Catalogue of the principal objects of curiosity contained in the London Museum, and Institute of Natural History, Catherine Street, Strand / [Anon. By Edward Donovan?].

Contributors

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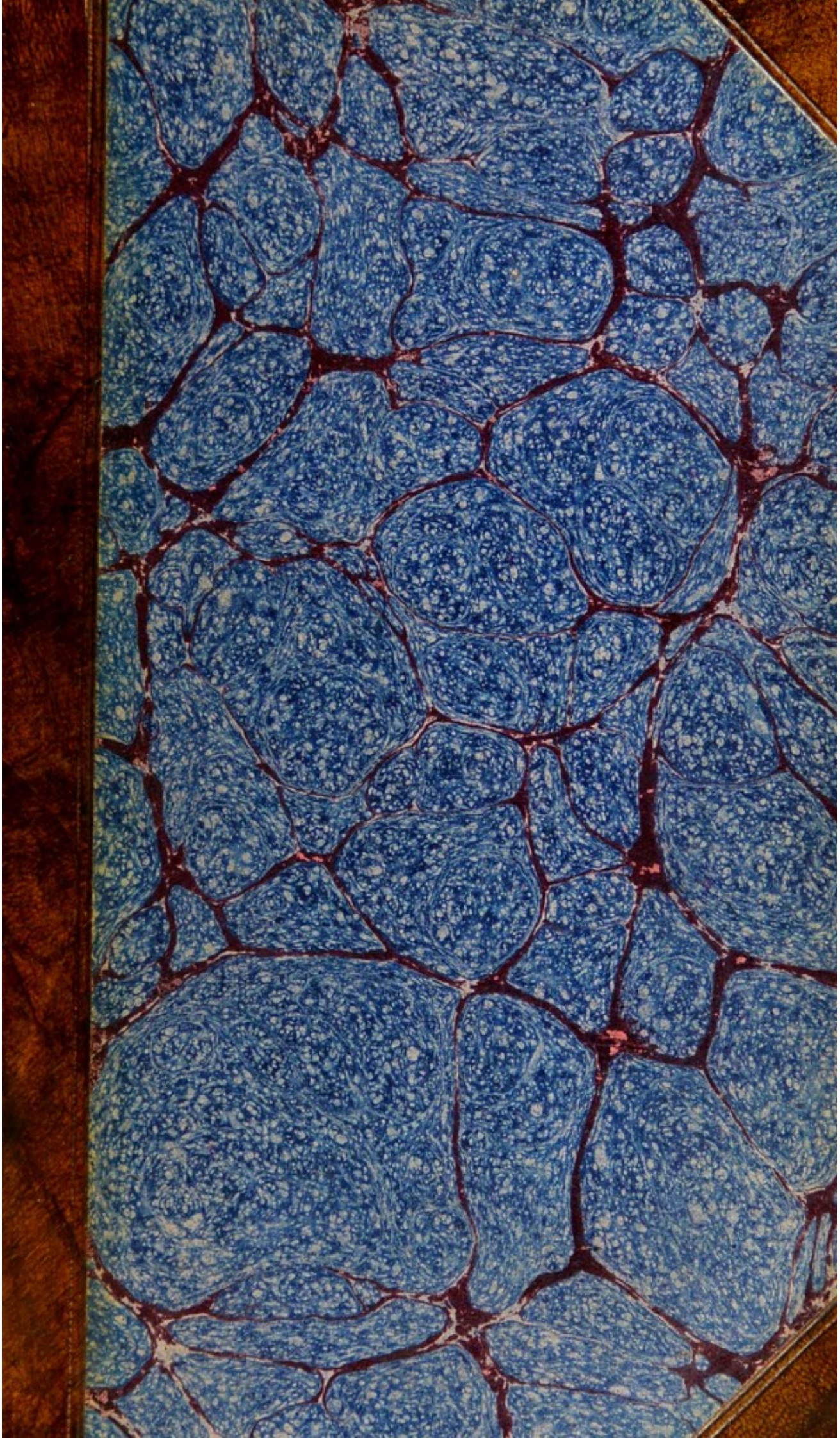

DONOVAN, Edward

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

CONTAINED IN THE

London Museum,

AND

INSTITUTE

OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND;

Now open to the Inspection of the Public.

SECOND EDITION, PRICE 2s. 6d.

SOLD AT THE MUSEUM; AT MESSRS. RIVINGTONS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; WHITE, FLEET-STREET; ASPERNE, CORNHILL; MILLER, ALBEMARLE-STREET; HATCHARD, PICCADILLY; AND EVERY OTHER BOOKSELLER.

1808.

Printed by Law and Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE favourable reception the Firſt Edition of this little Catalogue experienced, induces the Publiſher to accede to the wiſhes of thoſe deſirous of a more ample account of the contents of this Muſeum. The preſent Edition is intended for this purpoſe, being on an enlarged and improved ſcale, though ſtill retaining its original character of brevity. In the account of the animal tribes the additions are not altogether inconſiderable, and it beſides includes a conciſe view of the plants and minerals, neither of which were noticed in the Firſt Edition.

As the deſign of this Inſtitution was explained in the Introduction to the preceding Catalogue, it will be ſufficient in the preſent inſtance to retrace our former obſervations for the information of thoſe to whom the particulars therein mentioned may be unknown.

The primary object of the London Muſeum, which under the auſpices of an enlightened nation might be rendered the ſource of much rational amuſement and inſtruction, is to concentrate within one general view a comprehenſive and well-digeſted ſeries of the various NATIVE PRODUCTIONS of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the ſeveral departments of the ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, and MINERAL kingdoms.

The merits of an eſtabliſhment, deſigned to conſtitute upon a permanent and liberal baſis, a NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, in the centre of the metropolis, muſt be indiſputably acknowledged, and the Proprietor conceived would no doubt experience that attention and public countenance to which with becoming confidence it aſpired. The collection is the reſult of no ordinary ſhare of attention, and liberality of expence devoted by the Proprietor to the purſuits of natural ſcience, for many years paſt. It embraces every branch of the Britiſh Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fiſhes, Inſects, Shells, Corals, Plants, Minerals, and Foſſils, or the organic remains of the antediluvian world! and in fine every department, without

exception of the native products of Great Britain. The whole displayed in the order of scientific arrangement. In the present instance this assemblage comprehends nearly thirty thousand individual articles, and is collectively calculated to display, in the most pleasing and impressive manner, the grandeur, variety, beauty, and intrinsic value of the native riches of the country, and their various applications to the useful purposes of man.

It may hence appear the Proprietor has been induced to establish this Museum for a purpose as laudable as it is novel in this country, and that upon principles which must reflect some small degree of credit at least on his individual zeal. He conceived the establishment of an INSTITUTE of this peculiar nature in every respect worthy the dignity and genius of the BRITISH NATION, and is free to confess that rather from motives of public spirit than any other consideration, presumed to submit his design to the test of public discrimination.

In order to convey a more accurate idea of the extent of the present Institution, the following may be mentioned among the number of principal collections and cabinets which have contributed to enrich the Museum with a variety of matchless articles, independent of those collected by the proprietor and his friends, in different parts of the kingdom, and from various other sources, which it might be superfluous to mention—*The Portland—Leverian—Edinburgh—Calonne—and Litchfield Museums. Collections of Earl Bute—Earl Donegal—Mr. E. Da Costa—the Rev. J. Lightfoot—Dr. Fordyce—Mr. Drury—Mr. Green—Mr. Keate—Mr. Cordiner—the Hon. Daines Barrington—Dr. Parsons—Mr. Plott, the Natural Historian of Oxford—Mr. Ingham Forster—Mr. Jacobs, Author of the History of Faversham—and the Rev. Mr. Parlby of Saffron Walden. Duplicate Collections of Dr. Woodward—Sir Ashton Lever—and Dr. Latham,* &c.

General information is the more immediate object of the present Catalogue: it is calculated only to point out a select number of the leading articles contained in the Museum, and that in language the most familiar to the general reader, whenever it could possibly be adopted. With this view the whole is uniformly divested as far as the subject would allow, of the technical phraseology and terms of science, and rendered as instructive by the introduction of cursory observations as the brevity of a catalogue will admit. The omission of scientific names is a circumstance also the inquisitive reader will be less inclined to regret, as they will be usually found annexed to the respective articles.

THE

THE FOLLOWING

TESTIMONIES AND OPINIONS,

RELATIVE TO THE

LONDON MUSEUM,

HAVE LATELY APPEARED.

"*MR. DONOVAN, who is well known from his many valuable publications, has lately formed his extenſive collection of Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c. the native productions of the Britiſh Iſles, into an elegant Muſeum, which he has opened for public inſpection, under the appellation of The London Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. The collection which is here exhibited is unqueſtionably the moſt complete in its kind that exiſts any where, and contains a greater number, and much more valuable aſſortment of particular ſpecimens than the richeſt cabinets of Europe would collectively afford: in the number of theſe ſpecimens we would mention, as peculiarly deſerving of notice, thoſe of the organic remains of the antediluvian world, which muſt be allowed by ſcientific men to be the fineſt collection ever brought together. The Muſeum contains about thirty thouſand different articles, including quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fiſhes, inſects, ſhells, corals, plants, minerals, and foſſils, all Britiſh; and the whole are arranged in ſcientific order, and with an elegance of taſte, which while it facilitates the inquiries of the ſtudent, charms the eye with an aſſemblage of the moſt ſplendid and delightful pictures. We ſincerely hope, that this inſtitution, which may truly be regarded as a national one, will experience that public patronage to which it is juſtly entitled, and that the public ſpirit of its worthy proprietor will meet its due reward in the gratitude and encouragement of all who have the advancement of ſcience at heart.*"

October, 1808. *Dr. Aikin's Athenæum.*

Extract

Extract of a Letter written by Mr. John Parkinſon, Author of "Organic Remains," to Mr. Nicholſon; inſerted in the Philoſophical Journal for October, 1807.

"*SIR,*

"*Permit me, through your excellent publication, to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Donovan for the advantages I have derived in my enquiries reſpecting the mineralized remains of the animals of the former world, from the examination of the* ineſtimable foſſils *contained in his MATCHLESS MUSEUM.*

"*Having no reaſon for concealing any of the motives which induce me to trouble you with this requeſt, I do not heſitate to avow that one of theſe is a wiſh to call the attention of the curious, as well as ſcientific, to the moſt complete collection of Britiſh Natural Hiſtory which has ever yet been formed; a Muſeum not confined to any one particular branch, but comprehending alike the three great departments of nature, the zoological, botanical, and mineralogical productions of the iſland upon the grandeſt ſcale. It will not be too much to ſay, that this Muſeum, from the ſcience evinced in its arrangement, independent of its importance as a collection of choice and valuable ſpecimens, muſt, to thoſe deſirous of ſuch knowledge, prove a moſt inſtructive ſchool, and afford an inexhauſtible fund of information to all thoſe who think the Natural Hiſtory of their own country worth attending to.*

"*Hoxton-Square.*" "*J. Parkinſon.*"

"*SIR,*

"*I was always of opinion the ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory, the larger kinds eſpecially, when arranged in their different genera, would appear equally pleaſing to the eye, as thoſe where the families are mixed. I therefore cannot help expreſſing to you the ſatisfaction I felt, when, on a viſit to your Muſeum, I obſerved that you had diſtributed your collection in that way, the obvious advantage of which to Science alſo ſtruck me very forcibly; for, inſtead of ſearching half an hour for a particular kind, as was the caſe in the Leverian Muſeum, and the impoſſibility of comparing the ſpecies, from their being generally placed at a diſtance from each other, by your mode of claſſification, knowing immediately where to go to the family wanted, and the ſpecies being in their places, the diſtinctions are inſtantly manifeſt, without any trouble, or loſs of time to the ſtudent.*

"*I had*

" *I had no conception that the Natural Hiſtory of the United Kingdom would have formed ſo pleaſing, as well as ſo numerous, an aſſemblage of Quadrupeds, Birds, Amphibia, Fiſhes, &c. as you have ſo indefatigably got into one view. Of the foſſil plants, from the many opportunities I have had of knowing, I can venture to affirm your collection is unrivalled in this country, I may ſay in Europe; the Fiſhes, Echini, Cruſtacea, and other organic remains in a foſſil ſtate, are beyond any thing of the kind I know of; and, upon the whole, I cannot but think your Muſeum an honour to the country, and, I need not add, a credit to yourſelf. I am, &c.*

" *George Humphrey.*"

" *Leiceſter-Street, Leiceſter-Square,*
" *May* 16, 1807."

Remarks on the London Muſeum,

In the Medical and Phyſical Journal for November, 1807.

" *From reading Mr. Parkinſon's obſervation on the Britiſh Encrinites, and other mineralized remains of the organic world, I learn with infinite pleaſure that the Inſtitute of Natural Hiſtory, eſtabliſhed in the metropolis laſt April, ſtill remains open to the public inſpection.*"—" *As an admirer of the works of Nature, I ſhould conſider myſelf wanting in candour to withhold my tribute of approbation from ſuch a noble undertaking, or to neglect any opportunity, ſhould it be neceſſary, to direct the attention of the public to this Muſeum. The endeavour to eſtabliſh ſuch a National Academy of the Natural Hiſtory of the country, is entitled to every praiſe we can beſtow; and reflects ſo much credit on the liberality, judgment, aſſiduity, and laudable ſpirit of Mr. Donovan, the proprietor, that I am ſure every one muſt agree with me, in conſidering it one of the greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful attempts ever made in this country for the promotion of Science.*"

" *When I was in London, my viſits to this Muſeum were frequently repeated; and I always ſaw it with additional delight and pleaſure. From my attachment to Natural Hiſtory in general, I have, at various times, had an opportunity of ſeeing almoſt every Cabinet and Muſeum, public as well as private, of any celebrity in this country: and I am confident in ſaying, that ſo far from any one of theſe being comparable, the whole of them added together would not form a collection of Britiſh Natural Hiſtory by any means ſo extenſive, valuable, or inſtructive. I conſider the diviſions of birds and fiſhes the only perfect collections known. The organic mains of the ancient world conſiſt of the moſt illuſtrative ſpeci-*

mens;

mens; and I cannot help obſerving further, in every other department objects of the greateſt rarity occur. Conſidering as I do the preſent collection to be enriched with the choiceſt Britiſh productions of natural curioſity in the animal and mineral kingdoms, obtained at the diſperſion of the Leverian and other great collections, (with which I was well acquainted) beſides thouſands of valuable and inеſtimable articles I have never ſeen the like of elſewhere, have no ſcruple in ſaying it would be impoſſible at this time for any collector, poſſeſſing the moſt unwearied attention, ſanguine wiſh, and unlimited purſe, to form another collection equal to that now before the public, under the appellation of the London Muſeum."

Oct. 5, 1807. *J. Laſkey, Captain of the 21ſt. Militia, Scotland.*

"*SIR,*

"*Mr. Heuland informs me, that he has viſited the* National Muſeum *at* Paris; *the* Cabinet of the King of Spain at Madrid; *that of the* Emperor of Ruſſia at Peterſburgh, *as well as other Muſeums on the continent, but in none of them is there ſo fine an aſſemblage of foſſil plants, fiſhes, marine animals, and other intereſting remains of the antediluvian creation, as is contained in the London Muſeum.—I ſhould not omit ſaying that he is well acquainted with the celebrated collection of foſſils in the* Muſeum *at* Haarlem, *in* Holland, *which is thought ſuperior to the reſt, but which in his eſtimation is very deficient compared with that you poſſeſs. When Mr. Heuland viſited your Muſeum, his attention was in particular directed to this branch of Natural Hiſtory, and as he is allowed to be a very good judge of thoſe matters, I think his opinion may confirm the teſtimony you have received from other quarters, that in many reſpects your ſplendid collection is unequalled, much leſs ſurpaſſed, by the firſt national Muſeums in Europe.*

"*I am, Sir, &c.*

"*George Humphrey.*

"*Leiceſter-Street, Leiceſter-Square,*

"*Sept.* 14, 1807.

"*Mr. Donovan.*"

GENERAL

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

LONDON MUSEUM.

THE first apartment is devoted almost exclusively to the reception of Quadrupeds, and contains preserved specimens, drawings, figures, or models, of every species of this tribe of animals hitherto discovered in Britain.

The first class and order in the great scale of animated nature is assigned to man!

"*Homo sapiens, creatorum operum perfectissimum, ultimum et summum, in Telluris Cortice, Majestatis Divinæ stupendis indiciis obtecto, constitutus, secundum sensus judicans artificium admirans pulchritudinem, veneraturus auctorem, &c.*" Linnæus.

"*Sic totus mundus gloria divina plenus est, dum omnia creata opera Deum glorificant per hominem.*" Esa. iv. 4.

1. PRIMÆVAL MAN.

The sublime and truly poetic imagery of our native bard surveying the works of first creation, embellished by the pencil of the artist.

Of living creatures, new to sight and strange,
Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect, with native honour clad
In naked Majesty seemed Lord of all;
And worthy seemed; for in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone! *Milton.*

Homo sapiens. Diurnus; varians cultura loco. Linn.

2, 3, 4, 5. THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Exemplified by characteristic figures of the English, Cambrian, Scot, and Hibernian.

BRITISH QUADRUPEDS.

6. LONG EARED BAT.

Rather ſcarce in England.

7. GREAT BAT.

Rare.

8. COMMON BAT.

9. HORSE-SHOE BAT.

So named from the very ſingular form of its noſe, which bears a ſtrong reſemblance to a horſe-ſhoe. This is a ſcarce, or at leaſt very local kind of Bat. They were formerly found in great numbers in the ſalt-petre works belonging to the powder-mills at Dartford, in Kent.

10. SMALL HORSE-SHOE BAT.

Deſcribed by G. Montagu, Eſq. as a new ſpecies, in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society of London. The ſpecimen in this Muſeum was taken in Devonſhire. Mr. Donovan lately diſcovered this kind of Bat lurking among the ivy that overhangs the mouldering battlements of Ragland Caſtle, Monmouthſhire.

11. COMMON SEAL,

Or, as it is ſometimes called by fiſhermen, the Sea Calf. This ſpecies commonly inhabits the northern coaſts of Britain.

12. GREAT SEAL,

Deſcribed by Dr. Parſons in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society. This is an animal of conſiderable magnitude, and appears to be common only on the ſhores of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, eſpecially about the Hiſkyr rock. Mr. Pennant informs us, in his *Tour to the Hebrides*, that he heard of this ſpecies, but did not meet with it, and we therefore conclude it muſt be rare. One of the largeſt individuals of this kind on record was killed on the Scottiſh coaſt; it meaſured twelve feet in length. The ſpecimen, No. 12, preſerved in this Muſeum, is of a large ſize.

13. DOG,

With a ſuite of characteriſtic and appropriate figures to illuſtrate the more intereſting varieties of that faithful domeſtic. Among others, the Iriſh Wolf Dog, which has been deſcribed with ſo much accuracy by A. B. Lambert, Eſq. in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society, deſerves particular attention.

14. WOLF.

Slunk from the cavern and the troubled wood
See the grim wolf! *Thompſon.*

Happily thoſe rapacious creatures, once the ſcourge and terror of the country, exiſt no longer in a ſtate of nature in Britain. For ages they remained the uncontrouled inhabitants of our foreſts, and native deſerts, and it was only within the laſt few centuries that they were wholly extirpated. In the time of the Saxons, wolves abounded in this iſland, as appears from many unqueſtionable traits of hiſtory. To the policy

of

of King Edgar, and the laws enacted by that prince, the country was in an eminent degree indebted for the extirpation of thoſe ferocious animals; but they were not wholly deſtroyed till after the time of Edward the Firſt; neither were the Cambrian diſtrict even entirely free from thoſe voracious animals till after that period. The laſt wolf killed in Scotland fell by the hands of Sir Ewin Cameron, and according to Smith's Hiſtory of the County of Cork, the laſt wolf in Ireland was killed in 1710.

A deſign (14*) explains the mode of capture employed in Germany for the deſtruction of thoſe animals.

15. FOX.

——————— The wily fox,
A ſubtle pilfering foe, prowling around
In midnight ſhades, and wakeful to deſtroy
In the full fold the poor defenceleſs lamb,
Seiz'd by his guileful arts, with ſweet warm blood
Supplies a rich repaſt.———————
——————— For theſe nocturnal thieves huntſmen prepare
Thy ſharpeſt vengeance. Oh! how glorious 'tis
To right th' oppreſſed, and bring the felon vile
To juſt diſgrace. *Somerville Chaſe.*

16. CAT.

The cat in a domeſtic ſtate includes an amazing number of varieties: it would indeed be endleſs to enumerate more than the principal of thoſe, and perhaps ſuperfluous, as they are familiar to every one.—The wild cat, emphatically denominated the *Britiſh tiger,* is, on the contrary, an animal ſcarcely known in this country. Its appearance is more uniform, its ſize ſuperior, and, in point of ferocity and ſtrength, it approaches much nearer to the tiger than any other animal found in Britain.

The wild cat, No. 16, was killed in Coombe Abbey Wood, Warwickſhire.

