—360. Casts in plaster of the frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes. The subject of this frieze is

the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates. (A. 89, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90.)

No. 361. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an elderly man before one of the gods, probably Bacchus, who appears to hold a vase in his right hand. (84.)

No. 362. A fragment of a decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of some benefactor, whose name is not preserved on the marble. (232.)

No. 363. A fragment of a public act relating to the people of Athens and Myrina. (234.)

No. 364. A fragment of a public act of the Athenians; it consists of twenty-one imperfect lines, and seems to relate to the repair of the pavements and roads in the neighbourhood of Athens. (233.)

No. 365. An architectural fragment, which has formed one of the ornaments of a roof. (243.)

No. 366. A sepulchral Greek inscription in ten verses, of which the first two and the last two are in the elegiac measure, and the rest are hexameters. The inscription is in memory of a young lady of extraordinary beauty, named Tryphera, who died at the early age of 25 years. (152.)

No. 367. An architectural fragment, similar to No. 365. (254.)

No. 368. A Greek inscription relating to Oropus. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (106\*.)

Nos. 369, 370. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (191, 196.)

No. 371. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing Minerva placing a crown upon a person's head. (89.)

No. 372. A sepulchral stèle with a Greek inscription, consisting of four lines and a half, part of which is written in prose and part in verse. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected by a mother to the memory of her two sons, Diitrephes and Pericles, the former of whom was a soldier of Parium; and also to the memory of her daughter, whose name was Agnes, and that of her brother, Demophoon, who was a soldier of Parium. (172.)

No. 373. A sepulchral stèle. The bas-relief in front, the lower part of which is broken away, represents two females joining hands, one of whom is seated and veiled, the other standing. Between these appears an old man,

clothed in a tunic, and standing in a pensive attitude. (229.)

No. 374. A votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion : he was the son of Antiphates, and belonged to the tribe of Pandionis. (86.)

No. 375. A bas-relief, representing a young man standing between two goddesses, Vesta and Minerva, who are crowning him. (82.)

No. 376. A bas-relief, representing two divinities, namely, Jupiter seated on a throne, and Juno standing before him ; the latter is removing the veil from her face, as if to address the king of the gods. (227.)

No. 377. A Greek inscription, imperfect, but of which fifty-five lines remain. It is written in the Bœotian Æolic dialect, and is a treaty between the cities of Orchomenus in Bœotia and Elataea in Phocis, respecting some payments due from the Orchomenians to the Elataeans. These payments were for the rent of certain pastures which the people of Elataea had let out to the Orchomenians. The treaty confirms the payment of the stipulated sums, and renews the treaty of pasturage for four years. (177.)

No. 378. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of the council of the Bœotians, ordaining the election of three extraordinary magistrates, who, in concert with the ordinary magistrates, were to take charge of the re-casting of some articles of gold and silver, belonging to the temple of Amphiaraus, and which had been injured by the effects of time. (302.)

No. 379. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters ; it seems to be an inventory of some treasures, probably those contained in the Parthenon, and which the Quæstors acknowledge to have received from their predecessors in the same office. The inscription not only fills one side of the marble, but also the right edge. (200.)

No. 380. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three figures sacrificing before an altar. (101.)

No. 381. A Greek inscription in the Doric dialect ; it is a dedication to Bacchus, by Alexas the son of Nicon, and Cephisodorus the son of Aglaophædas, who had both been victorious in the choruses of men. (83.)

No. 382. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (186.)

No. 383. A bas-relief, imperfect; it represents three goddesses, one of whom is seated on a throne. (108.)

No. 384. A sepulchral stèle, in which an equestrian figure, with an attendant on foot, is represented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an inscription, consisting of three verses, of which the second is a pentameter, and the two others hexameters; they record the name of the deceased, Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native of Piræus. (213.)

Nos. 385, 386. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (194, 181.)

### EGYPTIAN SALOON\*.

No. 1. A lion couchant, of red granite; the mane inscribed in front with a name not yet decyphered; the base is also inscribed with hieroglyphics, in which appears the name of Amenoph 3 (Memnon). *Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1835.*

No. 2. † An Egyptian obelisk, of black basalt, found at Cairo.

No. 3. A sarcophagus of white stone, in form of a mummy case, with five rows of hieroglyphics down the front; the face has been gilt. *From Mr. Sams' collection.*

A sarcophagus of green basalt, in form of a mummy, decorated with the four deities of the Amenti, and three rows of hieroglyphics down the front. On the feet, two jackals.