No. 17 is a ſingular and very perfect *luſus* of the common Cat, preſerved in ſpirits.

18. OTTER

Haunts the banks of rivers, and is ſometimes obſerved on the ſea coaſts: it feeds principally on fiſh, frogs, and other aquatic animals.—Another caſe

19. THE YOUNG OTTER.

20. MARTIN.

A ſpecies that lurks about farm-yards, and, like the pole-cat, commits great devaſtation among poultry.

21. PINE MARTIN

Inhabits foreſts, eſpecially thoſe where pines abound, and from this circumſtance derives its name. It reſides in the cavities of old trees, and feeds on ſquirrels, mice, and other ſmall quadrupeds and birds, and alſo on fruits and berries. This is a rare ſpecies, and occurs chiefly in Scotland.

22. POLE-CAT.

The odour emitted by this animal is proverbially offenſive. The ſpecies lives principally in woods, reſiding in burrows which it forms under ground, and is very deſtructive to young game and rabbits. The Polecat oftentimes approaches the farm-yard, where it ſecretes itſelf during the day time in the cavities of old walls, in barns, and other out-houſes, from whence it prowls ſecurely over the farmers domains at midnight, and deſtroys the poultry.

23. FERRET.

Originally a native of Africa. This animal is naturalized in England, and is trained to catch rabbits, rats, mice, and other vermin.

24. STOAT, OR ERMINE

Inhabits foreſts, the banks of rivers, and ſtony places. It is to be obſerved, that in northern climates the fur of this animal is whiter than in temperate climates; and that in winter it becomes lighter in all countries than in ſummer, the extreme half of the tail alone excepted: this part is uniformly dark in every change of climate, and ſerves as a diſtinguiſhing criterion of the ſpecies.

25. WEESEL.

In the northern parts of Ruſſia which the Weeſel inhabits, the fur of this animal becomes white in winter, like that of the common ermine. The tail is invariably the ſame colour as the reſt of the body, in which particular it differs from the foregoing ſpecies.

26. BEAR.

This ferocious beaſt was wild in Britain in very early times, as appears from the evidence of the beſt hiſtorians: they were certainly frequent both in Scotland and Wales, and very probably in other parts of the iſland. The Cambro-Britons conſidered it as an animal of chaſe; it is particularly mentioned in ſeveral of the Welſh legends, and in their code of laws. There are many places alſo in the principality of Wales which to this day bears the ſignificant appellation of *Pennarth*, or the *Bear's head*, as it is imagined in alluſion either to the adjacent haunts of thoſe animals, or of other circumſtances reſpecting them. The baiting of bears was alſo a favourite diverſion among our Britiſh anceſtors. Plutarch relates, that in his time the wild bears of Britain were occaſionally tranſported from hence to Rome, where they became the principal actors in the ſavage ſports of the amphitheatre. Even after the final extirpation of wild bears in this country, which ſeems to have taken place about the cloſe of the twelfth century, thoſe animals were not unfrequently introduced from other countries for the purpoſes of paſtime, bear-baiting having for many centuries after conſtituted one of the chief amuſements of the great.

27. BADGER.

This belongs to the ſame genus as the common bear, and is the only ſpecies of this tribe found at preſent in a ſtate of nature in Britain.

28. MOLE.

29. SHREW

Inhabits ſwampy places. A diminutive animal.

30. FETID SHREW

Has nearly the ſame habits as the latter, but is found more frequently in ſtables, granaries, and other ſimilar places; and emits an odour ſomewhat reſembling muſk.

31. HEDGEHOG.

The prejudices entertained by the farmer againſt the Hedgehog is founded in ſuperſtition and error; it is by no means injurious to cattle by ſucking and wounding the teats of thoſe uſeful animals, as is vulgarly imagined. The Hedgehog is of a placid diſpoſition, and endowed with ſo much docility, that in certain parts of Ruſſia, according to Profeſſor Pallas, it is domeſticated in the ſame manner as the cat in Europe.

32. RESTLESS CAVY, OR GUINEA-PIG.

Originally a native of Braſil, yet ſo generally naturalized at this time in England, that though it has no real claim to a place among Britiſh quadrupeds, it would be improper to paſs it over in perfect ſilence.

33. BEAVER.

Formerly an indigenous Britiſh animal, as appears undoubtedly from the annals of the Welſh Hiſtorians.

34. BLACK RAT.

The old Britiſh race of rats now nearly extirpated by the Norway rat. The latter was only introduced of late years into England, but from its ſuperior ſtrength and ferocity, has in this ſhort interval of time, almoſt entirely deſtroyed the firſt mentioned ſpecies.

35. NORWAY RAT.

36. COMMON MOUSE.

37. A ſingular variety of the Common Mouſe having a tuft or crown of hair upon the forehead.

38. White variety of the Mouſe.

39. FIELD MOUSE

Frequents woods and gardens, and is rarely found in houſes except in winter.

40. A variety of the Field Mouſe.

41. Another Ditto.

42. HARVEST MOUSE.

A ſmall ſpecies that appears in vaſt numbers during harveſt in the fields of Hampſhire; obſerved likewiſe in Devonſhire.

43. A ſpecimen of the Harveſt Mouſe preſerved in ſpirits.

44. WATER RAT.

An animal which lives chiefly in watery places.

45. SQUIRREL.

Wild in many of the woodland parts of the Britiſh iſles.

46. COMMON DORMOUSE

Inhabits woods in general. This elegant little animal forms a neſt of graſs or leaves in the hollows of trees, and remains torpid during the winter.

47. COMMON HARE.

48. VARYING OR ALPINE HARE.

This is the *Lepus variabilis* of Schreber, and Alpine Hare of Pennant and Forſter. It is a ſpecies which inhabits the higher regions of the Scottiſh mountains, and never intermixes with the former kind of Hare.

49. RABBIT.

Four varieties of the common Rabbit are contained in caſe 49; one of thoſe is of very uncommon magnitude.

50. COMMON STAG.

"The branching monarch of the ſhades." *Thompſon.*

51. Horns of the Common Stag.

52. Stag hunt.

53. FALLOW DEER.

54. Fawn of the Spotted variety of the Fallow Deer.

55. ROE.

Still found wild in the weſtern iſles of Scotland, but rare.

56. Pair of the Roe Buck's horns in the velvet or downy ſtate, an intereſting article.

57. GOAT.

58. STEINBOCK, *Ridinger.*

The origin, as ſome writers believe, of the common Goat, and therefore introduced in order to elucidate the hiſtory of that animal. We muſt obſerve that this opinion is received with conſiderable doubt. The Steinbock inhabits mountains in the ſouthern parts of Europe.

59. SHEEP.

Varieties of this gentle and moſt uſeful race of quadrupeds.

60. A recent jaw of the common Sheep having the teeth completely encruſted with arſenical pyrites of a fine golden colour.

This is one of the moſt curious articles connected with the hiſtory of the common Sheep, and ſerves to explain in a very ſatisfactory manner the truth of ſome ambiguous paſſages in the writings of *Boethius*, an old Britiſh writer, who has treated on the hiſtory of thoſe animals. He relate

that

that in the Scottiſh iſle of Rona, a breed of ſheep exiſted that were covered with blue wool; and in Hirta, another of thoſe iſles, a race larger than the he-goat, with tails pendant nearly to the ground, and horns as thick and longer than thoſe of an ox. One kind is alſo mentioned whoſe fleſh and fleeces were yellow, and their teeth the colour of gold. The whole of the preceding ſtatement is probably inadmiſſible, we are to conſider the credulity of the age in which Boethius flouriſhed: to a certain extent the general tenor of his obſervations are ſufficiently plauſible. With regard to the Sheep having teeth of a golden colour, an evidence of his accuracy is now before us: he had certainly ſeen the teeth of thoſe Sheep encruſted with yellow pyrites in the ſame manner as this individual ſpecimen. Mr. Pennant remarks, he never knew an inſtance of the teeth of ſheep exhibiting this appearance, but that in the ſummer of the year 1772, he ſaw the jaws of an Ox, at Athol-houſe, in Scotland, the teeth of which were encruſted with gold coloured pyrites.

61. OX.

Models and deſigns illuſtrative of the principal varieties of horned cattle.

62. Horns of the Common Ox.

A pair of enormous ſize, meaſuring eighty four inches from tip to tip.

63. HORSE.

Varieties of this generous animal.

Horſes were anciently found wild in Britain, yet few traces of an indigenous race appears extant at this period. The horſes of ſmall breed, cultivated in ſome of the mountainous parts of the Britiſh iſles, have no decided claim to be conſidered in that point of view. The only certain veſtiges of ſuch a race ſeems to be the Shetland horſe, a ſmall but elegant creature ſcarcely exceeding the ſize of a Newfoundland dog. This is the animal ſpoken of by Dr. Johnſon in his Tour of the Hebrides, a circumſtance which more immediately introduces this hardy little animal to the notice of the literary part of the community. Speaking of his adventures in the iſle of Col, this writer ſays, "Here I firſt mounted a little highland ſteed, and if there had been many ſpectators, ſhould have been ſomewhat aſhamed of my figure in the march. The horſes of the iſlands, as of other barren countries, are very low; they are, indeed muſculous and ſtrong beyond what their ſizes give reaſon for expecting; but a bulky man upon one of their backs, makes a very diſproportionate appearance." *Vide Johnſon's Tour.*

64. ASS.

65. HOG.

The wild boar was formerly a native of this country. In the celebrated code of Cambrian laws, eſtabliſhed by Howel Dda, it is ſtated that the chief huntſman has the privilege of hunting the wild boar from the beginning of November to the middle of December. *Penbro* is an old Britiſh word, and literally ſignifies the boar's head; this name is applied to many places in Wales, and clearly implies that this animal was

 originally

originally an inhabitant of that part of Britain. The Norman conqueror enacted the ſevereſt penal laws againſt perſons convicted of killing the wild boar. Thoſe animals ſeem to have become extinct however as population increaſed, for it is related that Charles the Firſt turned out wild boars in the New Foreſt, Hampſhire, and that thoſe were deſtroyed during the civil wars. Wild boars are ſometimes even now introduced from Norway, and kept in England for the purpoſe of hunting.

66. Wild Boar Hunt.

CETACEOUS; OR, FISH-FORMED MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS.

67. NARWHAL, or "SEA UNICORN."

A drawing of the whole animal.

A ſolitary individual of this remarkable marine ſpecies was caſt aſhore a few years ago near Boſton, in Lincolnſhire; it was alive when firſt diſcovered, and meaſured about eighteen feet in length, excluſive of the tooth. This is the only authentic inſtance of its being found on the Britiſh coaſts. The Narwhal *(monodon monoceros)* of Linnæus is an inhabitant of the Northern ſeas.

68. THE SKULL OF THE NARWHAL.

69. An uncommonly fine example of the SKULL OF THIS ANIMAL, with the two teeth complete.

This muſt be regarded as an object of conſiderable curioſity. In young animals of this ſpecies, two teeth are ſometimes obſervable, one of a moderate ſize, the other diminutive and juſt protruded through the upper lip; for both teeth are ſituated in the upper jaw of the animal, and the ſmaller one ſeems as it were deſigned by nature to be in readineſs to ſupply the defect of the other, when loſt or broken. The ſame occurs alſo in the adult males, but a ſkull poſſeſſing both the teeth of this ſize, and thoſe ſo perfect in their formation as in this ſpecimen, is a circumſtance by no means uſual. Before the hiſtory of the Narwhal was ſufficiently underſtood, detached teeth of this animal were vulgarly conſidered as the horns of the unicorn, and thoſe were beyond a doubt the only foundation on which the exiſtence of that fabulous animal depends. Thoſe teeth are of the fineſt ivory, and on that account valuable. A ſingle trait of hiſtory will ſuffice to prove, that in the latter reſpect it was held in conſiderable eſtimation; there is ſtill preſerved in the caſtle of Roſenberg a throne made for the monarchs of Denmark, which is entirely compoſed of the Narwhals' teeth, this kind of ivory being anciently conſidered more valuable than even gold.

70. GREAT MYSTICETE WHALE.

The largeſt of all animals, attaining to the length of ſeventy, eighty, or even ninety feet in length. Whales of this kind, appear to be more common in the Scottiſh ſeas than any other part of Britain.—This ſtupendous creature is illuſtrated by an accurate drawing.

71. Three

71. Three ribs, a vertebral joint, and other bones of the common Whale.

72. PIKE-HEADED WHALE.

A ſmall example of this ſpecies. The characteriſtic form of the head, together with the double ſpiracles for caſting out the water; and alſo the longitudinal wrinkles on the belly, are exhibited in this little ſpecimen with extraordinary preciſion. The length of one taken on the coaſt of Scotland, and deſcribed by Sir Robert Sibbald, was forty-ſix feet in length, and meaſured twenty feet in the greateſt circumference.

73. Drawing of a large Pike-headed Whale.

74. FIN FISH.

This is a large ſpecies growing to the length of ſixty or ſeventy feet.

75. BEAKED WHALE.

Two Whales of this kind, one twenty-ſeven feet in length, the other ſixteen were found ſtranded on the ſhore of Beaurmaris bay, near Penmaun Mawr, in the year 1799.

76. BROAD NOSED WHALE.

77. BLUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

A very large ſpecimen of this kind of Whale was once ſtranded on the coaſts of Norfolk. This is the ſpecies generally known by the name of the Spermaceti whale.

78. A ſmall ſpecimen of the Blunt-headed Cachalot preſerved in ſpirits.

79. LESSER CACHALOT.

80. PORPOISE

Inhabits the ſea, and in the ſummer ſeaſon, aſcends rivers in purſuit of its pray.

81. DOLPHIN.

Celebrated by Pliny and other writers of claſſical antiquity for its tenderneſs and affection to man.

81. GRAMPUS.

Appendix to the Whale tribe.

82. BOTTLE-NOSE WHALE, *of Dale.*

This is called by Mr. Hunter DELPHINUS BIDENS.

83. MARSOUIN 'A DEUX DENTS, *of Bloch.*

Lately found on the Scottiſh coaſt.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF QUADRUPEDS.

84. A large foſſil grinder tooth of a ſpecies of Elephant: its weight is upwards of eleven pounds. The length is fifteen inches, the greateſt breadth three inches, and the circumference about three feet. This monſtrous tooth was dug up about the middle of the laſt century near

Mansley

Munſley in Norfolk, and is the individual ſpecimen deſcribed by Henry Baker, Eſq. in a paper read to the Royal Society, on the 27th of March 1745.

85. Part of a large tooth of an Elephant found in a bed of chalk, Oxfordſhire.

86. Another portion of a ſimilar tooth. Warwickſhire.

87. Part of an Elephant's tooth dug up at Shrewſbury.

88. A large maſs of the jaw-bone of an Elephant, having a ſmall grinder yet fixed in the ſocket. The bone is rugged, and ſaturated with lapideous matter. The tooth is nearly entire, and retains much of its original fine enamel. This rare and capital foſſil was found in Oxfordſhire, near Dorcheſter.

89. The jaw-bone of ſome unknown animal with three grinder teeth fixed in their ſockets, diſcovered in digging a well at Tame in Oxfordſhire.

90. Fragment of a jaw-bone with two grinder teeth fixed in their ſockets. The teeth retain a fine enamel, and from their ſize belonged to ſome animal of conſiderable ſize, and of a ſpecies different from any we are at preſent acquainted with in a living ſtate.

91. A curious little grinder tooth of an unknown animal, having the upper ſurface divided into a number of little pointed turrets, or conic proceſſes. This tooth upon the whole, bears ſome ſlight reſemblance to that of the immenſe animal, found foſſil on the Banks of the Ohio in America, and known by the general name of the Mammoth. This was found in the vicinity of Bath.

92. Another tooth of the ſame animal more complete than the former, and retaining the fine politure of the original enamel. The hiſtory of this ſpecimen is ſingular: incredible as it may appear, we are aſſured this tooth was diſcovered in the centre of a ſolid block of coal, that weighed above fifty pounds; the coal was brought from the pits at Birmingham.

93. Part of a jaw-bone having one of thoſe teeth ſtill remaining in its natural ſocket. Found in digging at a great depth near London.

94. Portion of a foſſil tooth ſpirally twiſted in the ſame manner as that of the Monodon Monoceros, and appertaining no doubt to an animal of a ſimilar kind. A very rare foſſil.

95. The upper part of the tuſk of an Elephant finely preſerved. Found near Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire.

96. Another portion of a ſimilar tuſk from the ſame place.

97. Fragment of a ſmall tuſk reſembling thoſe of the Walrus, or Sea Morſe. Found by Mr. Platt near Oxford.

98. Horn of a ſtag diſcovered in a bed of chalk, thirty feet below the ſurface of the ground. From the Litchfield Muſeum.

99. Ditto found in Kent.

100. Brow antlers of an animal of the Stag tribe.

101. An enormous pair of foſſil horns dug up in Ireland. Thoſe are to be conſidered as a noble and matchleſs fragment, the whole conſiſting of a ſingle piece: it exhibits the upper portion of the ſkull, with the horns branching from it in their natural poſition, and the texture of the bone is viſible throughout. Horns of this deſcription are occa-

ſionally

ſionally dug up in Ireland, and a ſingle inſtance within our knowledge has occurred in Wales. Thoſe are generally conſidered as the horns of the Mooſe Deer now found in America; but this opinion is erroneous, as will be obvious on comparing them with the Mooſe Deer horns ſuſpended immediately below them, and alſo with the pair No. 103. They are certainly the remains of an animal entirely unknown to us, in a living ſtate at this time. The expanſion is above ten feet.

102. Pair of Mooſe Deer horns introduced for compariſon.

103. Ditto of great magnitude, perhaps the largeſt known, yet in point of ſize, thoſe bear no proportion to the foſſil kind. No. 101.

104. Very large horn of an animal of the Ox or Buffalo kind, with part of the ſkull-bone attached. Found at a vaſt depth in digging a well at Saffron Walden, by the Rev. Mr. Parlby.

104. Vertebral joint of ſome land animal, imbedded in a piece of quarry ſtone, from Stonfield.

105. Ditto, having one end poliſhed to ſhew the oſſeus ſtructure.

106. A vertebra of uncommon magnitude.

107. An Aſtragalus from Shotover-hill.

108. Upper part of a gigantic thigh bone. This exhibits the moſt perfect oſſeous appearance, and is completely mineralized. It was found with the monſtrous tooth No. 84, and from its ſize and aſpect, probably belonged to the ſame gigantic animal.

109. A large foſſil blade bone found in a bed of blue marl at Shotover-hill.

110. Another bone of greater magnitude than the former, and from the ſame place. Some conſider thoſe as the remains of the Hippopotamus. They are aſſuredly the relics of ſome animals infinitely ſurpaſſing any known in a living ſtate at this time in the country.

BIRDS.

Eagles, Falcons, Hawks.

111. CINEREOUS, OR WHITE TAILED EAGLE.

A fine young bird caught alive on the north coaſt of Scotland.

112. CINEREOUS EAGLE.

An older bird than the preceding.

113. WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

Conſidered by many naturaliſts as the Cinereous, or White-Tailed Eagle, in its complete or laſt ſtate of plumage.

114. GOLDEN EAGLE.

Mountains of Scotland and Wales.

115. BLACK EAGLE.

A young bird.

116. BLACK EAGLE.

In full plumage, and in the attitude of devouring its prey.

117. SEA

117. SEA EAGLE.

Two ſpecimens are included in this caſe; one ſhot on the Moors in Scotland, the other on the Giants Cauſeway in Ireland.

118. RING-TAIL EAGLE.

A bird of very extraordinary magnitude, meaſuring nearly twelve feet between the tip of the wings when expanded.

119. OSPREY.

Male and female.

Called in ſome parts the fiſhing Eagle, from the circumſtance of its preying on fiſh, in ſearch of which it is frequently ſeen plunging into the water. *Vide Donov. Brit. Birds.*

120. COMMON BUZZARD.

Male and female.

121. HONEY BUZZARD.

The Honey Buzzards feed on mice, ſmall birds, reptiles and inſects eſpecially Bees, and from this latter circumſtance, derives the name of Honey Buzzard. The male birds are very rare, the female ſcarcely known. The groupe includes, the male in full plumage, an old male bird, and the female.

122. Dark coloured variety of the Honey Buzzard.

123. MOOR BUZZARD.

Male and female.

124. GOSHAWK.

A ſcarce bird, ſhot in Scotland.

125. KITE.

Called in ſome parts of England, the Glead, or Swallow-tailed Hawk.

126. FALCON GENTIL.

Male and female. This is a rare ſpecies.

127. PEREGRINE FALCON.

Inhabits the ſtupendous cliffs of Holyhead, in the iſland of Angleſea, and ſome other parts on the ſea coaſts of Britain.

128. SPOTTED FALCONS.

Three diſtinct birds are contained in this caſe to illuſtrate that ambiguous ſpecies, the Spotted Falcon of Engliſh authors.