No. 4. Colossal head of brownish breccia. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 5. A group of black basalt, representing King

\* The articles contained in this Room, to which this mark (†) is prefixed in this catalogue, were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, to the British Museum.

Horus, of the 18th dynasty, standing under the protection of the Deity Ammon Ra the generator.

No. 6. Colossal head of brownish breccia. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 7. † A colossal ram's head, which has formed part of a sphinx.

No. 8. A statue of a priest of the royal family of Shishak, standing at an altar decorated with plants and birds.

No. 9. † A colossal fist of very considerable magnitude, found in the ruins of Memphis.

No. 10. † A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without.

No. 11. Figure of a hawk-headed sphinx, found by Belzoni, in the Temple of Ipsambul. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 12. An Egyptian monument of granite, found in the palace at Carnak, decorated with six figures in high relief, holding each other's hands, viz., a male and female on each side, and a female at each end. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 13. Similar to No. 11, but part of the head has been broken off; found at the same place. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 14. Lower part of a statue, similar to No. 21, of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 15. A colossal head in red granite, from Carnak, found by Belzoni, in 1818. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 16. Lower part of a statue of Bubastes, bearing the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 17. The sacred boat, bearing a group, of which a fragment only remains, of a vulture overshadowing the statue of a female. It is inscribed in several places with the names of the mother of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 18. A colossal arm, in red granite, belonging to the same statue as the head No. 15. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 19. The head and upper part of a statue of Rameses the Great, brought from the ruins of the Memnonium, a building dedicated to Memnon, at Thebes.

This fragment is composed of one piece of granite of two colours, and the face, which is in remarkably fine preservation, is executed in a very admirable manner. *Presented, in 1817, by Henry Salt, Esq., and the late Louis Burckhardt, Esq.*

No. 20. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides, containing the name of Psammetichus II. The upper part of this frieze consists, on one side, of a row of serpents, on the other, of a row of birds. *Presented, in 1766, by HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.*

No. 21. A colossal statue of Amenoph III. (Memnon) sitting, of black breccia. His hands are extended flat upon the thighs: the front and back of the throne are decorated with hieroglyphics. Found, in 1818, in an excavation in the Temple of Memnon. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 22. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides, containing the name of Nectanebo, the last of the Pharaohs. The upper part of the front of this frieze consisted of a row of birds, the legs of which are all that now remain. *Presented, in 1766, by HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD.*

No. 23. † A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, covered with hieroglyphics inside and outside. This sarcophagus, which was brought from Grand Cairo, was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lovers' Fountain."

No. 24. † The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Fifth had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis, for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone was found near Rosetta.

No. 25. † An Egyptian figure, the size of life, kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics: the head and arms of the figure are wanting.

No. 26. A seated figure of Ousiree Menephtha,

bearing on his knees the figure of a ram's head; in a hard white stone. Hieroglyphics on the shoulders of the figure, on the sides of the seat, and round the pedestal. On his feet are sandals. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 27. A mutilated figure of Rameses II. (Sesostris) kneeling, and supporting with both hands an altar, dedicated to the deity Thore, on which a scarabæus is placed. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 28. A circular vessel of sand-stone; one handle is decorated with the head of Isis, the other handle and the edge are inscribed with hieroglyphics.

No. 29. A group of a male and female seated, of soft stone painted. The front of the statues and sides of the chair are inscribed with hieroglyphics.

No. 30. A colossal head, in white hard stone. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 31. A group of two figures seated with a smaller one between them, in hard sand-stone: found in a tomb, and probably represents the man, his wife and child, who were buried therein. The sides of the seat, the ground about their feet, and a stripe down the front of their lower garments are decorated with hieroglyphics, with the name of Amenoph II. The heads and upper parts of the bodies of the figures have been covered with a thick coat of paint, part of which still remains. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 32. Sarcophagus of grey stone, with its cover; of the Queen of Amasis, king of the 26th dynasty. The entire sarcophagus, inside and outside, is covered with sculptures and hieroglyphics. It was discovered at the bottom of an excavation 130 feet deep, behind the palace of Sesostris, near Thebes.

No. 33. † An Egyptian obelisk, of black basalt, found at Cairo.