128*. Spotted Falcon of *Pennant*. 128**. Spotted Falcon of *Lewin* and *Walcot*. 128***. Spotted Falcon *Lev. Muſ.*

Each of theſe birds are preſumed to be unique; they are the *original ſpecimens* deſcribed by the reſpective writers above-mentioned.

129. WHITE JERFALCON.

A matchleſs group of thoſe very rare birds. Scotland.

130. ROUGH

130. ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON.

Two birds of this ſpecies, ſuppoſed to be male and female. The ſpecimen diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar was ſhot near London a few years ago, and is the individual bird upon the authority of which the Rough-legged Falcon is inſerted in the Engliſh catalogue of Birds by Dr. Latham.

131. LANNER.

Male and female. Found, and ſuppoſed to breed in the north of Ireland; a bird of this kind was once taken in a decoy in Lincolnſhire.

132. HEN HARRIER.

133. SPARROW HAWK.

134. RINGTAIL.

Conſidered by ſome as the female of the Hen Harrier, but erroneouſly, as both ſexes of the latter have been clearly aſcertained. The two birds in this caſe are believed to be male and female.

135. KESTRIL HAWK.

Male, female, and young, with the egg.

136. HOBBY HAWK.

Male, female, and younger bird.

137. MERLIN HAWK.

This bird was anciently uſed in falconry, and, though the ſmalleſt of the Britiſh falcons, was inferior to none in activity and courage.

138. GREAT HORNED OWL.

Alſo called the Eagle Owl, as being the largeſt of its tribe, and even exceeding in point of ſize many ſpecies of Eagles. This gigantic bird has been twice ſhot in Britain, one in Scotland, the other in Yorkſhire.

139. LONG-EARED OWL.

Male and female.

140. SHORT-EARED OWL.

Said to be found in England at the ſame time as the common woodcock.

141. LITTLE HORNED OWL.

Lately diſcovered in Yorkſhire.

142. BARRED OWL.

A newly diſcovered Britiſh ſpecies of Owl.

143. WHITE OWL, 143*. The young of the WHITE OWL.

144. BROWN OWL.

145. LITTLE OWL.

146. GREAT CINEREOUS SHRIKE.

Male and female, a ſcarce ſpecies.

147. RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Male and female.

148. WOOD CHAT.

One of the rareſt birds of this country.

149. RAVEN.

150. CROW.

151. CROW.—Variety.

Having the upper and lower mandible croſſing each other in the ſame manner as thoſe of the common croſs-bill.

152. ROOK.

153. HOODED, OR ROYSTON CROW.

A local ſpecies, being in ſome parts of England more abundant than the common crow, in others rare. It is ſaid to be the only kind of crow known in moſt parts of Scotland.

154. JACKDAW.

155. JAY.

Male and female, with the neſt and eggs.

156. WHITE JAY.

Le Geay Blanc of Buffon. This is perfectly white, and was taken in Kent.

157. MAGPIE.

158. NUTCRACKER.

Extremely ſcarce in England. *Donov. Brit. Birds.*

159. RED-LEGGED CROW.

This ſpecies is common in Cornwall, and is ſo ſeldom obſerved in any other part of England, that it has with ſome propriety obtained the name of Corniſh Chough.

160. ROLLER.

A ſpecimen of this beautiful bird was ſhot near Helſton-bridge, Cornwall, ſome years ago, as appears by an account tranſmitted to the Rev. Mr. Borlaſe, author of the "*Antiquities of Cornwall.*"

161. GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Pennant records one ſpecimen of this bird ſhot in South Wales: two others have been ſince ſhot in England. The body of the male is of a fine golden yellow, that of the female ſlightly tinged with olive: both ſexes are included in this caſe.

162. COMMON CUCKOW.

Both ſexes, with the young, the latter exhibiting a diverſity of plumage not obſervable in the adult birds.

163. WRYNECK.

With the neſt and eggs.

164. GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

Has been obſerved in the ſouthern part of Devonſhire. This is a very rare bird.

165. GREEN WOODPECKER

The moſt common of the Woodpecker tribe in England.

166. GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female.

167. MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female.

168. LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female. The ſmalleſt of the European ſpecies of the Woodpecker tribe.

169. HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Extremely uncommon in this country.

170. THREE TOED NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

A new ſpecies of Woodpecker lately diſcovered in Scotland.

171. COMMON KINGSFISHER.

172. EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

173. COMMON BEE-EATER.

Merops apiaſter of Linnæus. Deſcribed as a Britiſh bird in the third volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society, page 333. It was diſcovered in England in the year 1794. Feeds principally on bees, and other inſects, which it takes on the wing.

174. COMMON HOOPOE.

This remarkable bird has been obſerved in Kent, Northumberland, at Moyſton in Flintſhire, and in Cornwall. A few years ago a pair had begun to build a neſt in Hampſhire, but being too much diſturbed, forſook it, and were not afterwards ſeen. Vide *Donov. Brit. Birds.*

175. COMMON CREEPER.

Male and female.

176. WALL CREEPER.

Certhia muralis of naturaliſts, and a reputed Britiſh ſpecies. This is a beautiful bird, and very uncommon in every part of Europe.

177. STARE, OR STARLING.

Male and female.

178. *Thruſh.* RED WING.

Male and female.

179. BLACKBIRD.

Male and female.

180. FIELDFARE.

Male and female.

181. THROSTLE, OR SONG THRUSH.

Male and female.

182. MISSEL THRUSH.

Male and female, with the egg.

183. ROSE-COLOURED OUZEL, OR THRUSH.

The rareſt of the Ouzel tribe. Has been ſhot in Lincolnſhire. Vide *Don. Brit. Birds.*

184. WATER OUZEL.

Male and female, with the ſingular neſt. Rare.

185. RING OUZEL.

Male and female.

186. WAXEN CHATTERER.

Appears in England only in very ſevere winters. The largeſt ſpecimen was ſhot at Eltham, in Kent.

187. HAWFINCH.

By no means common, though it is ſuppoſed to breed here, having been obſerved in the ſummer.

188. COMMON CROSSBILL.

Four intereſting varieties, including the female. The Crossbill inhabits pine foreſts chiefly, and has been known to viſit England in large flocks.

189. WHITE WINGED CROSSBILL.

Recently diſcovered in Britain. A ſolitary ſpecimen was ſhot at Belfaſt, in Ireland, and is recorded in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society. It is the *Loxia falcirоſtris* of naturaliſts.

190. PINE GROSBEAK, OR PINE BULLFINCH.

Male and female. One of the moſt uncommon of the European birds. In Britain it is confined to the pine foreſts of Scotland. Vide *Don. Brit. Birds.*

191. GREENFINCH.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

192. BULLFINCH.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

193. SNOW BUNTING.

Male and female.

194. COMMON

194. COMMON BUNTING.

195. Curious variety of the Bunting.

196. TAWNY BUNTING.

Male and female.

197. YELLOW BUNTING, OR YELLOW HAMMER.

198. CIRL BUNTING.

A new Britiſh ſpecies, lately diſcovered in Devonſhire by G. Montagu, Eſq. *Vide Linn. Tranſ.*

199. REED BUNTING.

Male and female.

200. HOUSE SPARROW.

Male and female.

201. White variety of the Houſe Sparrow.

202. TREE SPARROW.

203. BRAMBLING.

204. GOLDFINCH.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

205. SISKIN.

Male and female.

206. RED-BREASTED LINNET.

Male and female.

207. Ditto in a diſtinct ſtate of plumage.

208. COMMON LINNET.

209. GREATER REDPOLE.

Male and female.

210. LESSER REDPOLE.

Male and female.

211. MOUNTAIN LINNET.

212. SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.

Male and female.

213. PIED FLY-CATCHER.

Male and female.

214. PIED FLY-CATCHER.

A curious variety, with a white collar.

215. SKY-LARK.

216. Singular variety of the Sky-Lark.

217. CRESTED

217. CRESTED LARK.

218. WOOD LARK.

219. RED LARK.

Three varieties of this rare bird are contained in the ſame caſe.

220. FIELD LARK.

221. HAMPSHIRE LARK.

222. ROCK LARK.

Deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society, as a newly diſcovered ſpecies. Shores of Tenby, South Wales.

223. DUSKY LARK.

The individual bird ſhot in Scotland by Mr. Agneu, and deſcribed by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot, in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society.

224. CROSS-BILL LARK, a curious variety, or *luſus* of the common Lark.

225. TITLARK.

226. WHITE OR COMMON WAGTAIL.

Male, female, neſt, and eggs.

227. GREY WAGTAIL.

Male and female: a ſcarce ſpecies, the male very uncommon.

228. YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Male and female.

229. NIGHTINGALE.

230. GREATER PETTY-CHAPS.

Male and female.

231. LESSER PETTY-CHAPS.

232. WHITE THROAT, with the neſt and eggs.

The original ſpecimen deſcribed by Mr. Lightfoot in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society.

233. LESSER WHITE THROAT.

Of the Linnæan Tranſactions. Diſcovered in Devonſhire.

234. GRASS HOPPER WARBLER.

235. Graſshopper warbler male;

FAN-TAILED WARBLER, *of Lewin.*

236. HEDGE WARBLER.

Male and female, with neſt and eggs.

237. DARTFORD WARBLER.

Male and female.

Motacilla provincialis of Gmelin, and *Sylvia Dartfordienſis* of Latham. One pair of thoſe rare little birds were ſhot on Bexley Heath, the other on Wandſworth Common, in Surrey, 1782. *Vide Donov. Brit. Birds*

238. RED.

238. REDBREAST.

Male and female.

" The Red-breaſt, ſacred to the houſehold gods,
Wiſely regardful of th' embroiling ſky;
In joyleſs fields, and thorny thickets, leaves
His ſhivering mates, and pays to truſted man
This annual viſit." *Thomſon.*

239. STONE CHAT.

Male and female.

240. WHIN CHAT.

Male and female.

241. WHEATEAR.

Male and female.

242. Buff variety of the Wheatear.

243. COMMON WREN.

Male and female.

244. GOLD CRESTED WREN.

Male and female.

245. SEDGE WREN.

Male and female.

246. YELLOW WREN.

247. REED WREN.

Male and female.

248. GREAT TITMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

249. COLEMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

250. MARSH TITMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

251. BLUE TITMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

252. LONG TAILED TITMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

253. BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Male, female, neſt and eggs.

254. CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Diſcovered a few years ago in Scotland. *Vide Donov. Britiſh Birds.*

255. COMMON SWALLOW.

Male and female, with the neſt and eggs.

256. SAND MARTIN.

Male and female, with the egg.

257. MARTIN.

258. SWIFT.

259. Variety of the Swift.

260. EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

Male and female.

261. STOCK PIGEON.

262. RING PIGEON.

263. COMMON TURTLE.

Male and female. Kent.

264. SPOTTED NECKED TURTLE DOVE.

Male and female. A beautiful ſpecies, ſhot in Buckinghamſhire.

265. LANCASHIRE TURTLE DOVE,

266. Eight of the moſt elegant varieties of the domeſticated pigeons.

Gallinaceous Birds naturalized in Britain.

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267. 268. CRESTED PEACOCK.

Both ſexes of the common variety of that beautiful bird.

269. CRESTED PEACOCK. Pied variety.

Comprehending both ſexes with the young.

270. CRESTED PEACOCK. *White variety.*

Male and female.

Thoſe include the three diſtinct varieties of the Peacock enumerated by Gmelin and other naturaliſts.

271. PEAHEN.

Which after a certain age, aſſumed the plumage of the male bird. A rare occurrence. The late Mr. Hunter obſerved the ſame circumſtance in the hen of the common pheaſant, an account of which has appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

272. TURKEY.

273. TURKEY. *White variety.*

274. COCK and varieties.

275. COMMON PHEASANT.

This caſe contains three diſtinct varieties of the male pheaſant, with the hen, the infant brood, and egg.

276. MONGREL PHEASANT.

277. COMMON PHEASANT.

A beautiful pair of the Pied variety.

278. GOLDEN

278. GOLDEN OR PAINTED PHEASANT.

A naturalized ſpecies originally from China, at preſent common in a wild ſtate in ſome parts of the kingdom.

279. WOOD GROUS.

Male and female.

Inhabits the Highlands of Scotland, where it is become extremely rare; and is not found in any other part of the kingdom.

280. BLACK GROUS.

Male and female.

The Black Game, or Grous, is ſparingly diffuſed over moſt parts of the country. They are not uncommon in the northern parts of Wales, but are ſtill more frequent in North Britain. Found not very abundantly in the Weſtern counties.

281. HYBRID GROUS.

Shot in the woods of Scotland. *The rareſt of the Grous tribe.*

282. PTARMIGANS.

In the ſummer and winter plumage. An Alpine ſpecies, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Scotland.

283. RED GROUS.

Red Game, or Moorcock, Tetrao lagopus *γ and δ Gmelin.*

Inhabits the heaths of Scotland, and alſo the Alpine diſtricts of Wales.

284. COMMON PARTRIDGE.

Male, female, and young.

285. RED LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

Has been ſhot wild in the weſtern counties. Common in the iſland of Guernſey.

286. COMMON QUAIL.

287. GREAT BUSTARD.

This caſe contains the young male Buſtard, the male Buſtard at maturity, the old cock, and the female.—Allowed to be a matchleſs group of thoſe noble birds.

The Buſtard is the largeſt of our land birds, and is held in high eſteem for the table. Formerly the Buſtard inhabited moſt of the open countries of the ſouth and eaſtern parts of the iſland, and more eſpecially the downs of Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire, where they are now become ſcarce: in every other part of the kingdom they are ſaid to be extinct. The Buſtard is exceedingly ſhy, and runs with ſuch amazing ſwiftneſs as to be taken with great difficulty; it is uſual to run them down with dogs.

As the haunts of the Buſtard are dry and ſtony ſituations in the midſt of extenſive plains, nature has furniſhed the male bird with an admirable receptacle for retaining a conſiderable quantity of pure water, with which it ſupplies the hen when ſitting, or the young birds before they can provide for themſelves. The pouch lies in the throat, and the entrance to it immediately under the tongue.

This proviſion of nature was firſt obſerved by Dr. Douglas, and communicated to the world by Mr. George Edwards. The exiſtence, however, of ſuch a receptacle having been illiberally diſputed, to remove every doubt on the ſubject, it will be proper to obſerve, that the inflated pouch preſerved in this caſe was taken out of the old cock bird. No. 3.

288. LITTLE BUSTARD.

Male and female. The rareſt of the Buſtard tribe in England.

289. THICK KNEED BUSTARD.

Male, female, and young.

290. WHITE SPOONBILL.

Very rare in England. A flock of theſe birds was obſerved in the marſhes of Yarmouth in 1774.

291. COMMON CRANE.

Male and female. Abundant in Britain in ancient times, but very ſcarce at this period.

292. COMMON STORK.

Only two inſtances are recorded of this bird being taken in England.

293. NIGHT HERON.

Male and female. Extremely rare; the individual ſpecimen in this caſe diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar, was ſhot near London in 1782.

294. BITTERN.

Male and female. Very common in the winter ſeaſon in this country.

295. LITTLE BITTERN.

Male and female. This is a very rare bird, the female in particular. The male ſpecimen was ſhot in Lincolnſhire.

296. COMMON HERON.

Male and female.

297. EGRET.

Very plentiful in Britain in early times, but within the laſt century become exceeding ſcarce.

298. WHITE HERON.

299. AFRICAN HERON.

Male and female. One of thoſe was ſhot in Aſhdown foreſt, Berkſhire, and is the individual ſpecimen upon the authority of which this ſpecies is inſerted in the Britiſh catalogue.

300. GAR-

300. GARDENIAN HERON.

The Gardenian Heron is deſcribed as a Britiſh bird in the fifth volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society, p. 276.

301. SQUACCO HERON.

Recorded as a Britiſh bird in the third volume of the Linnæan Tranſactions, p. 333. The ſpecimen there mentioned was ſhot by A. Lambert, Eſq.

302. GLOSSY IBIS.

The original ſpecimen ſhot in Cornwall, and upon the authority of which this ſpecies *(Tantalus igneus)* is deſcribed as an Engliſh bird. Extremely ſcarce.

303. BAY IBIS.

This bird is nearly allied to the former but is ſpecifically different, and not ſo rare. Diſcovered lately in England by Dr. Lamb.

304. COMMON CURLEW.

305. WHIMBREL.

Male and female.

306. WOODCOCK.

A beautiful and ſingular variety.

307. GREAT SNIPE.

This is a very uncommon ſpecies, the bird diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar, was ſhot in Lancaſhire, and is the individual upon the authority of which the Great Snipe was originally deſcribed as an Engliſh bird.

308. COMMON SNIPE.

309. JACK SNIPE.

Male and female.

310. RED GODWIT.

Male and female. A rare ſpecies.

311. GODWIT.

312. COMMON GODWIT.

313. CINEREOUS GODWIT.

314. GREEN SHANK.

315. SPOTTED SNIPE.

316. RED SHANK.

317. RUFF.

Inhabits the fens of Lincolnſhire, an intereſting group compriſing ſeveral varieties.

318. LAPWING, or PEWIT.

319. GAMBET.

An ambiguous ſpecies.

320. GREY SANDPIPER.
321. GREEN SANDPIPER.
322r COMMON SANDPIPER.
323. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.
324. PURRE.
325. LITTLE SANDPIPER.
326. DUNLIN.
327. KNOT.
328. TURNSTONE.
Male and female.
329. BROWN SANDPIPER.
330. GOLDEN PLOVER.
331. LONG LEGGED PLOVER.
332. SANDERLING.
333. RINGED PLOVER.
334. DOTTEREL.
335. CURSORIUS EUROPÆUS. CREAM COLOURED PLOVER.
Of Dr. Latham.
This bird was ſhot in Kent, and is preſumed to be the only ſpecimen known in Europe.
336. PIED OYSTER CATCHER,
Inhabits ſea ſhores.
337. AUSTRIAN PRATINCOLE.
Male and female.
Lately ſhot in the vicinity of Liverpool.
338. WATER-RAIL.
A ſcarce ſpecies.
339. CRAKE GALLINULE.
340. COMMON GALLINULE.
341. SPOTTED GALLINULE.
342. RED PHALAROPE.
With the egg. Very ſcarce.
343. GREY PHALAROPE.
Extremely rare.
344. COMMON COOT.
Male and female.
345. CRESTED GREBE.
With the young.

346. TIPPET GREBE.
Male and female.

347. EARED GREBE.
Male and female; a ſcarce bird.

348. DUSKY GREBE.
Male and female.

349. RED NECKED GREBE.
Male and female. Very rare.

350. LITTLE GREBE.

351. BLACK-CHIN GREBE.
Male and female.
A ſcarce ſpecies, rarely found in England, except in the Hebrides.

352. SCOOPING AVOSET.

353. GREAT AUK.
Extremely ſcarce. This is a migratory bird, and inhabits only the moſt remote of the Scottiſh iſlands.

354. PUFFIN.
Found common on many rocky ſhores of Britain in ſummer.

355. RAZOR BILLED AUK.

356. BLACK BILLED AUK.

357. LITTLE AUK.
Male and female.
A ſcarce ſpecies.

358. FOOLISH GUILLEMOT.

359. LESSER GUILLEMOT.

360. BLACK GUILLEMOT.
Found in Scotland chiefly; this is a ſcarce ſpecies.

361. NORTHERN DIVER.

362. IMBER DIVER.
Inhabits Scotland.

363. SPECKLED DIVER.

364. RED THROATED DIVER.
Rare.

365. SANDWICH TERN.
Found chiefly on the coaſt of Kent.

366. COMMON TERN.

367. LESSER TERN.

368. BLACK TERN.
This is a ſcarce ſpecies.

369. BLACK BACKED GULL.

370. HERRING GULL.

Male and female.

371. WAGEL GULL.

372. COMMON GULL.

373. BLACK-HEADED GULL.

374. WINTER GULL.

375. SKUA GULL.

Confined chiefly to the North of Scotland.

376. BLACK TOED GULL.

Male and female.

This is a very rare ſpecies.

377. ARCTIC GULL.

Male and female.

Still more uncommon than the Black-Toed Gull.

378. TARROCK GULL.

379. KITTIWAKE GULL.

380. FULMAR PETREL.

Found in the North of Scotland, and is even in thoſe parts rare.

381. SHEAR-WATER PETREL.

Male and female.

Inhabits the ſame places as the Fulmar.

382. STORMY PETREL.

This ſmall bird is ſeldom ſeen on land, except during the breeding ſeaſon, being generally obſerved on the wing, ſkimming the ſurface of the ſea. It is aſtoniſhing to ſee with what a perfect degree of ſafety this little creature can brave the perils of a tempeſtuous ocean, ſkimming with the utmoſt volocity the ſurface of the waves, plunging into the frightful abyſs of the waters, and then again, riſing upon the ſummits of the foaming billows. Their appearance near veſſels at ſea is conſidered by mariners as the certain prelude of a ſtorm.

383. GOOSANDER.

Male and female.

384. DUN DIVER.

Male and female.

385. RED BREASTED SMEW.

Male and female.