No. 34. A lion couchant, of red granite; the mane inscribed with hieroglyphics, as is also the pedestal, which bears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). On the left fore-paw is another royal name not yet ascertained, and apparently of different work. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1835.*

No. 35. A painted statue, found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 36. The lower part of an Egyptian figure kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics, containing the name of Rameses the Great. *Presented, in 1812, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

No. 37. A large statue of Bubastes sitting in a kind of chair, and resting the arms upon the thighs. In the left hand is the emblem of life; the disk which was once upon the head has been broken off. It is inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 38. A statue of a baboon, the pedestal inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 39. A stone sarcophagus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Presented, in 1820, by the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 40. A baboon, of sand-stone.

No. 41. A statue of Bubastes standing, with the head of a lioness, on which was the disk of the moon and erect serpent's head; she holds the lotus before her in her left hand, the emblem of life in her right. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 42. A small Egyptian figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his hands a kind of altar, in front of which, within a sunk tablet, is a figure of Neith. The plinth and front of the altar are covered with hieroglyphics, in which appears the royal name of Amasis. *Presented, in 1771, by Matthew Duane, Esq.* It is placed upon

An oblong stone, with a shallow excavation in the centre. The top and sides are adorned with hieroglyphics. It was perhaps intended for a pedestal. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 43. A much mutilated seated statue of a military chief, of black basalt; the sides of the seat inscribed with hieroglyphics.

No. 44. A capital of an Egyptian column. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

Upon it, † a small mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a broken square plinth, the front and back inscribed with hieroglyphics.

No. 45. Similar to No. 41, but the disk is nearly perfect. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 46. A figure, the size of life, of a royal scribe, seated upon the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees; the left arm has been broken off. Ears of corn are in his left hand; round his neck is suspended a tablet inscribed, in hieroglyphics, with the name and titles of Rameses (Sesostris). In front a tablet inscribed with hieroglyphics, including the same name and titles. Hieroglyphics also appear upon the arm, and behind this figure.

No. 47. A mummy-shaped sarcophagus, of white stone.

No. 48. A male statue, in basalt, seated upon a pedestal, his arms crossed upon his knees, which are almost as high as his chin. The front of the figure and pedestal are covered with an hieroglyphical inscription. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 49. Similar to No. 41. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 50. Statue of a prince, in calcareous stone, swathed, seated; covered with hieroglyphics, among which is the name of Thothmes 3, and the obliterated cartouche of his sister.

No. 51. A kneeling statue of a royal scribe, of white stone. He holds a shrine containing the figures of Isis, Osiris, and Horus. On his shoulders and lap appears the name of Rameses (Sesostris).

No. 52. Statue in calcareous stone, of a person kneeling and holding before him a tablet, containing a formula of prayer to Ra.

On the ground behind;

Fragment of an Egyptian figure seated upon a plinth, with the legs turned inward, and lying one upon the other. The plinth and portions of the dress are covered with hieroglyphics.

A portion of an altar, similar to that represented on No. 8.

A fragment which was found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, and is partly covered with hieroglyphics, whereon appears the name of Rameses.

A mutilated fragment of a statue.

A colossal fist. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 53. Similar to No. 41. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 54. Bust broken from a seated Bubastes.

No. 55. Bust broken from a statue similar to No. 21. There can be little doubt but that the fragment, No. 14, is part of the same statue.

No. 56. Upper half of a standing statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 41.

No. 57. A seated statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 37. A portion of the disk upon the head has been broken off. It bears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 58. Bust broken from a seated statue of Bubastes.

No. 59. † A fragment of a porphyry column.

Upon it is placed

A colossal hawk. *Presented, in 1805, by Mr. T. Philipe.*

No. 60. Seated statue of Bubastes. *From Belzoni's collection.* Behind it, bust broken from another similar statue.

No. 61. A statue, in red granite, of Phthahmenoph. On his breast is inscribed his own name; on his shoulder, that of his father, Rameses (Sesostris).

In front of the pedestal is a group of four seated statues, in black basalt, two male and two female; a stripe of hieroglyphics decorates the front of each dress. The heads have all been broken off.

No. 62. A seated statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 37, but without any name inscribed. The disk upon this figure is entire. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 63. Another seated statue of Bubastes, but of superior workmanship, and with the name of Shishak inscribed in front of the chair. The disk is sculptured upon a separate stone. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 64. A column of grey granite in four pieces; it has six rows of shields containing names. The upper and lower rows have the name of Ramerre, the four other rows consist of the name of Phthahmenoph; but the upper of these is interrupted by a square tablet, which contains the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). The square slab at the top has the names of Amenoph III. and Ramerre. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

Behind No. 64. Portion of a hieroglyphic inscription, in five fragments.

No. 65. Seated statue of Bubastes. *From Belzoni's collection.*

No. 66. † A fragment of a large sarcophagus, similar in its structure to Nos. 10 and 23.

Within No. 66. A trough, in hard breccia, with hieroglyphics, wherein appears the royal name of Rameses the Great. At one end is the figure of an old man seated. *From Mr. Sall's collection.*

No. 67. A fragment of the platted beard of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 68. A seated figure of Bubastes, similar to No. 37. It is inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 69. Upper half of an erect statue of Bubastes.

Behind No. 69, is a fragment of a statue of a king seated, in grey granite.

No. 70. A seated male statue, holding in front of his knees a small standing figure, inscribed with the same royal name (Amyrtæus) as the Alexandrian sarcophagus.

On one side of No. 70, is a statue of a person seated, holding in his left hand a hoe, or pickaxe; on his left knee are some hieroglyphics, sculptured in relief.

On the other side of No. 70, is a statue of Pioeri, prince of Æthiopia, holding an altar, inscribed with hieroglyphics, and having on it a ram's head. The back and plinth have also hieroglyphics, among which appear the name of Rameses the Great.

No. 71. Upper half of an erect statue of Bubastes.

Behind No. 71, is a fragment of two seated figures, in red granite. The back of the chair is covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 72. A standing figure of Bubastes, similar to No. 41.

No. 73. Bust broken from a statue of Bubastes.

No. 74. An Egyptian scarabæus, or beetle, brought from Constantinople: it forms a part of the Elgin collection.

No. 75. Fragment of a statue, of grey granite, inscribed with the royal name of Horus of the 18th dynasty.

No. 76. An erect figure of Bubastes, similar to No. 41.

No. 77. Bust broken from a sitting figure of Bubastes.

No. 78. The cover of a mummy-shaped sarcophagus, of granite, covered with sculptures and hieroglyphics. The entombed person appears to have been a priest.

Underneath are

Feet broken from a statue of Bubastes.

Fragment of a colossal head, of granite.

No. 79. Bust broken from a sitting statue of Bubastes.

No. 80. An erect statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 41.

No. 81. A figure of a priest of Ammon, the size of life. He is represented sitting on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Isis, (surmounted by a shrine?) which has formed the top of a sceptre.

No. 82. A head of a sphinx, of Roman work. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 83. A fragment of a kneeling statue, holding a shrine containing a figure of Osiris, and inscribed with hieroglyphics, wherein appears the name of Pharaoh Hophrah.

No. 84. An erect statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 41.

No. 85. Bust broken from a seated statue of Bubastes.

No. 86. † An Egyptian sarcophagus, in black basalt, slightly resembling in its form the human figure. It has a single border of hieroglyphics round the outside, bearing the royal name of Amasis.

On No. 86 are placed

A sepulchral shrine, the front covered with hieroglyphics.

A fragment of a pyramid, decorated with sculptures and hieroglyphics.

A shrine covered with sculptures and hieroglyphics, containing a figure of a chieftain holding a staff or sceptre, the top of which consists of a head of Isis surmounted by a plume.

A fragment of a pyramid bearing the name of Enantef Naa.

A fragment of a shrine, decorated on all sides with hieroglyphics, and having contained in front at least four figures, holding each other's hands.

No. 87. A bust broken from a seated figure of Bubastes.

No. 88. A seated statue of Bubastes, similar to No. 37. The front of the chair is inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 89. Fragment of legs broken from an erect statue of Bubastes; the pedestal inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 90. A bas-relief of an Egyptian priest, a close garment enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the right shoulder and arm; the hands are crossed in front of the body; the head has been broken off. This appears to have formed the cover of a sarcophagus. *Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

No. 91. Fragment of legs, similar to No. 89.

No. 92. A statue of a priest, of white stone, holding a shrine containing the figure of a deity, remarkable for the long lock of hair over his right ear, the rest of the head having been close shaven.

No. 93. Bust of a queen from a colossal statue of white stone. In front is an altar of libation, dedicated by a Pharaoh to Osiris.