386. SMEW, OR NUN.

This is the moſt elegant ſpecies of our Merganſers, and is not common.

387. WHISTLING

387. WHISTLING SWAN, OR WILD SWAN.

Obſerved in England only during very ſevere winters, when they ſometimes viſit us in flocks.

388. MUTE SWAN.

Male, female, and young, with the egg. Obſerved in a wild ſtate in the weſtern counties by the Rev. Mr. Rackett and Dr. Maton. *Vide Maton's Tour.*

389. CHINA GOOSE.

Domeſticated in England.

390. CANADA GOOSE.

Male and female.

391. EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

392. RED-BREASTED GOOSE.

The rareſt ſpecies of the gooſe tribe hitherto found in England.

393. GREY-LAG GOOSE.

394. BEAN GOOSE.

395. EIDER GOOSE.

Male and female. A rare bird in this country: inhabits the weſtern iſles.

396. KING DUCK.

Diſcovered in the north of Scotland; very ſcarce.

397. SCOTER DUCK.

Male and female.

398. VELVET DUCK.

Male and female.

399. MALLARD DUCK.

Male and female.

400. A ſingular ſpecimen of the Mallard Duck, having open inſtead of webbed feet.

401. HOOK-BILLED DUCK.

402. SCAUP DUCK.

Male and female.

403. SHIELDRAKE DUCK, OR BURROUGH DUCK.

Male and female.

404. SHOVELER DUCK.

Male and female.

405. GAD-

405. GADWALL DUCK.

Male and female. Shot in the winter ſeaſon in England, but not common.

406. WIGEON.

Male and female.

407. FERRUGINOUS DUCK.

A rare bird.

408. PINTAIL DUCK.

Male and female.

409. LONG-TAIL DUCK.

Lately diſcovered in Scotland.

410. HARLEQUIN DUCK.

A very rare ſpecies, alſo ſhot in North Britain.

411. GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

412. TUFTED DUCK.

Male and female. The male bird of this kind is ſcarce, the female more uncommon.

413. GARGANEY.

414. SUMMER DUCKS.

Male, female, and young. Thoſe were bred in England. The Summer Duck was lately ſhot wild in Dorſetſhire.

415. TEAL.

Male and female.

416. CORVORANT.

Male and female.

417. SHAG.

Leſs frequent than the laſt.

418. CRESTED SHAG.

An uncommonly rare bird, and the individual ſpecimen, upon the authority of which the Creſted Shag has been deſcribed as a Britiſh ſpecies.

419. SOLAND GOOSE.

Breeds in Baſs iſland. Frequents our other coaſts occaſionally at the ſame time as the herrings, the ſhoals of which it purſues in their migratory courſe from the nothern latitudes.

Independently of the above-mentioned ſpecies, this collection will be found to contain a variety of birds which are purpoſely introduced to exhibit the different ſtates of plumage, which particular ſpecies ſometimes aſſume, and alſo ſome ſpecies that have not hitherto been deſcribed, but which are altogether too numerous to be enumerated. The entire collection of birds conſiſts of 317 ſpecies, and above fifty intereſting varieties.

REPTILES.

420. CORIACEOUS TORTOISE.

This marine animal was captured near Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, and when alive weighed nearly half a ton. The fleſh is reputed unwholeſome; the hide on the back is of the ſame texture as fine tortoiſeſhell. This is the only Britiſh ſpecimen of the Coriaceous Tortoiſe known to be extant.

421. GREEK LAND TORTOISE.

Teſtudo Græca of modern naturaliſts. This ſpecies was lately diſcovered wild, or in a ſtate of nature, in a deep foreſt in Devonſhire, and has not been before deſcribed as a Britiſh animal.

422. COMMON FROG.

423. COMMON TOAD.

424. NATTER JACK.

425. SCALY LIZARD.

426. WARTY LIZARD.

427. COMMON SNAKE.

428. A Snake with two heads, found in Surry.

This is an object of great curioſity, both the heads being very perfectly formed, and diſtinct from each other. It is believed to be the only double-headed ſnake ever found in England.

429. VIPER, OR ADDER.

430. BLIND WORM.

The above liſt comprehends the principal ſpecies of the reptile tribe hitherto diſcovered in Britain. Some of thoſe, it is confidently preſumed, will be found unique, and the department of Britiſh reptiles contains beſides a number of intereſting articles, which the limits of a catalogue will not allow us to enumerate.

ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS OF THE REPTILE TRIBE.

431. The body of an animal, of the TORTOISE kind, exhibiting the form and ſituation of the plates with which the back was covered, in a very complete manner, though only the impreſſion of the plates remain. A rare foſſil. Kent.

432. Foſſil head of a TORTOISE, in fine preſervation, belonging, as it is preſumed to the body, above-mentioned, but being ſeparated, is uncertain.

433. A ſmall maſs, containing ſeveral of the true plates of a tortoiſe of this ſpecies, extremely rare.

433*. Body of a foſſil TORTOISE, exemplifying the under ſurface.

434. The anterior half of a very fine foſſil TORTOISE, having the head attached. Kent. This is completely elucidatory of the former ſpecimens.

Remains of tortoiſes in a foſſil ſtate are uncommon, and ſcarcely ever occur ſo perfect and well defined as the above-mentioned ſpecimens; which, in this reſpect, are perhaps unequalled. A number of other portions of theſe animals are diſtinguiſhed by the number 424*, among which will be found ſome very intereſting foſſils.

ANTEDILUVIAN CROCODILES AND LIZARDS. The remains of a variety of antediluvian animals, no doubt of an amphibious nature from their ſtructure, and in their general appearance reſembling the crocodile tribe, are found in various parts of Britain. Thoſe veſtiges are ſometimes very perfect and ſatisfactory, as will be perceived by the ſuite of articles contained in this department. The following are the moſt intereſting and explanatory.

435. A large ſlab of black ſtone, having upon its ſurface, and partly imbedded in it, a compreſſed ſkeleton of an animal, of the Alligator kind. This is obvious, from its general aſpect. The vertebral bones, ſixty three in number, are diſpoſed very nearly in their natural order, the rib bones alſo, though compreſſed, retain their original poſition and curvature, and the bones of the anterior limbs may be partly traced. The whole animal appears to have been above five feet in length.

436. A poliſhed ſlab of grey marble, exhibiting a number of the vertebral joints, portions of the ribs, the bones of the upper and lower jaw, with many of the teeth. This is the remains of a ſmaller animal of the Lizard kind than the preceding. It was found in the vicinity of Bath.

437. An original drawing by Mr. Donovan of the celebrated "FOSSIL CROCODILE," diſcovered lately near Bath by the Rev. Mr. Hawker, jun. accompanies the above, and with the former, No. 435, ſerves mutually to elucidate the general figure of this unknown animal.

438. The head of a lizard apparently of this ſpecies, and which, though rugged, has retained the true contour of the head and jaws more perfectly than any of the ſpecimens hitherto obſerved. This was found on the coaſt of Yorkſhire.

439. A clear and well defined longitudinal portion of the jaws of a ſmall animal of the lizard kind, having the teeth perfect, and fixed in their ſockets in both jaws. Found at Charmouth.

440. Another larger and more perfect ſhewing alſo part of both the upper and lower jaws, with the teeth in their natural poſition, the mouth of the animal having been cloſed when it periſhed.

441. A maſs of quarry ſtone, containing part of the jaw bone, and portions of twenty-three fluted teeth of a crocodile of the ſame kind as No. 427, and equally as large: many of thoſe teeth are perfect.—Sundry ſmaller ſpecimens are numbered 441 *.

442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461. Thoſe comprehend an extenſive ſuite of the detached joints of back bones of Crocodiles of various ſizes, found in different parts of Britain, for the account of which we muſt refer to the reſpective labels.

462 to 470 incluſive, are ſpecimens ſelected as moſt intereſting from among the variety of foſſil remains of Crocodiles and Lizards comprehended in this department.

471 to 480. Teeth and other parts of antediluvian animals, apparently of an amphibious nature, and differing in ſtructure from the preceding.

FISHES,

FISHES,

Preſerved in Glazed Caſes.

481. CONGER EEL.

Nearly ſix feet in length. This gigantic animal was caught lately in the river Medway, near the entrance of the Nore.

482. COMMON EEL.

483. WOLF-FISH.

This creature inhabits our rocky coaſts: it is a fierce and ravenous fiſh, and is endowed with amazing ſtrength.—It is related, that the wolf-fiſh will ſeize an anchor, and leave even the impreſſion of its teeth in the iron.

484. WOLF-FISH. Young.

And alſo the head of another, having the jaws open to diſplay the ſtructure and ſituation of the teeth, the powerful effects of which are above deſcribed.

485. HEAD OF THE SWORD-FISH.

The head and pectoral fins of a fiſh of this ſpecies was found ſome years ago on the ſhore of Laugharn, Caermarthenſhire. The upper jaw is remarkably long, round, and pointed, bearing ſome reſemblance to a ſword, whence its name. Pliny relates, that the ſword-like ſnout of this fiſh is hard enough to penetrate ſhips and ſink them; it is certainly a ſtrong and powerful weapon.

486. GEMMOUS DRAGONET.

Remarkable for the great length of the firſt ray of the back fin, which is as long as the body. An account of this fiſh is inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 293. See *Donov. Brit. Fiſhes.*

487. GREAT WEEVER.

The wound inflicted by the ſpinous rays of the firſt back fin is reputed poiſonous: they produce an immediate inflammation in the part ſtung.

488. HADDOCK.

489. COD-FISH.

490. POLLACH.

Found chiefly on the rocky coaſt of Pembrokeſhire. *Vid. Donov. Tour. South Wales.*

491. LING.

More common in the North, than ſouthern parts of the Britiſh Seas.

492. BURBOT

Inhabits ſome lakes and rivers in England.

493. TORSK.

Found only in the ſeas of Shetland, and other northern iſles of Scotland.

494. HAKE.

A marine ſpecies, plentiful on the coaſt of Devonſhire and Cornwall.

495. WHITING.

495. WHITING.

496. ROCKLING, OR THREE BEARDED COD FISH.

Found on the Corniſh coaſt, where the fiſhermen diſtinguiſh it by the name of Whiſtle fiſh. Rare in other parts of Britain.

497. POGGE, OR ARMED BULL HEAD.

A marine fiſh, often taken on our coaſts in ſhrimping nets.

498. FATHER LASHER, OR SEA SCORPION.

Three ſpecimens, differing in ſize.

499. DOREE.

500. OPAH.

Or King-fiſh, *Zeus Luna* of naturaliſts, an extremely rare ſpecies. This ſpecimen was taken on the coaſt of Scotland.

501. HOLIBUT.

The largeſt of the flat fiſh tribe found in our ſeas; this fiſh frequently weighs three or four hundred pounds.

502. PLAISE.

Two ſpecimens, one of a large ſize.

503. FLOUNDER.

504. DAB.

505. PEARL.

Oftentimes confounded with the Turbot, but ſpecifically different.

506. TURBOT.

507. TOOTHED GILTHEAD.

Only three ſpecimens of this rare fiſh appear to have been hitherto diſcovered. The firſt was found on the ſands near the mouth of the Tees on the 18th of September, 1681. The ſecond is our ſpecimen, which was diſcovered on the ſhore near St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1782. A third has been ſince obſerved in Devonſhire, and is recorded in the Linnæan Tranſactions.

508. COMMON WRASSE, OR OLD WIFE FISH.

Rocky ſhores of Angleſea and Cornwall.

509. BALLAN WRASSE, of *Pennant*.

A variety of the former. Found on the Yorkſhire coaſt.

510. INDENTED SILVER-STRIPE WRASSE.

Labrus Julis of Donovan's Britiſh fiſhes. A beautiful and recently diſcovered ſpecies from the coaſt of Cornwall.

511. COMMON PERCH.

512. BASSE.

A kind of ſea perch not very uncommon in the Cambrian ſeas, but rare in other parts of Britain. *Donov. Tour. South Wales.*

513. RUFFE,

513. RUFFE, OR POPE.

A ſmall ſpecies of freſh water Perch, confined to a few rivers in England.

514. SAPPHIRINE GURNARD.

Sometimes called the tub-fiſh; a beautiful ſpecies, and remarkable for its uncommonly large, and finely coloured fins.

515. RED GURNARD.

516. GREY GURNARD.

All the Gurnards are fiſhes of the marine kind.

517. TROUT.

A Trout of very uncommon magnitude, found in a bourn in Scotland: the total length of this fiſh is about thirty-five inches.

518. TROUTS.

From Loch Leven, Scotland.

519. COMMON RED TROUT.

520. SEWEN.

A ſmall ſpecies of Salmon peculiar to South Wales. *Vide Donov. Tour.*

521. RED CHARR.

From Wynandermere, Weſtmoreland.

522. ALPINE CHARR, OR TORGOCH.

Found in Llyn Quellyn, a lake ſituated among the mountains of Snowdon, North Wales.

523. SMELT.

524. GWINIAD.

From Bala lake, Merionethſhire, North Wales.

525. SAMLET.

526. GREAT GAR FISH, OR BONY PIKE.

Once found on the coaſt of Suſſex.

527. COMMON PIKE.

528. ATHERINE.

Very local: occaſionally taken in plenty on the Weſtern coaſts.

529. MULLET.

Sometimes called the Grey Mullet. Caught in Beaumaris Bay, Angleſea.

530. FLYING FISH.

Once obſerved on the coaſt of South Wales, near Caermarthen.

531. SHAD.

532. BREAM.

533. CARP.

534. BARBEL.

535. GUDGEON.

536. TENCH

537. CHUB.

538. DACE.

539. ROACH.

540. RUD.

Lakes of Scotland, near Aberdeen.

541. GLOBE SUN FISH.

A ſpecimen of this very remarkable fiſh was taken at Penzance, in Cornwall, ſome years ago. It is a rare ſpecies in other parts of the world. The larger ſpecimen ſhews the manner in which the belly of this fiſh is inflated when it defends itſelf againſt its enemies.

542. SHORT SUN-FISH.

Sometimes found on the Weſtern and Iriſh coaſts.

543. OBLONG SUN-FISH.

The rareſt of the ſun-fiſh tribe. This was diſcovered on the ſands below the town of Tenby, Pembrokeſhire. *Vide Donov. Tour, South Wales.*

544. COMMON PIPE-FISH, OR NEEDLE-FISH.

545. SNIPE-FISH.

Lately diſcovered on the coaſt of Cornwall. *Vide Donov. Brit. Fiſhes, and Linn. Tranſ.*

546. LUMP-SUCKER.

547. ANGLER, OR FISHING-FROG.

This fiſh lurks behind banks of ſand in the water, and entices the ſmaller fiſh within its power by the motion of the ſlender filaments on the head: hence called the Angler.

548. COMMON STURGEON.

549. SEA MONSTER.

Chimera monſtroſa of Linnæus. Very rarely found on the Engliſh coaſt.

550. GREATER SPOTTED SHARK.

551. LESSER SPOTTED SHARK.

552. PORBEAGLE SHARK.

553. WHITE SHARK.

The moſt dreadful and voracious of the Shark tribe. This is a ſpecimen of ſmall ſize.

554. The ſcull of the White Shark.

Much larger than the former, and exhibiting ſeven diſtinct rows of ſerrated teeth.

555. ANGEL-SHARK.

A ſmall ſpecimen, ſometimes ſix feet in length.

556. ELECTRIC RAY.

So named from the ability this fiſh poſſeſſes of giving a ſmart electric ſhock when touched. The hiſtory of this curious fiſh is amply detailed in

in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and in *Donovan's Britiſh Fiſhes*. The Electric Ray, or Torpedo, has been taken in Torbay ; but is rare on the Britiſh coaſts.

557. SKATE.

558. STING RAY.

The ſtrong ſerrated ſpine on the tail is capable of inflicting a ſevere wound. It is from this circumſtance the common name of Sting-ray is derived. Sometimes the tail is armed with two ſuch ſpines.

559. MIRROR RAY.

Raja miraletus of Latin writers. Not hitherto noticed as a native of our ſeas.

560. HOMERLING.

A caſe exhibiting different ſtages of growth in the eggs and young fry of the Homerling Skate, two of which appear at the critical period of burſting from the egg. Thoſe were diſcovered in deep waters.—This ſuite is to be regarded as a ſatisfactory elucidation of an ambiguous circumſtance. It is well known, that the external coverings or caſes of ſuch eggs, are often found upon the ſea-coaſt, or floating in the water, but which on thoſe occaſions are invariably empty. Thoſe ſpecimens exemplify the origin of ſuch eggs by diſplaying the animals contained, and prove, by analogy, that all ſuch caſes are the exuvia of the eggs of fiſhes, a point not hitherto diſtinctly aſcertained.

561. STARRY RAY.

A very curious and uncommon fiſh, found on the Northern coaſts of England.

562. GREAT LAMPREY.

Sometimes called the Marine Lamprey. This is the largeſt of its genus known.

563. LESSER LAMPREY.

SPIRIT PREPARATIONS OF FISHES.

564. FLAT TAILED SEA SERPENT.

Found on the coaſt of Caernarvonſhire, in Beaumaris Bay.

565. SAND LAUNCE.

Abundant on the ſandy ſhore of Glamorganſhire.

566. GEMMOUS DRAGONET.

567. SORDID DRAGONET.

568. GREAT WEAVER.

Mentioned in Pennant's Tour of Scotland. Rare.

569. LESSER WEEVER, OR STINGBULL.

570. BIB.

Found on the coaſt of Wales.

571. COAL FISH.

Young.

572. FIVE BEARDED COD.

Weſtern coaſts.

573. THREE BEARDED COD.

Cornwall.

574. CRESTED BLENNY.

Rare.

575. GATTORUGINE.

Rare.

576. SMOOTH BLENNY.

Rocky coaſt of Angleſea, oppoſite the Skerry rocks.

577. SPOTTED BLENNY.

578. VIVIPAROUS BLENNY.

579. SPOTTED BLENNY.

A minute ſpecies. Inhabits our ſandy ſhores.

580. BLACK GOBY.

581. RIVER BULLHEAD.

582. FLOUNDER.

583. WHIFF.

Found on the coaſt of Cornwall.

583*. SOLE.

584. LUNULATED GILT-HEAD.

Yorkſhire ſea.

585. OLD WIFE, WRASSE.

586. BIMACULATED WRASSE.

A rare and beautiful fiſh from the Corniſh coaſt.

587. STRIPED WRASSE.

Coaſt of Angleſea.

588. RUFFE.

River Virny, Merionethſhire.

589. THREE SPINED STICKLEBACK.

590. TEN SPINED STICKLEBACK.

591. FIFTEEN SPINED STICKLEBACK.

The laſt is rare, and is found only in the ſea. Taken in the Bay of Holyhead.

592. MACKAREL.

593. SCAD,

or Horſe Mackarel. Seldom taken in the Britiſh ſeas

594. RED GURNARD.

595. GREY GURNARD *var.*

596. GURNARD.

597. STREAKED GURNARD.

The rareſt of this tribe on our coaſts.

598. LOCHE.

598. LOCHE.

Found in the River Dee, Merionethſhire.

599. SAMLET.

600. RED CHARR.

Of Weſtmoreland.

601. ALPINE CHARR.

Of North Wales. Male and female.

602. GRAYLING.

Rivers in Yorkſhire.

603. YOUNG GRAYLING.

River Dee, near the entrance of Bala Lake, North Wales.

604. SEA PIKE, OR GAR FISH.

Thoſe are the young; they were taken on the ſhores of North Wales, and from their ſize very clearly prove, that thoſe fiſh breed occaſionally on our coaſt.

605. SAURY PIKE.

Recently taken. This is a very ſcarce fiſh. It is recorded, that great numbers were thrown aſhore on the ſands of Leith, near Edinburgh, after a ſevere ſtorm in November 1768.—A ſingle ſpecimen taken ſince that period on the Dorſet coaſt, is deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society.

606. ATHERINE.

607. FLYING FISH.

Exocætus volitans of naturaliſts. One was caught in June, 1765, in the river Towy, a ſhort diſtance below Caermarthen, South Wales.

608. PILCHARD.

609. SPRAT.

610. ANCHOVY.

This ſpecimen was taken on the Engliſh coaſt. Rare as a Britiſh fiſh.

611. WHITE BAIT.

Thoſe are the young of the common ſhad, a circumſtance very recently aſcertained. Vide *Donov. Brit. Fiſhes*, article *White Bait*, pl. 98.

612. GOLD FISH.

Naturalized.

613. MINOW.

614. DACE.

615. BLEAK.

616. GLOBE SUN-FISH.

A minute ſpecimen.

617. OBLONG SUN-FISH.

A ſmall, but very perfect, and highly intereſting ſpecimen of this extraordinary fiſh, found in the Briſtol channel.

618. SHORTER

618. SHORTER PIPE-FISH.

619. LITTLE PIPE-FISH.

620. SILVERY GREEN LUMP-SUCKER.

Glamorganſhire.

621. UNCTUOUS SUCKER.

622. LINEATED SUCKER.

623. OCELLATED SUCKER.

Devonſhire, and rocky ſhores of the iſle of Jura, Scotland.