No. 94. Lower part of an erect statue of Bubastes.

No. 95. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented, in 1807, by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 96. Upper part of a statue of Rameses the Great, holding a tablet with offerings, under which is a vase. Found near Abydos.

In front is a tablet of calcareous stone, in form of a propylon, covered with sculptures and hieroglyphics, and bearing the names of kings Osirtesen and his successor.

No. 97. *Blank.*

No. 98. Thirteen sepulchral vases, surmounted by heads of some of the four genii of Amenti (or the lower regions). Among them are two complete sets of four each, as they were generally placed in the tombs. All from Thebes. *Presented by J. Gardnor Wilkinson, Esq., 1834.*

Nos. 99 to 115. On these shelves are sepulchral vases, tablets, and various Egyptian antiquities; *chiefly from Mr. Salt's collection.*

Upon No. 115, is a small headless figure of a priest of Ammon, seated on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Isis on the top of a sceptre. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 116. Seven objects. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia, viz.:*

A small hawk of very coarse work, found in front of the Great Sphinx.

A Greek inscription erected in front of the Great Sphinx, by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

A small lion, found in a temple between the paws of the Great Sphinx.

A tablet of hieroglyphics, found in front of the Great Sphinx.

A lion very rudely sculptured; it is supposed to have stood on one of the walls between the paws of the Great Sphinx.

The impression of a human foot carved in stone, with the letters NEKΦΘ engraved over it. Found in front of the Great Sphinx.

One of the horns of an altar which was found in front of the Great Sphinx.

No. 117. Sundry fragments.

No. 118. On this shelf are the following objects:—

An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is imperfect, half of the figures having been sculptured upon another stone. The lower range represents some priests armed with knives, with which they are sacrificing bulls. It was found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

A small Egyptian figure, with a beard, a short apron, and a terrific aspect. He is standing upright, holding his arms downwards a little apart from the body. The ornament upon the head is peculiar to the representation of this figure. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

An Egyptian monument, in which are sunk two square tablets, one of which is left blank, and in the other are represented two female figures standing side by side. These tablets are surrounded by hieroglyphics. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

A kneeling figure, holding a statue of a baboon seated on a pedestal inscribed with the name of Pharaoh Hophrah. The back and pedestal of the figure are inscribed with hieroglyphics, and the same (?) name.

A kneeling figure, holding in front a head of Isis.

A figure seated on the ground, resting one arm upon the knees, the right raised towards the mouth. The head of Isis on a sceptre in front; hieroglyphics upon the sides.

Three tablets.

Nos. 119 to 124. Sepulchral vases and tablets. *From Mr. Sams' collection.*

Under the shelves round the room are various tablets, &c., affixed to the walls; among them the following articles are worthy of notice.

No. 135. A large square tablet, of breccia, covered with hieroglyphics. It appears to have been used as a mill-stone for grinding corn. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 140. A large head, broken from a mummy-shaped sarcophagus.

No. 145. A fragment covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

Nos. 169—171; 173—177; 179—181 are fresco paintings, chiefly illustrative of the domestic habits of the Egyptians. No. 175, *presented by Sir H. Ellis.*

Under No. 168. A head, of white stone.

Under No. 169. A torso, of marble; the back of the chair inscribed with hieroglyphics.

Under No. 171. Fragment of a statue, holding a staff or sceptre, ornamented at the top with a head of Isis.

Under No. 173. The upper half of a seated statue, of white stone. *From Mr. Sams' collection.*

Under No. 174. Bust broken from a statue of grey granite.

Under No. 175. Mutilated male statue of Thothmes III., of black basalt. *From Mr. Sams' collection.*

Under No. 176. Fragment of a bas-relief of a group, probably a king seeking the protection of his favourite divinity: resembling No. 5.

Under No. 177. Fragment of a statue, holding a tablet decorated with sculptures and hieroglyphics, wherein appears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

Under No. 179. A Sphinx, represented, according to the custom of the Egyptians, without wings. Found in the excavation made in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

Under No. 180. Head of a fish or serpent, in white stone.

Under No. 181. A Sphinx represented without wings, like the one described above. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

## EGYPTIAN ROOM.

### UP STAIRS.

The following short statement is merely intended to give a general idea of the contents of the Egyptian Room; the arrangements of which are only in progress. When this operation is completed, a more detailed account will be inserted in the Synopsis.