624. BIMACULATED SUCKER.

Devonſhire. Rare.

625. SMOOTH HOUND SHARK.

626. PIKED SHARK.

627. TORPEDO, OR ELECTRIC RAY.

628. TORPEDO.

A ſmall ſubject, marked with five diſtinct duſky ſpots.

629. HOMERLING.

630. TRUE LAMPREY.

631. LESSER LAMPREY.

REMAINS OF ANTEDILUVIAN FISHES.

This copious collection of the foſſil remains of fiſhes comprehends above eleven hundred diſtinct ſpecimens, a number that muſt preclude the poſſibility of enumerating the whole, or even the moſt intereſting. We ſhall briefly mention thoſe which form the moſt ſtriking objects, and are likely to arreſt the immediate attention of general obſervers.

632. The impreſſion of a fiſh on a ſlab of Portland ſtone. This fiſh is about the ſize of a common ſmelt, which in form it much reſembles, and is ſo complete that its true figure may be eaſily traced. Extraneous foſſils in this kind of ſtone are rare.

633. Dark limeſtone, with the impreſſion of the poſterior part of a ſmall fiſh, ſhewing the diſpoſition of the ſcales and part of the fins very exactly. From Lime in Dorſetſhire.

634. Stone with a ſimilar impreſſion of the ſcales of a large fiſh.

635. An elegant foſſil impreſſion of a ſmall fiſh in bluiſh limeſtone from Burford, in Oxfordſhire. This is very fair and perfect.

636. Impreſſion of a large fiſh on Glouceſterſhire ſtone.

637. Part of a fiſh having the head and conſiderable portion of the body attached, and ſhewing the ſcales nearly perfect. Found on the coaſt of Kent.

638. Similar portion of a fiſh of a different ſpecies, from the ſame place.

639. A maſs of quadrangular ſcales and bones of fiſh in ſtone. Bath.

640. Limeſtone, elegantly impreſſed or reticulated with ſcales. This is the individual foſſil deſcribed by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in a paper read

read on the 4th of February, 1775, before the Royal Society, and which, together with an engraved figure of the ſpecimen, is inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—It ſeems to have been conſidered as a foſſillized beaver's tail, but this opinion is completely diſcountenanced by the two following more perfect examples of the ſame kind of foſſil, and which can leave no doubt of its belonging to the tribe of fiſhes inſtead of quadrupeds.

641. A capital impreſſion on lime-ſtone of the anterior part of a fiſh exhibiting preciſely the ſame ſcaly appearance as the laſt, and having a portion of the gill-plates, and other parts of the head adhering; a circumſtance that determines at once the nature of the foſſil above-mentioned. This and the following is from Glouceſterſhire.

642. Another portion of limeſtone impreſſed with ſimilar ſcales.

643. The head of a large fiſh. Coaſt of Kent.

644. Another of equal ſize, and more perfect.

645. The head of a large fiſh allied to the Salmon tribe, lately found in Kent, a fine petrifaction.

646. Curious foſſil head, reſembling that of a Gurnard.

647, 648, 649*, 650*, 651*, 652*, 653*, 654*, 655*, 658*. Heads of fiſhes reſpectively labelled, and including many choice articles.

649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, compriſe a ſeries of the more remarkable teeth of fiſhes, apparently belonging to the Shark tribe, but of a ſize very far ſuperior to any creatures of this kind known living at the preſent period.

662. A large and pointed tooth of a fiſh *five inches* in length and *three inches and a half* broad at the baſe. The animal to which this tooth belonged, was from its ſtructure of the Shark kind, and muſt have been a moſt tremendous and gigantic creature, if the teeth bore any relative proportion to the other parts of the animal. Comparing this tooth with thoſe of the Shark tribe in general, ſeveral ſpecies of which are included in this Muſeum, it may be preſumed, the whole animal was at leaſt *an hundred feet* in length!—Teeth of this kind have been found in the cliffs at Whitſtable, Kent, but very rarely.

663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, a variety of the more intereſting kinds of fiſhes teeth, found in chalk, reſpectively labelled.

670. Curious tooth of a fiſh in flint, very uncommon.

671, 672, 673, 674, 675. A ſelection of the ſingular detached parts of fiſh palates, called by Da Coſta *Palatum Limax*, the Leech or Slug palate.—Thoſe are chiefly from Somerſetſhire, and are vulgarly believed to be petrified Leeches, a ſuppoſition ariſing from their general reſemblance to creatures of that deſcription.

676. An aggregate maſs of thoſe Leech-like palates. Bath.

677. Another ſpecimen with a greater number than the preceding, and from the ſame place.

678. A capital example of the PALATUM LIMAX from Bath, in Somerſetſhire. By this ſingular and unequalled ſpecimen, it is clearly demonſtrated that each of thoſe "Leeches" form only a ſingle joint of the ſeries of a pavement which originally conſtituted the palate of this unknown fiſh. There are twenty of thoſe Slug-like joints diſpoſed in regular order in this ſingle palate.

679, 680, 681, 682, 683, portions of the PALATUM SCOPULA of *Lhuyd*, or *Bruſh palate*, very diſtinct from the laſt.

684. A ſmall ſpecimen of a palate, compoſed of thoſe bruſh-like joints.

685. Another, nearly complete.

686. A very perfect palate of this kind, by which it is clearly ſhewn, as in the former inſtance, that thoſe detached portions, No. 679, &c. are but joints of a kind of pavement, which conſtitutes the true palate of this unknown fiſh.

687. Five connected joints of a large foſſillized palate of a fiſh, from Kent, very perfect.

688. An elegant foſſil palate of a fiſh, called by Da Coſta PALATUM PAVITENTUM; very ſcarce, Kent.

689. Two moſt complete fiſh palates, of a kind entirely diſtinct from the preceding, and forming both the upper and lower pavement of the mouth of an unknown fiſh.

690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, comprehends a ſeries of the moſt intereſting of the quadrangular kinds of fiſh palates, found in chalk at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeſhire.

700. One remarkably perfect, and preſumed to be the largeſt known.

701. A maſs, containing about twenty of thoſe palates, and though rudely diſpoſed, induce an opinion that they were originally placed in the mouth, in the ſame manner as the leech like joints of the palate, No. 678.

702, 703, 704, 705, 706. A variety of BUFONITES, or TOAD-STONE.

Thoſe, like the foregoing, are only detached portions of the foſſil palates of fiſhes. In the days of ancient ſuperſtition, it was believed that thoſe *bufonites* were generated ſpontaneouſly in the head of the toad, and from this miraculous origin poſſeſſed the power of charming away evil ſpirits, and operating as an antidote to witchcraft. To this our poet alludes in that well known paſſage:

Sweet are the uſes of adverſity,
Which, like the Toad, ugly and venemous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

SHAKESPEARE.

707. A large portion of flat bone, about a foot in length, and four inches broad, which bears general reſemblance to the ſaw of the common ſaw fiſh (*Priſtis*): the apertures, or ſockets for the lateral teeth, as in the ſaw fiſh, are very diſtinct along each ſide. Glouceſterſhire. This is a very rare, perhaps *unique* foſſil.

708. Pointed portion of bone imbedded in lime-ſtone, apparently part of an offenſive weapon, ſimilar to the ſword of the common ſword-fiſh. A very uncommon foſſil.

709, 710, 711, 712. A ſuite of ſingular fluted jaw-bones, having only a ſingle ſeries of teeth, and thoſe diſpoſed in a diſtinct line along the center of the inſide of the mouth.

713, 714. 715. Impreſſions of three large and diſtinct kinds of fiſh-ſcales in quarry ſtone from Stunsfield, with their counterparts. Scales of this ſort have been vulgarly ſuppoſed to be "*petrified Butterflies.*"

716, 717, 718. Scales of fiſh in chalk, found in chalk pits, Surrey. Extremely ſcarce.

719. Scales

719. Scales of a ſmall fiſh in *Flint*, found in chalk pits, Surrey; ſtill more uncommon than the former, and probably *unique*.

720. Serrated ſpine of a fiſh allied to the ſpine of the Baliſtes fiſh, imbedded in quarry ſtone, Stunsfield.

721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734. An extenſive ſeries of the moſt intereſting of the vertebral joints, and other bones of fiſhes reſpectively labelled.

735. A fine group of vertebral joints.

736. A very ſingular joint, in form reſembling an hour glaſs. This is ſcarce. Kent.

737. Vertebral joint of a fiſh, imbedded in chalk, *rare*.

738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745. A ſeries of the recent palates chiefly of extra-European fiſhes, deſigned to illuſtrate the preceding foſſil remains.

746. Recent ſaw of the Saw-fiſh to elucidate No. 707.—Independently of thoſe, a variety of other parts of recent fiſh will be found in this department, and which are introduced for the ſimilar purpoſes of illuſtration.

INSECTS.

It is altogether impoſſible to enter with any degree of propriety upon ſuch a multifarious and extenſive ſubject as the Entomology of Great Britain within the ſcanty limits of a catalogue, calculated excluſively for general readers; the Inſect department alone compriſing many thouſand ſubjects. It is alſo the leſs requiſite to enlarge on this topic, as the names aſſigned to thoſe which have been previouſly deſcribed appear for the moſt part with the reſpective ſpecies, and their general hiſtory will be found at length in our Volumes of Britiſh Inſects, already before the public.

747. A Hornet's neſt.

748. Pieces of ſolid oak, perforated by the long-horned or Carpenter Bee, and exhibiting the manner in which thoſe deſtructive inſects depoſit their eggs rolled up in little cells compoſed of leaves, in the cavities which they form in the timber for that purpoſe.

749. Portion of ſheet-lead perforated by inſects; with a letter written on this extraordinary occaſion by Judge Blackſtone, a curious article.

CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

750. PEA CRAB, *Cancer Piſum.*

751. BROAD CLAWED-CRAB, *Cancer Platycheles.*

Found on the rocks upon the coaſt of Angleſea.

752. ANGULATED CRAB, *Cancer Angulatus.*

Diſcovered at Weymouth. Rare.

753. COMMON

753. COMMON CRAB, *Cancer Mœnas.*

754. CLEANSER CRAB, *Cancer Depurator.*

755. EDIBLE CRAB, *Cancer Pagrus.*

756. Edible Crab, with an enormous large cluſter of full grown oyſters which grew naturally upon its back while the crab was living.

757. SPIDER CRAB, *Cancer Araneus.*

758. HAIRY CRAB, *Cancer Hirtellus.*

759. VELVET CRAB, *Cancer Velutinus.*

Found on the coaſt of Angleſea.

760. LONG LEGGED CRAB, *Cancer Phalangium.*

Weymouth.

761. HORRID CRAB of *Pennant.*

Yorkſhire coaſt.

762. SPINY CRAB.

Male and female. Devonſhire.

763. LONG-ARMED CRAB.

Sandy ſhore of Pembrokeſhire.

764. TUBERCULATED CRAB, *Cancer hiagra.*

Lately diſcovered on the Corniſh coaſt.

765. HERMIT CRAB, *Cancer Bernardus.*

A ſpecies of a paraſitic nature, which inhabits the ſhells of Whelks, and toher ſimilar animals.

766. STREAKED CRAB, *(Galathea) Cancer Strigoſus.*

Coaſt of Yorkſhire.

767. LONG-CLAWED CRAB, *(Galathea) Cancer Bamffius.*

This was taken on the ſhores of Bamff, in Scotland, by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner, and is the original ſpecimen communicated by him to the late Ducheſs Dowager of Portland; Mr. Pennant deſcribes it as a ſpecies upon the authority of a drawing only made by Mr. Cordiner, not having ſeen a ſpecimen.

768. COMMON LOBSTER.

Of very extraordinary magnitude.

769. CRAW-FISH, *Cancer Aſtacus.*

A variety of ſpecimens.

770. SHORT CLAWED, OR SPINY LOBSTER. *Cancer Homarus.*

771. NORWAY LOBSTER. *Cancer Norvegicus.*

A ſpecimen found on the coaſt of Scotland. Very rare.

772. MANTIS CRAB. *Cancer Mantis.*

A ſmall individual found on the Engliſh coaſt; very uncommon.

773. BEAR'S EAR CRAB.
Rarely obſerved on the coaſt of Cornwall.

ANTEDILUVIAN, OR FOSSIL CRABS.

The collection of thoſe remains is ſo extenſive, and contains ſuch a variety of intereſting ſpecimens, that for the ſake of brevity, we muſt forbear entering at any conſiderable length upon their reſpective merits. The whole ſeries compriſes above three hundred ſubjects, and thoſe on examination will be found to comprehend the detached parts of a great number of diſtinct kinds, not a ſolitary individual of which appears to be known in a recent ſtate at this time.—It may be truly added, that moſt of the ſpecimens are in the moſt exquiſitive ſtate of preſervation. —The following are thoſe moſt likely to claim attention

774. A Tuberculated Crab found in Kent, and ſo extremely perfect as to emulate the recent crabs.

775. Another nearly as complete, ſhews the lower ſurface of the ſame ſpecies.

776, 777, 778, 779. Select foſſil crabs allied to the ſame ſpecies.

780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792. Suite of the moſt perfect and intereſting foſſils, of the crab kind, reſpectively labelled.

793, 794, 795, 796, 797. Foſſil remains of ſome curious kinds of ſpiny crabs, very different from the former, and reſpectively labelled.

798, 799. Two curious long-clawed crabs allied to the Cancer ſtrigoſus, in high perfection. Thoſe are male and female of the ſame ſpecies.

800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806. Sundry fine foſſil remains of cruſtaceous animals allied to the common Lobſter tribe, and reſpectively labelled.

807, 808, 809, 810, 811. A ſelection of foſſil remains of cruſtaceous animals allied to the ſpiny Lobſter tribe, reſpectively labelled.

812. A moſt perfect foſſil of a ſmall cruſtaceous animal reſembling the Bear's ear crab.—813, 814. Portions of the ſame ſpecies.

815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821. Intereſting foſſils of the crab tribe, reſpectively labelled.

822. A large extended ſpecimen of the cruſtaceous antediluvian animal called by Da Coſta *Pediculus trilobus*; and by others *anthropormorphita*. From Dudley in Worceſterſhire.—This is allowed to be the largeſt and moſt perfect known.

823. Another of the ſame ſpecies alſo of a large ſize.

824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830. A variety of ſpecimens of the ſize, this foſſil animal is commonly found; many very perfect.

831. A large and fine relievo on black limeſtone of the *Butterfly trilobus*, found near Landilo in Caermarthenſhire; this in point of ſize and perfection, may be conſidered *unique* of its kind. It is very diſtinct from the preceding.

832. Another ſpecies totally different from the former and rather ſmaller, but not inferior in perfection to either. Probably *unique*.

833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841. Impreſſions of the poſterior half of another ſpecies *Pediculus trilobus caudatus* in Fuller's earth, ſome very diſtinct, with their counterpart.

842. Middle

842. Middle joints of the body of the ſame animal alſo in Fuller's earth.
843. Fuller's earth, with the impreſſion of the anterior part of the body. Thoſe two laſt are very rare; it is altogether ſingular and worthy of obſervation, that, although the impreſſion of the poſterior part of this unknown animal is ſometimes found in the Fuller's earth pits, the anterior portions of the body ſcarcely ever occur. Thoſe two portions, No. 842, 843, together with 833 to 841 inclusive, completely define the figure of this animal.
844. Portion of another ſpecies diſtinct from the reſt, and preſumed to be the only fragment of this particular animal known.
845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855. A ſelect ſuite of the more uncommon foſſil remains of animals appertaining to this ſingular tribe.

VERMES, OR WORMS.

856. ASCARIDES.—857. TAPE WORMS, *Tænia.*—858. TUBE WORMS, *Siphunculus.*—859. SNAIL, *Limax.*—860. SEA HARE, *Laplyſia.*—861. SEA LEMON, *Doris.*—862. SEA MOUSE, *Aphrodita.*—863. *Holothuria pentactes*, rare.—864. COMMON CUTTLE FISH.—865. MIDDLE CUTTLE-FISH.—866. LITTLE CUTTLE FISH.—867. MEDUSA, *&c.*

This department includes alſo a great variety of marine and other Vermes, not compriſed in the preſent liſt, for the names of which we muſt refer to the reſpective labels. The following liſt is alſo very conciſe.

868. FIVE-RAYED STAR FISH.
*868. TWELVE-RAYED STAR-FISH. *Aſterias Pappoſa.*
869. NINE-RAYED STAR-FISH. *Aſterias Endeca.*
870. MEMBRANACEOUS STAR-FISH. *Aſterias Membranacea.*
871. MEDUSA's HEAD STAR-FISH. *Aſterias Caput Meduſæ.*

One ſpecimen of this rare and very extraordinary ſpecies was dredged up on the coaſt of Scotland, and is diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar.

FOSSIL ASTERIAS, OR STAR-FISH.

872. A capital and rare petrifaction of a ſpecies of the SLENDER-RAYED STAR-FISH tribe, in chalk. Found in Kent.

This is a ſmall ſpecimen, in excellent preſervation. Da Coſta occaſionally adverted to this petrifaction in his lectures on extraneous foſſils, obſerving, that "inſtances of the Star-Fiſh tribe being found foſſil, near perfect, or fair and recognizable, are ſo very few, that he could venture to pronounce this an extremely elegant and rare inſtance, if not an unique. Some indeed, (he obſerves) we find among authors, but they are probably much aided by imagination, and are not to be confided in." *Da Coſta's Manuſcripts.*

873. A Pentagonal Aſterias, of large ſize, imbedded in chalk. This ſpecimen has the arms well defined, and one in particular, nearly perfect. It is preſumed to be an unique article, in point of magnitude and perfection. Found in a bed of chalk in Kent.
874. Another of the ſame ſpecies, in fine preſervation, but ſmaller.

875. Part

875. Part of an Angulated Aſterias, or Star-fiſh, imbedded in flint. From the chalk-pits, Kent. Very ſcarce.

876. Portions of Star-fiſhes in pyrites, Sheppy iſland, *rare.*

ECHINI, SEA EGGS, OR SEA URCHINS.

877. ESCULENT SEA EGG. *Echinus Eſculentus.*

A variety of thoſe Echini, exhibiting their different ſtages of growth; ſome alſo are ſhewn without the ſpines, thoſe commonly falling off when the animal dies.

878. LONG-SPINED ECHINUS, OR SEA EGG.

Recently diſcovered on the coaſt of Shetland.

879. CORDATED SEA EGG.

Found on our ſandy coaſts, but ſeldom perfect.

880. Another of the ſame, in very high preſervation, having the ſpines complete.

881. OVAL SEA EGG.

ANTEDILUVIAN OR FOSSIL ECHINI.

882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898. 899, 900, 901. Thoſe compriſe an extenſive ſuite of intereſting Foſſil Echini, or Sea eggs, chiefly of the chalk and flint kind.

902. An ECHINUS OVARIUS, with its ſpines affixed in their natural poſition, and finely preſerved in a maſs of chalk. Kent.

This is an Echinus of the mammillated kind, rather flattened, and an inch and a half in diameter. From the body part ariſes a ſemicircle of radiations, conſiſting altogether of about fifty diſtinct ſpines, the greater number of which yet remain attached to their reſpective papillæ in their original ſituation. The ſpines are diſpoſed in different rows or ſeries, preciſely in the ſame order as thoſe on the body of the recent ſea eggs. The ſpines are from an inch to an inch and a half in length, and of a cylindrical pointed figure.—*This ſpecimen is allowed to be matchleſs.*

903. The body of a Turban Echinus, (*Echinus tidaris*, L.) in fine preſervation, and almoſt entire. It is partly imbedded in chalk. On one ſide is a group of ſingular fuciform echinated ſpines, the longeſt of which meaſures three inches and a half in length, and the whole appear to have originally belonged to this individual body.

904. Chalk, containing a mammillated ſpecies of Echinus, with ſeveral of the ſpines adhering ſtill to the body, in their natural poſition. A ſcarce ſpecies, and very fine.

905. Another portion of chalk, containing an Echinus of a diſtinct ſpecies from the preceding; it is of the mammillated kind, and has four ſhort club-headed *glandarii*, or acorn ſpines, adhering to their reſpective papillæ in their natural ſituation; an elegant, rare, and curious foſſil. Chalk-pits, Kent.

906. An

906. An Echinus in chalk, having three diſtinct club-headed ſpines, of a larger ſize, and ſtructure different from the laſt: theſe alſo remain attached to the body in their natural poſition. Uncommonly fine.

907. A ſmall Echinus with five thick ſpines; a ſpecies diſſimilar to either of the former. Found at Charmouth.

908. Maſs of ſtone, from Stunsfield, containing a number of ſmall but very perfect ſpecimens of the *Echinus miliaris* of Da Coſta, four of which have their ſpines diſplayed in their natural poſition. This is a very choice foſſil. Da Coſta pronounced it "inferior to none that exiſts in any Muſeum." *Lectures on Foſſils.*

909. An Echinus with a few of its ſmall ſpines remaining, impreſſed in a maſs of flint.

910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, a ſelection of the different kinds of ſpines appertaining to the Echini tribe, detached, or imbedded in flint and chalk.