Case. Div.

- A. 1. Large figures of Egyptian deities, of wood, stone, &c.  
 2. Small do., chiefly bronze.  
 3. Small do., chiefly porcelain.  
 4. Large do., wood and stone.
- B. 1. Large figures of Egyptian deities, wood, stone, &c.  
 2. Small do., chiefly bronze.  
 3. Small do., chiefly porcelain.  
 4. Large do., various substances.
- C. 1. Large figures of Egyptian deities, wood.  
 2. Do.  
 3. Small do., chiefly porcelain.  
 4. Large do., wood.
- D. Coffin of Penammon, prophet priest of Ammon; the outer coffin is over cases A. and B.

Case. Div.

- Painted wooden stand.  
Bronze stand for offerings.
- E. 1. Large figures of jackals, wood.  
2. 3. Large figures of deities, wood.
- F. 1. Large figures of jackals, wood.  
2. Small do. of quadrupeds, bronze, wood, &c.  
3. Do., do., chiefly porcelain.  
4. Large cows' heads.
- G. 1. Large figures of sacred birds, wood.  
2. Small do. of birds, serpents, &c., bronze, &c.  
3. Small do., chiefly porcelain.  
4. Hippopotamus' head, wood; vulture's claws, bronze.
- H. All the shelves in this case contain statues or fragments of statues of various dimensions, wood, stone, bronze, &c.
- I. K. L. 1. Chairs, seats, stools, head rests, wood, &c.  
2. Model of a house, table, vase stand, wig, portions of buildings, &c., wood, bronze, &c.  
3. Large vases, alabaster, earthenware, &c.
- M. 1. Basket with the garment it contained, another which held shoes, an apron, a leather head-dress.  
2. Vases and cases used to hold colouring matter for the eyes.  
3. Mirrors, vases, combs, hair pins, &c.  
4. Sandals and shoes, leather, palm leaves, papyrus, &c.
- N. Vases, alabaster, porcelain, glass, &c.
- O. Vases, chiefly with handles, earthenware, porcelain, alabaster, marble, &c.
- P. Vases, lamps, &c., various materials.
- Q. Inner coffin of Harsontiof, Theban prophet priest of Ammon. The outer coffin, which is black, stands in the ante-room. The body with its linen cover is in case R R.  
Figure of Osiris, and linen hypocephalus belonging to the same.
- R. Stands, bowls, cups, spoons, &c., earthenware, alabaster, marble, &c.
- S. Large vases of a late period.

Case. Div.

- T. 1. Bronze vases.  
 2. Fruit, grain, cakes; two ducks upon a stand made of cane and papyrus, being a prepared feast found in a tomb at Thebes.  
 3. Mattocks, yoke and strap, steps and rope of a ladder.  
 4. Fragments from the walls of tombs.
- U. 1. Fragments of painting from the tombs.  
 2. Bows, arrows, bird weapons, battle axe, daggers, scabbard, knives, flint and bronze arrow heads, wood, bronze, &c.  
 3. Staves, sceptre, fan handles, boat mast, paddles, &c., wood, &c.
- V. Coffin of Otaineb.  
 Prepared boards with hieroglyphic inscriptions and drawing of Thothmes III.
- W. 1. Inscriptions.  
 2. Implements of writing and painting, colours, &c., various materials.  
 3. Implements of writing and painting, ink-stand, wax tablets, knives, &c., various materials.  
 4. Inscriptions.
- X. 1. Baskets and fragments of baskets of palm leaves.  
 2. Boxes, wood and ivory.  
 3. Spoons, smaller boxes, &c., wood.  
 4. Unbaked bricks stamped with hieroglyphical inscriptions, plasterers' tools, wood, &c.
- Y. 1. Baskets and tools, palm leaves, wood, &c.  
 2. Tools for a carpenter and mason, found in the above baskets, models of tools, &c.  
 3. Miscellaneous fragments.  
 4. Unbaked bricks stamped with hieroglyphical inscriptions.
- Z. 1. Baskets, palm leaves.  
 2. Musical instruments, bronze, wood, &c.  
 3. Dolls, children's playthings, &c.  
 4. Implements of spinning, specimens of cloth, &c.
- A A. B B. C C. Mummies and coffins.
- D D. Animal mummies; cynocephali, dogs, cats, cattle, and sheep.
- E E. Animal mummies; ibis, hawks, fish, serpents, cro-

- Case. Div.  
 codiles, &c. On the top of this case is the mummy of a large crocodile.
- F F. 1. Boxes to hold sepulchral figures, wood.  
 2. 3. 4. Sepulchral figures, wood, stone, porcelain, &c.
- G G. Sepulchral figures of Osiris; the plinths generally used to contain embalmed substances, wood.
- H H. Coffin of Irioui, son of Selsol.
- I I. 1. 2. Sepulchral figures of Osiris, as in case G G.  
 3. Similar figures of Osiris to hold papyri.
- K K. 1. Boxes used for sepulchral purposes, wood.  
 2. Models of sepulchral vases, wood, &c.  
 3. 4. Covers from sepulchral vase, stone, &c.
- L L. 1. Models of sepulchral boats, wood.  
 2. Sepulchral tablets, stone, wood, &c.  
 3. Sepulchral cones, brick.  
 4. Fragments of coffins, &c.
- M M. Blank.
- N N. Coffin and mummy of Tatshbapem, daughter of Petkhons, porter of the temple of Ammon. The centre coffin of this mummy is over the cases K K. and L L.
- O O. Coffin and mummy of Kotbti, female attached to the worship of Ammon. The hair was found folded up under the head of the deceased.
- P P. Blank.
- Q Q. Coffin and mummy of Har, incense bearer of the temple of Chnough.
- R R. Mummy of Harsontiof, Theban prophet priest of Ammon, holding various sacerdotal offices. See account of Case Q.  
 Coffin containing mummy of Pi-rot-har-noubsh, incense bearer of the temple of Khons.
- S S. Blank.
- T T. Blank.
- U U. Coffin and mummy of Penammon, incense bearer of the temple of Ammon.
- V V. Coffin containing the mummy of Khonsaou-onkh, sacerdotal functionary. On the upper shelf is the linen covering of the mummy of a girl.
- W W. Blank.

- | Case. | Div. |  |
|-------|------|--|
| X X.  |      | Coffin and mummy of Onkhape, a sacred bard. On the upper shelf is a Græco-Egyptian mummy, remarkable for the portrait of the deceased, painted upon cedar. |
| Y Y.  |      | Coffin of Tphout, daughter of Heraclius Soter and Sarapout. On the upper shelf is a mummy of the Roman era.  |
| Z Z.  |      | Blank.   |
| J.    |      | Coffin of Cleopatra. The upper part of this case contains scarabæi, amulets, &c., not yet arranged.  |
| J J.  |      | Coffin of Soter, archôn of Thebes, son of Cornelius Pollius and Sarapout. The upper part of this case contains necklaces, &c., not yet arranged.           |

## ETRUSCAN ROOM.

In this Room is a large collection of Greek and Etruscan Vases, which are at present in course of arrangement.

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## MEDAL ROOM.

At the farther end of the Tenth Room is the MEDAL ROOM, where are deposited a large collection of Coins and Medals, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, and which has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent donation of HIS late MAJESTY, KING GEORGE IV., and by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, and R. P. Knight, Esq. It is comprehended under the three following heads:

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those struck with Greek characters, in Greece, or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which

were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of the *As* and its divisions; Family or Consular coins; Imperial coins struck in Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities subject to the Romans; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; and Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede it, consists of medals struck in our own country, and of those which have been struck abroad. These are arranged in the same manner as the modern coins.

EDW. HAWKINS.

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## PRINT ROOM.

This Room, which is at the south end of the east wing, (adjoining the room in which is the collection of British Birds,) contains an extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, an important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. CRACHERODE, and RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, Esq.

The contents of the MEDAL and PRINT ROOMS can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