916. A ſharp impreſſion of one ſide of an Echinus, in flint, with its counter-part.

917. Two of a rare ſpecies of Echini. Bath.

918. An uncommonly fine Echinus, in chalk. Kent.

919. Another, from the ſame place, equally perfect, and of a diſtinct ſpecies.

ENCRINI, OR BASKET-FISH,

Animals of the marine kind, in their general figure bearing ſome reſemblance to the polypus, but which are covered with ſcales or plates of a ſhelly nature. A ſingular creature of the encrinus tribe, not exactly correſponding with any of thoſe found in a foſſil ſtate, but of a ſimilar conformation, was captured ſome years ago in the ſeas near the coaſt of Barbadoes, an account of which is inſerted in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*. This is known by the title of the BASKET-FISH; and for the ſake of perſpicuity, we ſhall apply the ſame name to the foſſil remains of the encrini.

920. An uncommonly large and fine groupe of the tentaculated branches of the plumoſe Baſket-fiſh *(Encrinus plumoſus)* on a ſlab of dark lime-ſtone. Devonſhire.—This is in high preſervation, and perhaps excelled by none except the following extraordinary example of this curious foſſil.

921. A ſlab of dark limeſtone from Devonſhire, having the complete ENCRINUS PLUMOSUS *in full relievo on the ſurface*, finely ſaturated with pyrites.—The merits of this foſſil are above eulogium: it repreſents the animal in an incumbent poſture.

922. A piece of limeſtone, ſhewing a portion of the ſtem and body part of an encrinus of this ſpecies, not ſaturated with pyrites.

923. A tablet of limeſtone, bearing, among other impreſſions of marine exuviæ, the five diſtinct ramoſe branches of a ſmall PLUMOSE ENCRINUS, completely diſplayed, and as it were impreſſed at the very moment the arms of the animal were expanded in ſearch of its aquatic prey.

924. A maſs of light-coloured ſtone from Derbyſhire, with an encrinus in relievo on the ſurface. This is of a ſpecies very diſtinct from the former, the ſtem being of the circular inſtead of angulated kind, and the branches different. This is believed to be *unique*.

925. A maſs

925. A maſs of ſtone from Derbyſhire, filled with jointed ſtems of the encrini.

926. A ſimilar ſpecimen but ſmaller, from the hills near Penline caſtle, Glamorganſhire. *Vide Donov. Tour, South Wales.*

927. A maſs of marble, replete with the ſtems, and other parts of encrini, or foſſil Baſket-fiſh.

928. Curious ſtem of a rare ſpecies of this kind in full relievo on grey limeſtone.—896* is another portion of the ſtem of a ſimilar ſpecies.

929. Another curious ſtem of that particular generally denominated the "ſcrew ſtone." Derbyſhire.

930. Limeſtone, with a longitudinal impreſſion of the ſtem, or main branch of an encrinus of the angulated kind, diſplaying the internal ſtructure, and central channel. A very intereſting foſſil.

931. Another ſtem of a different ſpecies, being compoſed of large circular joints: the central channel is ſtellated.

The detached or ſingle joints of thoſe curious animals are found occaſionally in great plenty on the hills of Derbyſhire, Glouceſterſhire, and Somerſetſhire, where they paſs under the various denominations of Peters pence, Faires, money, &c. the variety of different ſpecies of which thoſe ſtems conſiſt are very great, as will be perceived by the following ſelections.

932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948. Detached joints of the moſt intereſting kinds of foſſil encrini ſtems, found in England.

949. TORTOISE ENCRINUS, in fine preſervation, found in the chalk pits, Kent.—Single or detached plates of this moſt ſingular antediluvian animal are not uncommon, but the encrinus itſelf in any degree of perfection, is extremely ſcarce. This ſpecimen is nearly perfect.

950. Another ſpecimen of the TORTOISE ENCRINUS, ſtill more complete, and in high preſervation.

951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956. A ſuite of the detached plates of this encrinus.

957. A ſpecies of this ſingular kind of animal, diſtinct from the former. Derbyſhire. A variety of other curious objects will be alſo found in this department.

Many very intereſting articles occur in this claſs beſides thoſe above enumerated.

CONCHOLOGY.

The recent ſhells amount to ſeveral hundred diſtinct ſpecies, comprehending every known Britiſh ſhell of any importance, with many not hitherto deſcribed; the greater part of which are illuſtrated by an extenſive ſeries pointing out the tranſitions of growth, and variations in colour, with many other intereſting particulars. The following is a conciſe account of thoſe moſt likely to claim the attention of general obſervers.

958, 959, 960. Three ſpecies of the CHITON, or SEA LOUSE. Found crawling on moiſt rocks within reach of the tide when the ſea is down.

961. LE-

961. LEPADES, or ACORN SHELLS. Various.

962. SMALL ACORN SHELL. *(Lepas Balanoides.—)*

963. CLAVATED ACORN SHELL.

Rocks of Tenby, and other ſea ſhores.

964. BASKET ACORN SHELL. *(Lepas intertexta.) Donov. Brit. Shells.*

965. BELL ACORN SHELL. *(Lepas tintinnabulum).*

Found in cluſters, growing on the bottoms of ſhips.

966. WHALE ACORN SHELL. *(Lepas diadema).*

A rare ſpecies, found adhering to the ſkin and fins of the whale.

967. DUCK BERNACLE. *(Lepas anatifera.)*

Sometimes occurs adhering, by means of its long pedicle, to the pieces of drift-wood floating in the ſea about the Hebrides, and ſparingly on other parts of the coaſt.—This ſhell was formerly admitted to be the origin of the Bernacle gooſe! Iſidore, Boethius, and ſeveral other ancient writers, relate a tale relative to this circumſtance, which is credulouſly repeated by Gerard, and even by authors ſubſequent to his time. The tenor of their obſervations amount to an abſolute aſſertion that they have ſeen the young of the Bernacle gooſe, which have been hatched in thoſe ſhells, drop out partly fledged, and taking to the water, ſwim away!—The beards of this animal have a feathery appearance, and being commonly obſerved hanging out of the ſhells, no doubt induced a ready belief in thoſe days of vulgar error, that they muſt be the genuine feathers of a bird, at the ſame time that the fertility of their invention enabled them to determine even the identical kind of bird to which thoſe ſuppoſed feathers appertained.—This is the celebrated GOOSE-TREE, *lately exhibited in London as a wonderful Curioſity!*

968. LEPAS ANSERIFERA.

Another ſpecies, nearly allied to the laſt, but more uncommon.

969. ARROW-HEADED LEPAS.

A very rare ſhell, from the Portland collection.

970. MANY-VALVED LEPAS, very rare.

971. MURICATED PHOLADE. *Pholas muricatus.*

Bores large oval cells in rocks about low-water mark, in which it lodges ſecure from the attacks of other marine animals.

972. THICK OVAL PHOLADE. *Pholas criſpate.*

973. SMALL PHOLADE. *Pholas parvus.*

This kind perforates timber: it was lately diſcovered in the Britiſh ſeas.

974. TRUNCATED GAPER SHELL. *Mya truncata.*

975. SLOPING GAPER SHELL. *Mya declivis.*

Coaſt of Scotland. A rare ſhell.

976. SAND GAPER SHELL. *Mya arenaria.*

977. PEARL SHELL. *Mya margaritifera.*

Found in ſome rivers in the mountainous parts of Britain. This ſhell produces pearls in great abundance, and the fiſhery of them on this account

count was formerly carried on with conſiderable ſpirit in various parts of the country.

Britain, it appears, was celebrated for its pearls in early times. Seutonius even aſſerts that Cæſar was induced to undertake his expedition to this country for the ſake of our pearls, which were repreſented, though erroneouſly, to be of very extraordinary magnitude. Cæſar is ſaid to have carried back to Rome a Buckler, made with Britiſh pearls, which he dedicated to Venus, and ordered to be ſuſpended in the temple of that goddeſs.—Shells of this kind, containing Pearls of the value of five or ten pounds, have been found occaſionally in the rivers of Britain and Ireland, one even is recorded that was valued at forty pounds, and another ſo high as eighty pounds. It is a popular belief, that a pearl found in the Conway river and preſented by Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir to the queen of Charles the Second, is to this day honoured with a place in the crown of the Britiſh Sovereign. Thoſe Pearl ſhells were formerly very common in the Conway river, but they are now become ſcarce, and the fiſhery of them not much regarded.

978. TWO TOOTHED STRAIGHT RAZOR SHELL. *Solen Vagina.*

A ſcarce ſhell, and uſually confounded with the following ſpecies.

979. THREE TOOTHED STRAIGHT RAZOR SHELL. *Solen Siliqua.*

Abundant on many ſandy ſhores; the animal is eaten and eſteemed delicious.

980. SCYMETAR RAZOR SHELL. *Solen enſis.*

This is conſidered as a rare ſpecies, it has lately been diſcovered in abundance on the ſands of Caermarthenſhire. *Vide Donov. Tour of South Wales.*

981. KIDNEY RAZOR SHELL. *Solen antiquatus.*

A ſcarce Shell from the Portland cabinet.

982. POD RAZOR SHELL. *Solen legumen.*

Coaſt of Caermarthen Bay.

983. UNEQUAL-VALVED TELLEN. *Tellina inæquivalves.*

Very ſcarce on our ſhore.

984. VARYING TELLEN, (*Tellina variabilis,*) rare. 985. THREE RAYED TELLEN, (*faſciata.*) 986. FLAT TELLEN, (*plana.*) 987. THICK TELLEN, (*craſſa.*) 988. SMOOTH FLAT TELLEN, (*ſqualida,*) rare. Found by Mr. Donovan on the ſands at Tenby. *Donov. Tour.* 989. TELLINA FABULA, ſame place as the laſt.

990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995. Shells of the Tellen genus reſpectively labelled.

995. ACULEATED LARGE COCKLE, (*Cardium Aculeatum,*) the largeſt of the Cockle tribe found on the ſhores of Britain. 991. SPINY COCKLE, (*C. Echinatum.*) Sandy ſhores of Wales, common. 992. TUBERCULATED COCKLE, (*C. Tubereulatum*). 993. FRINGED COCKLE, (*Cardium ciliare*). SMOOTH COCKLE, (*C. lævigatum*).

994. RADIATED MACTRA, (*M. Stultorum*). 995. OTTER'S MACTRA, (*M. Lutraria*). Conſidered as a rare ſhell; found in immenſe numbers on the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire. *Donov. Tour.* 996. OBLONG MACTRA, (*M. Hians*). Moſt common on the Weſtern coaſt. GREAT RADIATED MACTRA, *Devonſhire*, very rare, and lately diſcovered. *Donovan's Britiſh Shells.*

997. SMOOTH DONAX, (*Donax trunculus*). 998. DENTICULATED DONAX. 999. PHOLADE DONAX, (*D. Irus* Da Coſta). Bores into ſtones like the ſhells of the *Pholas* genus. Deſcribed by Retzius, under the name of venus lithophaga from this circumſtance.

1000. HIGH-RIDGED VERRUCOSE VENUS SHELL, *Venus verrucoſa*. 1001. LARGE SMOOTH VENUS SHELL, (*V. Chione*). 1002. EXOLETE VENUS SHELL, (*V. exoleta*).

1003. BULL'S HEART COCKLE, (*Chama Cor*). A rare ſhell, found in the ſeas in the North of Scotland.

1004. HAIRY ARK, (*arca barbata*). 1005. ORBICULAR ARK, (Arca glycymeris, piloſa?) 1006. NUT-ARK, *Arca nucleus.*

1007. GREAT SCALLOP, (*oſtrea maxima*). 1008. PILGRIM'S SCALLOP, a rare ſpecies, and ſaid to be of that particular kind anciently worn on the garments of the Chriſtian pilgrims, when viſiting the Holyland.—1009. LINEATED SCALLOP.—1010. DISTORTED SCALLOP.—1011. OBSOLETE SCALLOP.—1012. COMMON OYSTER, one valve has a pearl of very extraordinary ſize attached to the inſide of the ſhell.

1013. ORBICULAR WRINKLED ANOMIA, and ANOMIÆ, various.

1014. UMBILICATED MUSCLE, *Mytilus Umbilicatus*. Diſcovered by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, in the ſea off Prietholme iſland, Angleſea, and ſince found by Mr. Donovan on the ſame coaſt.

1015. GREAT MUSCLE, (*Mytilus modiolus, ruſticus?*) This is the largeſt of the Muſcle tribe found in England.—1016. RIBBED MUSCLE, (*Mytilus diſcors*), of very large ſize lately diſcovered in Scotland.—1017. CLAWED MUSCLE, (*Mytilus ungulatus*), recently found on the Corniſh coaſt.

1018. MURICATED PINNA, OR NACRE SHELL.—1019. 1020. Great Northern Nacre ſhell.

The animals inhabiting thoſe ſhells, produce a peculiar kind of ſilk that was employed by the ancients in the fabrication of the moſt coſtly kind of veſtments, and it is on this account the Pinnæ are celebrated by Ariſtotle, Pliny, Cicero, and other writers of claſſical antiquity. This ſilk is the beard or byſſus of the animal. Modern travellers aſſure us, there are ſtill manufactories at Taranto, Naples, and Palermo, for weaving gloves and ſtockings of this kind of byſſus.

1027. COWRY, (*Cyprea*). Pediculi, or Sea-lice Shells.

1028. OPEN DIPPER, (*Buller aperta*). Coaſt of South Wales. 1029. PATULOUS DIPPER, (*Bulla patula*). Rare. 1030. CYLINDRICAL DIPPER. Rare. 1031. BROWN STRIATED DIPPER. Scarce.

1032. BIFASCIATED OVAL VOLUTE. Rare. Found on the coaſt of Angleſea by Mr. Donovan. 1033. IONA VOLUTE. Rare. Iſland of Iona, Scotland.

1034. PURPLE STAINING WHELK. One of the ſhells from which the celebrated Tyrian dye was extracted by the ancients; the ſtaining fluid is expreſſed from the ovarium of the female, a long and intereſting account of the proceſs employed in obtaining the purple dye from thoſe ſhells written by Mr. W. Cole, of Briſtol, occurs in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. 1035. See alſo Buccinum lapillus, Donovan's Britiſh Shells.

1036. WAVED WHELK, *Buccinum undatum.*

1037. CORVORANTS-FOOT STROMBUS *(Buccinum Pes Pelecani).*

1038. GREAT SMOOTH ROCK SHELL *(Murex deſpectus.)* 1039. ROUGH RIDGED ROCK SHELL, *(M. Erinaceus).* 1040. SLENDER ROCK SHELL, *(M. Corneus).*

1041. GREAT TOP-SHELL, *(Trochus Magus).* 1042. LINEATED TOP SHELL, *(Trochus lineatus).* 1043. LIVID TOP SHELL, *(Trochus zizyphinus).* 1044. CINEREOUS TOP-SHELL, *(Trochus Cinerarius).* 1045. PAPILLOUS TOP-SHELL. 1046. LAND TOP SHELL. *(Trochus Terreſtris).* A ſpecimen of this extremely ſcarce ſhell found in Yorkſhire.

1047. FALSE WENTLE TRAP, *(Turbo Clathratus).* 1048. STRIATED WREATH SHELL, *(Turbo ſtriatus).* 1049. AUGER SHELL, *(Turbo terebra).* 1050. DOUBLE RIDGED WREATH SHELL.

1051. LARGE EDIBLE SNAIL, *(Helix Pomatia.)* This was originally introduced into England by Sir Kenelm Digby, and is now found in great abundance in ſome parts of the country. Thoſe ſnails were a favourite article of food among the ancient Romans, and they are ſtill eaten as a luxury in the ſouth of Europe. 1052. WOOD SNAIL, *(H. Arbuſtorum).* 1053. BANDED SNAIL, *(H. Zonaria.)* 1054. VIVIPAROUS SNAIL, *(H. Vipipara).* 1055. GIRDLED SNAIL, *(H. nemoralis).* A ſuite of thoſe beautiful ſhells, comprehending all the varieties known. 1056. GARDEN SNAIL, with many intereſting varieties. 1057. WIDE MOUTHED SNAIL, *(H auricularia).*

1058. LITTORAL NERITE. 1059. LIVID NERITE. 1060. CARINATED NERITE.

1061. SEA EAR, *(Haliotis tuberculata)*, rarely found on the coaſt of Devonſhire.

1062. COMMON LIMPET, *(Patella vulgata)*, and varieties. 1063. FOOL'S CAP LIMPET, *(Patella Hungarica)*, rare. 1064. BLUE RAYED LIMPET, *(Patella pellucida.)* 1065. SLIT LIMPET, *(Patella fiſſura).*

1066. COMMON TOOTH SHELL, *(Dentalium entalis.)* 1067. ANGULATED TOOTH SHELL. Coaſt of Devonſhire. Rare.

1068. VERMICULAR SERPULA. 1069. TRIANGULAR SERPULA. This and the laſt are commonly found attached to ſtones,

1070. SHIP WORM, *(Teredo navalis)*. Several pieces of oak, and two in particular, ſerve to elucidate in a moſt extraordinary manner the ravages thoſe deſtructive creatures commit in the timbers of ſhip bottoms, which are expoſed to their attacks when at ſea. Thoſe pieces of wood, originally part of the hulls of ſhips, are literally reduced to the appearance of a honey comb, by the interſecting perforations of thoſe intruders, many of whoſe ſhells ſtill remain in the cells formed by thoſe creatures. The animal itſelf is of that kind, called by naturaliſts, Terebella, and emphatically by Linnæus, "*calamitas navium.*"—The body of this creature is ſoft, and almoſt gelatinous, but the head is armed with a peculiar ſhelly inſtrument of ſuch amazing ſtrength, that it can pierce the ſtouteſt planks of oak with the utmoſt facility.

ANTEDILUVIAN SHELLS.

The following are conſidered as a ſelect number of the more choice and valuable objects in this department.—Many rare and curious articles are unavoidably omitted; we ſhall briefly enumerate thoſe which may immediately excite attention.

Shells of the Antediluvian creation, found in Britain, are extremely numerous, and very conſpicuous from their ſuperior ſize. Theſe, as well as the recent ſeries, compriſe many very choice and valuable articles. Among the univalve ſhells of the chambered kinds, examples of the Ammonitæ, Nautili, Belemnitæ, and Orthoceratitæ, occur in the greateſt variety, and perfection, many of which are unique.

1071. A Cornu Ammonis of large ſize, having the cells moſt beautifully encruſted with ſpar, cut and poliſhed to ſhew both the internal and external ſtructure.

1072. Another very beautiful, and of different appearance.

1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, Ammonitæ, or ſhells of the ſame kind, in the greateſt variety of ſize, and perfection.

1083. A moſt perfect Cornu Ammonis, imbedded in ſtone, and retaining the original pearly coat of the ſhell in the higheſt preſervation. 1083, The Counterpart, and ſtone broken off.—1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088. Sundry portions of Ammonitæ, tinged with the moſt lovely, and brilliant hues, the original ſhelly coating being retained as in the firſt-mentioned ſpecimen.—Many very fine articles occur in this genus, among which are No. 1089, 1090, 1091. Ammonitæ, from two to three or four feet in circumference!—And a large ſlab of marble, No. 1092, filled with ſhells of this kind of a ſmall ſize.—No. 1093. Jet, with impreſſions of Cornu Ammonis.

1094. Pearly Nautilus, or ſailor ſhell, Sheppy Iſland, the largeſt known.

1095.

1095. Another cut in two, elucidating the internal ſtructure in a very curious manner.

1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100. Nautili of various ſpecies, and varieties, ſome very remarkable.

1101. Extremely rare foſſil, reſembling the Argonauta ſhell.

1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111. Belemnitæ, or THUNDER-BOLTS, in great variety.

The vulgar name of theſe curious ſhells is derived from a ſuperſtitious idea that they are the bolts which fall to the earth in a thunder-ſtorm, and occaſion miſchief; they are likewiſe called fairys darts, and witches arrows, in ſome countries.

1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, &c. An extenſive ſeries of rare articles of the univalve kind in the Murex, Trochus, Voluta, and other genera, and beſides which there is a complete ſuit of ſhells, illuſtrative of thoſe deſcribed by Mr. Brander in the *Foſſilia Hantonienſia*. There are alſo ſome very rare ſhells of the ſpindle kind, and among thoſe the moſt perfect example of the great winged Voluta of the Hordwell cliffs at preſent known.

1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150—to 1350. A ſeries of the more intereſting ſhells of the bivalve tribe, equally copious and inſtructive as either of the former departments. The ſpecies of Tellina, Cardium, Venus, Arca, Pecten, and Oſtrea, are numerous, and in high preſervation. The Anomia are very extenſive; and of the Pinna tribe, (which are ſo extremely rare in a foſſil ſtate,) are no leſs than three diſtinct ſpecies, viz. 1351, 1352, 1353. The pecten numbered 1354, in chalk, is remarkable for the length of its ſpines, 1355, 1356, 1357, for their exquiſite ſtate of preſervation, and 1358, as having retained the *original roſy hue of the ſhell*, though transformed into flint!