H. ELLIS.

PRICES OF CASTS  
 FROM  
 ANCIENT MARBLES, BRONZES, ETC.,  
 IN  
 THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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PEDIMENTS, ETC., OF THE PARTHENON.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
65.	Hyperion . . . . .	2	10	0
	Right Arm of Hyperion [separate] . . . . .	0	15	0
66.	Heads of Horses of Hyperion . . . . .	4	10	0
71.	Theseus . . . . .	9	0	0
77.	Ceres and Proserpine . . . . .	50	0	0
74.	Iris . . . . .	18	0	0
72.	Torso of Victory . . . . .	4	10	0
67.	One of the Fates . . . . .	22	0	0
63.	The two other Fates . . . . .	50	0	0
68.	Horse's Head . . . . .	1	5	0
70.	Ilissus . . . . .	8	0	0
76.	Torso of Cecrops . . . . .	3	5	0
118.	Fragment of the Head of Minerva . . . . .	0	7	0
75.	Fragment of the Body of Minerva . . . . .	2	0	0
64.	Torso of Neptune . . . . .	3	10	0
271.	Fragment of Serpent . . . . .	0	3	0
69.	Torso of Victory without wings . . . . .	4	0	0
73.	Fragment of Latona . . . . .	6	0	0
143.	Torso of a Youth . . . . .	0	7	0
79.	Torso of a Female Figure . . . . .	0	7	0
294.	Torso of a Youth, probably part of a Metope . . . . .	0	7	0
156.	Fragment of a Female Figure . . . . .	1	10	0
207.	Capital of a Column [one quarter] . . . . .	2	5	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

METOPES OF THE PARTHENON.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
11.	Metope . . . . .	5	0	0
2.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
8.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
12.	———— . . . . .	4	0	0
15.	———— . . . . .	5	0	0
6.	———— . . . . .	5	10	0
4.	———— . . . . .	5	5	0
5.	———— . . . . .	5	0	0
13.	———— . . . . .	5	10	0
7.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
1.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
3.	———— . . . . .	5	0	0
9.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
14.	———— . . . . .	6	0	0
10.	———— . . . . .	5	5	0

FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON.

16.	In three pieces . . . . .	6	0	0
17.	In three pieces . . . . .	6	0	0
18.	In three pieces . . . . .	6	0	0
18*.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	0	18	0
19.	Single slab . . . . .	2	0	0
19*.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	0	18	0
20.	Single slab . . . . .	2	0	0
21.	———— . . . . .	4	10	0
22.	———— . . . . .	1	0	0
24.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
23.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
34.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
98.	———— . . . . .	0	6	0
77*.	———— . . . . .	0	7	6
35.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
35*.	———— . . . . .	0	18	0
37.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
178*.	———— . . . . .	0	7	6
36.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
35**.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0
38.	———— . . . . .	2	0	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
25.	Single slab	2	0	0
26.	—————	2	0	0
27.	—————	2	0	0
28.	—————	2	0	0
29.	—————	2	0	0
30.	—————	2	0	0
31.	—————	2	0	0
38*	—————	2	0	0
32.	—————	2	0	0
33.	—————	2	0	0
33.	Return	0	18	0
39.	Single slab	2	0	0
A 83.	[Cast from plaster]	2	0	0
A 85.	—————	2	0	0
A 86.	—————	2	0	0
A 87.	—————	2	0	0
A 88.	—————	0	18	0
40*	Single slab	1	1	0
41.	—————	2	0	0
41*	—————	0	3	0
38**	—————	2	0	0
46.	—————	2	0	0
50.	—————	2	0	0
47.	—————	2	0	0
52.	—————	2	0	0
40.	—————	2	0	0
42.	—————	2	0	0
49.	—————	2	0	0
45.	—————	2	0	0
48.	—————	2	0	0
43.	—————	2	0	0
44.	—————	2	0	0
51.	—————	2	0	0
38***	—————	1	10	0
53.	—————	2	0	0
54.	—————	2	0	0
56.	—————	2	0	0
55.	—————	2	0	0
15*	—————	1	10	0
57.	—————	2	0	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
59.	Single slab . . . . .	2	0	0
61.	_____ . . . . .	2	0	0
60.	_____ . . . . .	2	0	0
58.	_____ . . . . .	2	0	0
96.	_____ . . . . .	0	7	6
62.	_____ . . . . .	2	0	0
62.	Return . . . . .	0	18	0

TOWNLEY COLLECTION.

Small Venus . . . . .	2	0	0
Actæon . . . . .	5	0	0

BRONZES, ETC.

Apollo . . . . .	1	1	0
Mercury . . . . .	0	5	0
Jupiter . . . . .	0	6	0
Cellini Cup . . . . .	1	0	0
Terra Cotta Vase . . . . .	0	5	0

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Applications for any of the above-mentioned Casts are to be made in writing to the Secretary, from whom information may be obtained as to the terms upon which Casts of any other objects in the Museum Collections will be supplied.