1359. A very extraordinary ſhell of the Balana kind, allied to the Lepas diadema, and various other foſſil Balanæ are of the number of multivalves in this collection.

In concluſion it is to be obſerved, that many of the articles in this ſeries are unique, and with a comparatively few exceptions the whole are nondeſcripts.

ZOOPHYTES.

The ſeries of recent Zoophytes, compriſes a great variety of the Millepora, Cellepora, Alcyonium, Spongia, Fluſtra, Sertularia, and Pennatula, among which are included the entire collection of Britiſh Zoophytes formed by the late Rev. Mr. Lightfoot. The mineralized remains of the Antediluvian Zoophytes embrace a number of gigantic ſpecies of the Tubipora, Madrepora, &c. chiefly thoſe of the Lithophyta families.

BOTANY.

RECENT,—*Antediluvian*,—*Comparative*.

The department of Recent and Antediluvian Botany, collectively conſidered, is allowed to form, beyond compariſon, the moſt perfect aſſemblage of the Botanical productions of the Britiſh iſles that can exiſt in any Muſeum. The recent plants in this elucidatory ſeries are finely preſerved, and diſplayed in a picturesque manner in ſeveral hundred glazed frames of an uniform ſize and appearance, and are diſpoſed throughout in ſyſtematic order, according to their reſpective claſſes, orders, and genera. Thoſe of the firſt claſs Monandria, commence on the flight of ſtairs conducting from the Quadruped apartment, and with the two ſucceeding claſſes, DIANDRIA, *and* TRIANDRIA, complete the firſt Botanical ſeries:—the ſecond conſiſts of the claſſes Tetrandia, Pentandria, Hexandria, Octandria, and Enneandria:—the third ſeries of Decandria, Dodecandria, Icoſandria, Polyandria, Didynamia, Tetradynamia, Monadelphia, Diadelphia, and Polyadelphia:—the fourth ſeries of Syngeneſia, Gynandria, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia. Theſe terminating what are uſually denominated perfect plants are ſucceeded by the claſs Cryptogamia, which being of great extent, is unavoidably divided into three ſeries; the firſt containing the Muſci, the ſecond Algæ, and the third Fungi.

PLANTS.

CLASS 1. MONANDRIA.

Order, Monogynia.

Engliſh Names. Linnæan Names.

1360. MARSH SAMPHIRE, *Salicornia herbacea.*
1361. SHRUBBY SAMPHIRE, *Salicornia fruticoſa.*
1362. MARE'S TAIL, *Hippuris vulgaris.*
1363. PRICKLY CHARA, *Chara hiſpida.*
1364. GRASS WRACK, *Zoſtera Marina.*

Order Digynia.

1365. WATER STARWORT, *Callitriche aquatica.*

CLASS 2, DIANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1366. PRIVET, *Ligustrum vulgare.*
1367. COMMON ASH, *Fraxinus excelſior.*
1368. ENCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE, *Circæa lutetiana.*
1369. ALPINE ENCHANTER's NIGHT SHADE, *Circæa alpina.*
1370. SPIKED SPEEDWELL, *Veronica ſpicata.*
1371. COMMON SPEEDWELL, *Veronica Officinalis.*

1372. BLUE ROCK SPEEDWELL, *Veronica ſaxatilis.*
1373. FLESH COLOURED SHRUBBY SPEEDWELL, *Veronica fruticuloſa.*
1374. ALPINE SPEEDWELL, *Veronica alpina.*
1375. SMOOTH SPEEDWELL, *Veronica ſerphyllifolia.* Higheſt Mountain.
1376. BROOK LIME, *Veronica Beccabunga,* of Scotland.
1377. NARROW LEAVED MARSH SPEEDWELL, *Veronica ſcutellata.*
1378. GERMANDER SPEEDWELL, *Veronica Chamædrys.*
1379. PROCUMBENT SPEEDWELL, *Veronica agreſtis.*
1380. WALL SPEEDWELL, *Veronica arvenſis.*
1381. IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL, *Veronica hederifolia.*
1382. VERNAL SPEEDWELL, *Veronica verna.*
1383. COMMON BUTTERWORT, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*
1384. COMMON BLADDERWORT, *Utricularia vulgaris.*
1385. WATER HOREHOUND, *Lycopus europæus.*
1386. MEADOW CLARY, *Salvia prætenſis.*
1387. WILD ENGLISH CLARY, *Salvia verbenaca.*

Order Digynia.

1388. SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, *Authoxanthum odoratum.*

CLASS 3. TRIANDRIA.

1389. RED VALERIAN, *Valeriana rubra.*
1390. SMALLER MARSH VALERIAN, *Valeriana dioica.*
1391. LAMB'S LETTUCE, *Valeriana locuſta.*
1392. SAFFRON CROCUS, *Crocus ſativus.*
1393. SPRING CROCUS, *Crocus vernus.*
1394. YELLOW IRIS, OR WATER FLOWER DE LUCE, *Iris pſeudacorus.*
1395. STINKING IRIS, *Iris fœtidiſſima.*
1396. BLACK BOG-RUSH, *Schœnus nigricans.*
1397. COMPRESSED BOG-RUSH, *Schœnus compreſſus.*
1398. BROWN BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus rufus.* Scottiſh Highlands.
1399. WHITE HEADED BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus albus.* Scotland.
1400. MANY-STALKED CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus multicaulis.*
1401. LEAST CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus acicularis.* Highlands, Scotland.
1402. FLOATING CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus ſluvitans.*
1403. TRIANGULAR CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus triqueter.*
1404. SALT-MARSH CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus maritimus.*
1405. SINGLE HEADED COTTON-GRASS, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*
1406. BROAD LEAVED COTTON-GRASS, *Eriphorum poliſtachion.*
1407. COMMON COTTON GRASS, *Eriophorum anguſtifolium.*
1408. ALPINE COTTON GRASS, *Eriphorum alpinum,* near Forfair, Anguſhire.
1409. MAT-GRASS, *Nardus ſtricta.*

1410.

Order Digynia.

1410. MANURED CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris Canarienſis.*
1411. SEA CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris arenaria*, ſea ſands.
1412. CATS'-TAIL CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris phleoides.*
1413. ROUGH PANIC GRASS, *Panicum verticillatum.*
1414. GREEN PANICK GRASS, *Panicum viride.*
1415. LOOSE PANICK GRASS, *Panicum crus galli.*
1416. COCKS' FOOT PANICK GRASS, *Panicum ſanguinale.*
1417. CREEPING PANICK GRASS, *Panicum dactylon*, Sea ſands, Cornwall.
1418. COMMON CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Phleum pratenſe.*
1419. ALPINE CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Phleum alpinum.* Mountains near Garway Moor, Scotland.
1420. PANICLED CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Phleum paniculatum.*
1421. BEARDED CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Phleum crinitum.*
1422. MEADOW FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus pratenſis.*
1423. SLENDER FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus agreſtis.*
1424. FLOATING FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus geniculatus.*
1425. MILLET GRASS, *Milium effuſum.*
1426. PANICK MILLET GRASS, *Milium lendigerum.* Weymouth.
1427. SEA SIDE BENT-GRASS, *Agroſtis littoralis.*
1428. BRISTLY BENT-GRASS, *Agroſtis ſetacea.*
1429. FINE BENT GRASS, *Agroſtis vulgaris.*—Var pumilla.
1430. CRESTED HAIR-GRASS, *Aira criſtata.*
1431. WATER HAIR-GRASS, *Aira aquatica.*
1432. TURFY HAIR-GRASS, *Aira caeſpitoſa.*
1433. WAVED MOUNTAIN-HAIR-GRASS, *Aira flexuoſa.*
1434. ——————————————— var β. *Aira montana*, of Hudſon.
1435. EARLY HAIR-GRASS, *Aira præcox.*
1436. SILVER HAIR-GRASS, *Aira Caryophyllea.*
1437. MEADOW SOFT-GRASS, *Holcus lanatus.*
1438. CREEPING SOFT-GRASS, *Holcus mollis.*
1439. WOOD MELIC-GRASS, *Melica uniflora.*
1440. MOUNTAIN MELIC-GRASS, *Melica nutans.* Weſtmoreland.
1441. PURPLE MELIC-GRASS, *Melica cærulea.*
1442. BLUE MOON-GRASS, *Seſleria cærulea.*
1443. REED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa aquatica.*
1444. FLOTE MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa fluvitans.*
1445. REFLEXED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa diſtans.*
1446. CREEPING SEA MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa maritima.*
1447. PROCUMBENT SEA MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa procumbens.*
1448. HARD MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa rigida.*
1449. FLAT-STALKED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa compreſſa.*
1450. ROUGHISH MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa trivialis.*
1451. SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa pratenſis.*
1452. ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa annua.*
1453. WOOD MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa nemoralis.*

1454.

1454. DECUMBENT MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa decumbens.*
1455. SMALL QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza minor.*
1456. COMMON QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza media.*
1457. ROUGH COCK'S-FOOT-GRASS, *Dactylis glomerata.*
1458. CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *Cynosurus cristatus.*
1459. ROUGH DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *Cynosurus echinatus.*
1460. SHEEP'S FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca ovina.*
1461. VIVIPAROUS FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca vivipara.*
1462. HARD FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca duriuscula.*
1463. CREEPING FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca rubra.*—Westmoreland.
1464. WALL FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca myurus.*
1465. SINGLE-HUSKED FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca uniglumis.*
1466. REED-LIKE FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca calamaria.*
1467. SPIKED FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca loliacea.*
1468. MEADOW FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca pratensis.*
1469. SMOOT RYE BROME-GRASS, *Bromus secalinus.*—Caermarthenshire.
1470. DOWNY RYE BROME-GRASS, *Bromus multiflorus.*
1471. SOFT BROME-GRASS, *Bromus mollis.*
1472. FIELD BROME-GRASS, *Bromus arvensis.*
1473. BARREN BROME-GRASS, *Bromus sterilis.*
1474. SLENDER WOOD BROME-GRASS, *Bromus sylvaticus.*
1475. SPIKED HEATH BROME-GRASS, *Bromus pinnatus.*
1476. FEATHER-GRASS, *Stipa pennata.*—Extremely rare, found on limestone rocks.
1477. DOWNY OAT-GRASS, *Avena pubescens.*
1478. YELLOW OAT-GRASS, *Avena flavescens.*
1479. HARE-TAIL-GRASS, *Lagurus ovatus.*—Found in Guernsey.
1480. COMMON REED, *Arundo Phragmites.*
1481. SEA REED, or SEA MAT-WEED, *Arundo arenaria.*
1482. PERENNIAL DARNEL, *Lolium Perenne.*
1483. BEARDED DARNEL, *Lolium temulentum.*
1484. WHITE DARNEL. *Lolium arvense.*—Scotland.
1485. SEA HARD-GRASS, *Rotbollia incurvata.*
1486. UPRIGHT SEA LYME-GRASS, *Elymus arenarius.*—Scotland.
1487. PENDULOUS SEA LYME-GRASS, *Elymus geniculatus.*
1488. WALL BARLEY, *Hordeum murinum.*
1489. MEADOW BARLEY, *Hordeum pratense.*
1490. SEA BARLEY, or SQUIRREL-TAIL-GRASS, *Hordeum maritimum.*
1491. SEA RUSHY WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum junceum.*
1492. CREEPING WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum repens.*
1493. FIBROUS, or BEARDED WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum caninum.*
1494. DWARF SEA WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum loliaceum.*

Order Trigynia.

1495. WATER CHICK-WEED, *Montia fontana.*
1496. UMBELLIFEROUS CHICK-WEED, *Holosteum umbellatum.*
1497. FOUR LEAVED ALL-SEED, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum.*

CLASS 4. TETRANDRIA.

1498. WILD TEASEL, *Dipſacus ſylveſtris.*
1499. FULLER'S TEASEL, *Dipſacus fullonum.*
1500. SMALL TEASEL, *Dipſacus piloſus.*
1501. DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS, *Scabioſa ſucciſa.*
1502. FIELD SCABIOUS, *Scabioſa arvenſis.*
1503. BLUE SHERARDIA, *Sherardia arvenſis.*
1504. SWEET WOOD-RUFF, *Aſperula odorata.*
1505. SMALL WOODRUFF, *Aſperula cynanchica.*
1506. UPRIGHT MARSH BED-STRAW, *Galium erectum.*
1507. CORN BED-STRAW, *Galium tricorne.*
1508. YELLOW BED-STRAW, *Galium verum.*
1509. GREAT HEDGE BED-STRAW, *Galium mollugo.*
1510. CROSS-LEAVED BED-STRAW, *Galium Boreale.*
1511. GOOSE-GRASS, or CLEAVERS, *Galium Aparine.*
1512. GREATER PLANTAIN, *Plantago major.*
1513. SEA PLANTAIN, *Plantago maritima.*
1514. BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN, *Plantago coronopus.*
1515. BASTARD PIMPERNEL, *Centunculus minimus.*
1516. GREAT BURNET, *Sanguiſorba officinalis.*
1517. PELLITORY OF THE WALL, *Parietaria officinalis.*
1518. COMMON LADIES MANTLE, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*
1519. ALPINE LADIES MANTLE, *Alchemilla alpina.*
1520. HOLLY, *Ilex aquifolium.*
1521. BROAD LEAVED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton natans.*
1522. CLOSE LEAVED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton denſum.*
1523. CURLED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton criſpum.*
1524. PROCUMBENT PEARL-WORT, *Sagina procumbens.*
1525. ANNUAL SMALL-FLOWERED PEARL-WORT, *Sagina apetala.*
1526. UPRIGHT PEARL-WORT, *Sagina erecta.*
1527. MOSSY TILLÆA, *Tillæa muſcoſa.*
1528. ALL-SEED, *Radiola millegrana.*

CLASS 5. PENTANDRIA.

1529. MOUSE-EAR SCORPION-GRASS, *Myoſotis ſcorpoides*, var *paluſtris.*
1530. COMMON GROMWELL, *Lithoſpermum officinale.*
1531. CORN GROMWELL, *Lithoſpermum arvenſe.*
1532. CREEPING OR PURPLE GROMWELL, *Lithoſpermum purpureo-cæruleum.*
1533. COMMON ALKANET, *Anchuſa officinalis.*
1534. EVERGREEN ALKANET, *Anchuſa ſempervirens.*—Wales.
1535. COMMON HOUND'S-TONGUE, *Cynogloſſum officinale.*
1536. GREEN LEAVED HOUND'S-TONGUE, *Cynogloſſum ſylvaticum.*
1537. COMMON LUNG-WORT, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*
1538. SEA BUGLOSS, *Pulmonaria maritima.*
1539. COMMON COMFREY, *Symphytum officinale.*

1540.

1540. COMMON BORAGE, *Borago officinalis.*
1541. GERMAN MADWORT, *Asperugo procumbens.*
1542. SMALL BUGLOSS, *Lycopsis arvensis.*
1543. WHITE VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *Echium italicum.*
1544. COMMON BLUE VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *Echium vulgare.*
1545. COMMON PRIMROSE, *Primula vulgaris.*
1546. GREAT COWSLIP, *Primula elatior.*
1547. COMMON COWSLIP, *Primula veris.*
1548. BIRDSEYE PRIMROSE, *Primula farinosa.*
1549. MARSH TREFOIL, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*
1550. FEATHER-FOIL, *Hottonia palustris.*
1551. YELLOW LOOSE-STRIFE, *Lysimachia vulgaris.*
1552. TUFTED LOOSE-STRIFE, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora.*
1553. WOOD LOOSE-STRIFE, *Lysimachia nemorum.*
1554. CREEPING LOOSE-STRIFE, *Lysimachia nummularia.*
1555. SCARLET PIMPERNEL, *Anagallis arvensis.*
1556. BOG PIMPERNEL, *Anagallis tenella.*
1557. TRAILING AZALEA, *Azalea procumbens.* Higheſt mountains of Scotland.
1558. SMALL BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus arvensis.*
1559. GREAT BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus sepium.*
1560. SEA BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus soldanella.*
1561. JACOB'S LADDER, *Polemonium cæruleum.*
1562. ROUND-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula rotundifolia.*
1563. CREEPING BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula rapunculoides.* Scotland.
1564. CLUSTERED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula glomerata.*
1565. IVY-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula hederacea.*
1566. ROUND-HEADED RAMPEON, *Phyteuma orbiculare.*
1567. SHEEP'S SCABIOUS, *Jasione montana.*
1568. WATER LOBELIA, *Lobelia Dortmanna.*
1569. ACRID LOBELIA, *Lobelia urens.*
1570. PANSY VIOLET, *Viola tricolor.*
1571. YELLOW MOUNTAIN PANSY, *Viola lutea.* Mountains of Wales.
1572. GREAT MULLEIN, *Verbascum Thapsus.*
1573. DARK MULLEIN, *Verbascum nigrum.*
1574. THORN APPLE, *Datura Stramonium.*
1575. COMMON HENBANE, *Hyoscyamus niger.*
1576. DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE, *Atropa Belladonna.*
1577. WOODY NIGHT-SHADE, *Solanum Dulcamara.*
1578. GARDEN NIGHT-SHADE, *Solanum nigrum.*
1579. COMMON CENTAUR, *Chironia Centaurium.*
1580. DWARF BRANCHED CENTAURY, *Chironia pulchella,* rare, Glamorganſhire.
1581. BROOKWEED, OR WATER PIMPERNEL, *Samolus Valerandi.*
1582. PALE PERFOLIATE HONEYSUCKLE, *Lonicera Caprifolium.*
1583. BUCKTHORN, *Rhamnus catharticus.*
1584. BERRY BEARING ALDER, *Rhamnus Frangula.*

1585. BLACK CURRANTS, *Ribes nigrum*, wild, Scotland.
1586. TASTELESS MOUNTAIN CURRANTS, *Ribes alpinum*, Yorkſhire.
1587. COMMON IVY, *Hedera Helix.*
1588. WHORLED KNOTGRASS, *Illecebrum verticillatum.*
1589. BLACK SALT-WORT, *Glaux maritima.*
1590. BASTARD TOAD-FLAX, *Theſium linophyllum.*
1591. LESSER PERIWINKLE, *Vinca minor.*
1592. GREATER PERIWINKLE, *Vinca major.*

Order Digynia.

1593. SMOOTH RUPTURE-WORT, *Herniaria glabra.*
1594. PERENNIAL GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.*
1595. UPRIGHT GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium Urbicum.*
1596. WHITE GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium album.*
1597. FIG-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium ficifolia.*
1598. SEA GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium maritimum.*
1599. SEA BEET, *Beta maritima.*
1600. PRICKLY SALT-WORT, *Salſola Kali.*
1601. SHRUBBY SALT-WORT, *Salſola fruticoſa.*
1602. COMMON ELM, *Ulmus campeſtris.*
1603. GREATER DODDER, *Cuſcuta europæa*, Scotland.
1604. LESSER DODDER, *Cuſcuta Epithymum.*
1605. MARSH GENTIAN, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.*
1606. SPRING GENTIAN, *Gentiana Verna.* Mountains of Scotland.
1607. SMALL ALPINE GENTIAN, *Gentiana nivalis.*
1608. AUTUMNAL GENTIAN, *Gentiana Amarella.*
1609. SEA ERYNGO, SEA HOLLY, *Eryngium maritimum.*
1610. FLOATING WHITE-ROT, *Hydrocotyle inundata.*
1611. WOOD SANICLE, *Sanicula europea.*
1612. THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*
1613. SLENDER THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum tenuiſſimum.*
1614. UPRIGHT HEDGE PARSLEY, *Caucalis anthriſcus.*
1615. SPREADING HEDGE PARSLEY, *Caucalis infeſta.*
1616. KNOTTED STONE PARSLEY, *Caucalis nodoſa.*
1617. WILD CARROT, *Daucus Carota.*
1618. COMMON EARTH-NUT, *Bunium flexuoſum.*
1619. COMMON HEMLOCK, *Conium maculatum.*
1620. MARSH MILKY PARSLEY, *Selinum paluſtre.*
1621. MEADOW SULPHUR WORT, *Peucedanum Silaus.*
1622. SEA SAMPHIRE, *Crithmum maritimum.*
1623. COMMON COW PARSNEP, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*
1624. SPIGNEL, *Meum athamanticum.*
1625. SCOTTISH LOVAGE, *Liguſticum ſcoticum.*
1626. GARDEN ANGELICA, *Angelica archangelica.*
1627. WILD ANGELICA, *Angelica ſylveſtris.*
1628. BROAD LEAVED WATER PARSNIP, *Sium latifolium.*
1629. HEDGE HONE WORT, *Siſon Amomum.*

1630. CORN

1630. CORN HONE-WORT, *Sifon segetum.*
1631. COMMON WATER DROP-WORT, *Oenanthe fistulosa.*
1632. SULPHUR-WORT DROP WORT, *Oenanthe peucedanifolia.*
1633. HEMLOCK WATER DROP WORT, *Oenanthe crocata.*
1634. COMMON CORIANDER, *Coriandrum sativum.*
1635. WATER HEMLOCK, *Phellandrium aquaticum.*
1636. LESSER HEMLOCK, *Aethusa Cynapium.*
1637. NEEDLE CHERVIL, *Scandix Pecten Veneris.*
1638. ROUGH CHERVIL, *Scandix Anthriscus.*
1639. SMOOTH COW PARSLEY, *Chærophyllum sylvestre.*
1640. ROUGH COW PARSLEY, *Chærophyllum temulentum.*
1641. WILD PARSNIP, *Pastinacea sativa.*
1642. ALEXANDERS, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.*
1643. COMMON FENNEL, *Anethum Foeniculum.*
1644. COMMON CARROWAY, *Carum Carui.*
1645. COMMON BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *Pimpinella saxifraga.*
1646. GREAT BURNET SAXIFRAGE, *Pimpinella magna.*
1647. SMALLAGE, OR WILD CELERY, *Apium graveolens.*
1648. GOUT-WEED, *Ægopodium Podagraria.*
1649. MEALY GUELDER-ROSE, *Viburnum lantana.*
1650. COMMON GUELDER-ROSE, *Viburnum Opulus.*
1651. DWARF ELDER, OR DANE WORT, *Sambucus Ebulus.*
1652. COMMON ELDER, *Sambucus nigra.*
1653. FRENCH TAMARISK, *Tamarix gallica.* Cornwall.
1654. SAND STRAP-WORT, *Corrigiola littoralis.*
1655. GRASS OF PARNASSUS, *Parnassia palustris.*
1656. THRIFT, OR SEA GILLIFLOWER, *Statice Armeria.*
1657. SEA LAVENDER, *Statice Limonium.*
1658. MATTED SEA LAVENDER, *Statice reticulata.*
1659. COMMON FLAX, *Statice usitatissimum.*
1660. PERENNIAL BLUE FLAX, *Linum perenne.*
1661. MILL MOUNTAIN, *Linum catharticum.*
1662. PROCUMBENT SIBBALDIA, *Sibbaldia procumbens.*
1663. ROUND LEAVED SUN-DEW, *Drosera rotundifolia.*
1664. LONG LEAVED SUN-DEW, *Drosera longifolia.*
1665. GREAT SUN-DEW, *Drosera anglica.*
1666. MOUSE TAIL, *Myosurus minimus.*

CLASS 6. HEXANDRIA.

1667. SNOW DROP, *Galanthus nivalis.* *Cader Idris.*
1668. SUMMER SNOW FLAKE, *Leucojum æstivum.*
1669. POETIC NARCISSUS, *Narcissus poeticus.*
1670. PALE NARCISSUS, *Narcissus biflorus.*
1671. COMMON DAFFODIL. *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*
1672. GREAT ROUND HEADED GARLICK, *Allium Ampeloprasum.*
1673. SAND GARLICK, *Allium arenarium.*
1674. MOUNTAIN GARLICK, *Allium carinatum.*
1675. STREAKED FIELD GARLICK, *Allium oleraceum.*

1676. CROW

1676. CROW GARLICK, *Allium vineale.*
1677. BROAD LEAVED GARLICK, *Allium urſinum.*
1678. CHIVE GARLICK, *Allium Schænopraſum.*
1679. FRITILLARY, OR CHECQUERED DAFFODIL, *Fritillaria meleagris.*
1680. WILD TULIP, *Tulipa ſylveſtris.*
1681. YELLOW STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum luteum.*
1682. SPIKED STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.*
1683. COMMON STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*
1684. VERNAL SQUILL, *Scilla verna.*
1685. TWO LEAVED SQUILL, *Scilla bifolia.*
1686. AUTUMNAL SQUILL, *Scilla autumnalis.*
1687. HARES-BELL SQUILL, OR WILD HYACINTH, *Scilla nutans.*
1688. LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL, *Narthecium oſſifragum.*
1689. COMMON ASPARAGUS, *Aſparagus officinalis.*
1690. LILY OF THE VALLEY, *Convallaria majalis.*
1691. NARROW-LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria verticillata.*
1692. ANGULAR SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria Polygonatum.*
1693. COMMON SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria multiflora.*
1694. SWEET FLAG, *Acorus Calamus.*
1695. GREAT SHARP SEA RUSH, *Juncus acutus.*
1696. LESSER SHARP SEA RUSH, *Juncus maritimus.*
1697. HARD RUSH, *Juncus glaucus.*
1698. LEAST RUSH, *Juncus filiformis.*
1699 THREE LEAVED RUSH, *Juncus trifidus.*
1700. MOSS RUSH, *Juncus ſquarroſus.*
1701. JOINTED RUSH, *Juncus articulatus.*
1702. LITTLE BULBOUS RUSH, *Juncus uliginoſus.*
1703. ROUND-FRUITED RUSH. *Juncus bulboſus.*
1704. TOAD RUSH, *Juncus bufonius.*
1705. TWO-FLOWERED RUSH, *Juncus biglumis.*
1706. THREE-FLOWERED RUSH, *Juncus triglumis.* Ben Lomond.
1707. CLUSTERED ALPINE RUSH, *Juncus caſtaneus.* Scottiſh mountains.
1708. HAIRY RUSH, *Juncus piloſus.*
1709. WOOD RUSH, *Juncus ſylvaticus.*
1710. HAIRY FIELD RUSH, *Juncus Campeſtris.*
1711. SPIKED RUSH, *Juncus ſpicatus.* Ben Lomond ſummit.
1712. BARBERRY, *Berberis vulgaris.*
1713. WATER PURSLANE, *Peplis Portula.*

Order Trigynia.

1714. BLOODY VEINED DOCK, *Rumex ſanguineus.*
1715. CURLED DOCK, *Rumex criſpus.*
1716. SHARP DOCK, *Rumex acutus.*
1717. BROAD LEAVED DOCK, *Rumex obtuſifolius.*

1718. FIDDLE

1718. FIDDLE DOCK, *Rumex pulcher.*
1719. GOLDEN DOCK, *Rumex maritimus.*
1720. GREAT WATER DOCK, *Rumex aquaticus.*
1721. COMMON SORREL, *Rumex Acetosa.*
1722. SHEEP'S SORREL, *Rumex Acetosella.*
1723. SCOTTISH ASPHODEL, *Tofieldia palustris.* Scottish Highlands.
1724. MARSH ARROW GRASS, *Triglochin palustre.*
1725. SEA ARROW GRASS, *Triglochin maritimum.*
1726. MEADOW SAFFRON, *Colchicum autumnale.*
1727. GREATER WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma Plantago.*
1728. STAR HEADED WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma Damasonium.*
1729. SMALL WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma ranunculoides.*

CLASS HEPTANDRIA.

1730. CHICKWEED WINTER GREEN, *Trientalis europæa.*

CLASS OCTANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1731. ROSEBAY WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium angustifolium,*
1732. GREAT HAIRY WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium hirsutum.*
1733. SQUARE STALKED WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium tetragonum.*
1734. ROUND STALKED MARSH WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium palustre.*
1735. ALPINE WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium alpinum.*
1736. YELLOW CENTAURY, *Chlora perfoliata.*
1737. BILBERRY, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*
1738. GREAT BILBERRY, *Vaccinium uliginosum.* Westmoreland.
1739. RED WHORTLE BERRY, *Vaccinium Vitis Idea.* Mountains.
1740. CRANBERRY, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus.*
1741. COMMON HEATH, *Erica vulgaris.*
1742. CROSS LEAVED HEATH, *Erica Tetralix.*
1743. FINE LEAVED HEATH, *Erica cinerea.*
1744. IRISH HEATH, *Erica Dabeoci.* Mayo, Ireland.
1745. MEZEREON SPURGE OLIVE, *Daphne Mezereum.*
1746. SPURGE LAUREL, *Daphne Laureola.*
1747. GREATER MAPLE, *Acer Pseudoplatanus.*
1748. COMMON MAPLE, *Acer campestre.*

Order Trigynia.

1749. SPOTTED PERSICARIA, *Polygonum Persicaria.*
1750. BITING PERSICARIA, *Polygonum hydropiper.*
1751. SMALL CREEPING PERSICARIA, *Polygonum minus.*
1752. GREAT BISTORT, *Polygonum Bistorta.*
1753. ALPINE

1753. ALPINE BISTORT, *Polygonum viviparum.* Scottiſh Mountains.
1754. KNOT-GRASS, *Polygonum aviculare.*
1755. BUCK-WHEAT, *Polygonum Fagopyrum.*

Order 3. Tetragynia.

1756. HERB PARIS, *Paris quadrifolia.*
1757. TUBEROUS MOSCHATELL, *Adoxa Moſchatellina.*

CLASS 9. ENNEANDRIA.

1758. FLOWERING RUSH, *Butomus Umbellatus.*

CLASS 10. DECANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1759. YELLOW BIRD'S NEST, *Monotropa Hypopitys.*
1760. MARSH ANDROMEA. *Andromeda polifolia.*
1761. STRAWBERRY TREE, *Arbutus Unedo.* Lake of Killarney.
1762. BLACK-BERRIED ALPINE ARBUTUS, *Arbutus Alpina.*
1763. ROUND LEAVED WINTER-GREEN, *Pyrola rotundifolia.*
1764. SERRATED WINTER-GREEN, *Pyrola ſecunda.*

Order Digynia.

1765. ALTERNATE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, *Chryſoſplenium alternifolium.*
1766. OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, *Chryſoſplenium oppoſitifolium.*
1767. CLUSTERED ALPINE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga nivalis.* North Wales.
1768. LONDON PRIDE, *Saxifraga umbroſa.*
1769. PURPLE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga oppoſitifolia.*
1770. YELLOW MOUNTAIN SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga aizoides.*
1771. WHITE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga granulata.*
1772. DROOPING BULBOUS SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga cernua.*
1773. ALPINE BROOK SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga rivularis.*
1774. TUFTED ALPINE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga cæſpitoſa.* On rocks above Lake Idwell, among the Snowden Mountains.
1775. RUE-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga tridactylites.*
1776. ANNUAL KNAWEL, *Scleranthus annuus.*
1777. SOAP-WORT, *Saponaria officinalis.*
1778. DEPTFORD PINK, *Dianthus armeria.*
1779. CLOVE PINK, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Order Trigynia.

1780. BERRY-BEARING CHICKWEED, *Cucubalus baccifer.* Iſle of Angleſea, rare.
1781. ENGLISH CATCHFLY, *Silene anglica.*

1782.

1782. VARIEGATED CATCHFLY, *Silene quinquevulnera.*
1783. BLADDER CHAMPION, *Silene inflata.*
1784. CORN CATCHFLY, *Silene conica.*
1785. MOSS CHAMPION, *Silene acaulis.*
1786. GREATER STICKWORT, *Stellaria holostea.*
1787. LESSER STICKWORT, *Stellaria graminea.*
1788. GLACOUS MARSH STICKWORT, *Stellaria glauca.*
1789. ALPINE STICKWORT, *Stellaria cerastoides.* Ben Nevis.
1790. SEA CHICKWEED, *Arenaria peploides.*
1791. PLANTAIN-LEAVED CHICKWEED, *Arenaria trinervis.*
1792. THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT, *Arenaria serpyllifolia.*
1793. PURPLE SANDWORT, *Arenaria rubra.*
1794. FINE LEAVED SANDWORT, *Arenaria tenuifolia.*
1795. VERNAL SANDWORT, *Arenaria verna.* Scotland.
1796. DWARF CHERLERIA, *Cherleria sedoides.*

Order Pentagynia.

1797. COMMON NAVEL WORT, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*
1798. BITING STONE CROP, *Sedum acre.*
1799. WHITE STONE CROP, *Sedum album.*
1800. COMMON WOOD-SOUREL, *Sedum Acetosella.*
1801. YELLOW PROCUMBENT WOOD SORREL, *Oxalis corniculata.*
1802. CORN COCKLE, *Agrostemma Githago.*
1803. RAGGED ROBBIN, *Lychnis Flos-Cuculi.*
1804. RED CHAMPION, *Lychnis dioica.*
1805. BROAD LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium vulgatum.*
1806. NARROW LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium viscosum.*
1807. LITTLE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium semidecandrum.*
1808. TETRANDROUS MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium tetrandrum.* Inch Keith, in the Firth of Forth.
1809. FIELD CHICKWEED, *Cerastium arvense.*
1810. ALPINE CHICKWEED, *Cerastium alpinum.*
1811. WATER CHICKWEED, *Cerastium aquaticum.*
1812. CORN SPURREY, *Spergula arvensis.*
1813. KNOTTED SPURREY, *Spergula nodosa.*
1814. SMOOTH AWL-SHAPED SPURREY, *Spergula subulata.*

CLASS 11. DODECANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1815. ASARABACCA, *Asarum europæum.*
1816. PURPLE LOOSE STRIFE, *Lathyrum Salicaria.*

1817. HYSSOP

1817. HYSSOP LEAVED LOOSESTRIFE, *Lathyrum hyſſopifolium.*

Order Digynia.

1818. COMMON AGRIMONY, *Eupatoria Agrimonia.*

Order Trigynia.

1819. DYER'S WEED, OR WELD, *Reſeda luteola.*
1820. WILD MIGONETTE, *Reſeda lutea.*
1821. PURPLE SPURGE, *Euphorbia Peplis.* Penſance.
1822. PETTY SPURGE, *Euphorbia Peplus.*
1823. DWARF SPURGE, *Euphorbia exigua.*
1824. PORTLAND SPURGE, *Euphorbia Portlandica.*
1825. WARTY SPURGE, *Euphorbia platyphylla.*
1826. IRISH SPURGE, *Euphorbia hyberna.*
1827. WOOD SPURGE, *Euphorbia amygdaloides.*

Order Dodecagynia.

1828. COMMON HOUSELEEK, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

CLASS 12. ICOSANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1829. BIRD CHERRY, *Prunus Padus.*
1830. CHERRY TREE, *Prunus Ceraſus.*
1831. PLUM TREE, *Prunus domeſtica.*
1832. BULLACE TREE, *Prunus inſititia.*
1833. BLACK THORN, *Prunus ſpinoſa.*

Order Pentagynia.

1834. HAWTHORN, *Meſpilus Oxyacantha.*
1835. COMMON MEDLAR, *Meſpilus germanica.*
1836. IRON PEAR TREE, *Pyrus Communis.*
1837. CRAB TREE, *Pyrus Malus.*
1838. WILD SERVICE PEAR TREE, *Pyrus torminalis.*
1839. TRUE SERVICE TREE, *Pyrus domeſtica.*
1840. MOUNTAIN ASH, *Pyrus aucuparia.*
1841. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA, *Spiræa ſalicifolia.*
1842. COMMON DROP-WORT, *Spiræa Filipendula.*
1843. MEADOW-SWEET, *Spiræa Ulmaria.*
1844. BURNET ROSE, *Roſa ſpinoſiſſima.*
1845. WHITE DOG-ROSE, *Roſa arvenſis.*
1846. SWEET BRIAR, *Roſa rubiginoſa.*
1847. COMMON DOG-ROSE, *Roſa canina.*
1848. RASP-BERRY, *Rubus idæus.*
1849. DEWBERRY, *Rubus cæſius.*
1850. HAZLE-LEAVED BRAMBLE, *Rubus corylifolius.*

1851. COMMON

1851. COMMON BRAMBLE, *Rubus fruticosus.*
1852. STONE BRAMBLE, *Rubus saxatilis.*
1853. MOUNTAIN BRAMBLE, OR CLOUD-BERRY, *Rubus Chamæmorus.* Welsh mountains.
1854. WOOD STRAWBERRY, *Fragaria vesca.*
1855. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla fruticosa.*
1856. SILVER WEED, *Potentilla anserina.*
1857. STRAWBERRY-FLOWERED CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla rupestre.*
1858. HOARY CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla argentea.*
1859. GOLDEN CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla aurea.* Ben Lawres.
1860. SPRING CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla verna.* Yorkshire.
1861. COMMON CREEPING CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla reptans.*
1862. COMMON TORMENTIL, *Tormentilla officinalis.*
1863. COMMON AVENS, *Geum urbanum.*
1864. WATER AVENS, *Geum rivale.*
1865. MOUNTAIN AVENS, *Dryas octopetala.*
1866. MARSH CINQUEFOIL, *Comarum palustre.*

CLASS 13. POLIANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1867. HERB CHRISTOPHER, *Actæa spicata.*
1869. CELANDINE, *Chelidonium majus.*
1870. YELLOW HORNED-POPPY, *Chelidonium luteum.*
1871. LONG ROUGH-HEADED POPPY, *Papaver Argemone.*
1872. COMMON RED POPPY, *Papaver Rhæas.*
1873. WHITE POPPY, *Papaver somniferum.*
1874. YELLOW WATER LILY, *Nymphæa lutea.*
1875. WHITE WATER LILY, *Nymphæa alba.*
1876. LIME TREE, *Tilia europæa.*
1877. COMMON DWARF CISTUS, *Cistus Helianthemum.*

Order Trigynia.

1878. FIELD LARKSPUR, *Delphinium Consolida.*

Order Pentagynia.

1879. COMMON COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Order Hexagynia.

1880. WATER ALOE, *Stratiotes aloides.*

Order Polyandria.

1881. PASQUE FLOWER, *Anemone Pulsatilla.*
1882. WOOD ANEMONE, *Anemone nemorasa.*
1883. YELLOW WOOD ANEMONE, *Anemone ranunculoides.*

 1884. ALPINE

1884. ALPINE MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum alpinum.*
1885. LESSER MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum minus.*
1886. GREATER MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum majus.*
1887. LESSER SPEAR-WORT, *Ranunculus Flammula.*
1888. GREAT SPEAR-WORT, *Ranunculus Lingua.*
1889. WOOD CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus auricomus.*
1890. BULBOUS CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus bulbosus.*
1891. PALE HAIRY CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus hirsutus.*
1892. CREEPING CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus repens.*
1893. UPRIGHT MEADOW CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus acris.*
1894. LITTLE UPRIGHT CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus parvus.*
1895. CORN CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus arvensis.*
1896. SMALL FLOWERED CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus parviflorus.*
1897. IVY CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus hederaceus.*
1898. WATER CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus aquatilis.*
1899. GLOBE FLOWER, *Trollius europæus.*
1900. GREEN HELLEBORE, *Helleborus viridis.*
1901. STINKING HELLEBORE, *Helleborus fœtidus.*
1902. MARSH MARIGOLD, *Caltha palustris.*

CLASS 14. DIDYNAMIA.

1903. COMMON BUGLE, *Ajuga reptans.*
1904. ALPINE BUGLE, *Ajuga alpina.*
1905. GROUND PINE, *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*
1906. WOOD GERMANDER, *Teucrium Scorodonia.*
1907. WATER GERMANDER, *Teucrium Scordium.*
1908. WALL GERMANDER, *Teucrium Chamædrys.*
1909. NEP, OR CAT-MINT, *Nepeta cataria.*
1910. COMMON VERVAIN, *Verbena officinalis.*
1911. HORSE MINT, *Mentha sylvestris.*
1912. PEPPER MINT, *Mentha piperita.*
1913. HAIRY MINT, *Mentha hirsuta,*
var aquatica
var villosa.
1914. CORN MINT, *Mentha arvensis.*
1915. PENNY ROYAL, *Mentha Pulegium.*
1916. GROUND IVY. *Glechoma hederacea.*
1917. WHITE ARCHANGEL, *Lamium album.*
1918. RED ARCHANGEL, *Lamium purpureum.*
1919. HENBIT ARCHANGEL, *Lamium Amplexicaule.*
1920. RED HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis Ladanum.*
1921. DOWNY HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis villosa.*
1922. COMMON HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*
1923. YELLOW DEAD NETTLE, *Galeobdolon luteum.*
1924. WOOD

1924. WOOD BETONY, *Betonica officinalis.*
1925. HEDGE WOUNDWORT, *Stachys ſylvatica.*
1926. MARSH WOUNDWORT, *Stachys paluſtris.*
1927. CORN WOUNDWORT, *Stachys arvenſis.*
1928. BLACK OR STINKING HOREHOUND, *Ballota nigra.*
1929. WHITE HOREHOUND, *Marrubium vulgare.*
1930. MOTHERWORT, *Leonurus Cardica.*
1931. WILD BASIL, *Clinopodium vulgare.*
1932. COMMON MARJORAM, *Origanum vulgare.*
1933. WILD THYME, *Thymus Serpyllum.*
1934. BASIL THYME, *Thymus Acinos.*
1935. COMMON CALAMINT, *Thymus Calamintha.*
1936. LESSER CALAMINT, *Thymus Nepeta.*
1937. REDDISH BASTARD BALM, *Melittis Melissophyllum.*
1938. PURPLE AND WHITE BASTARD BALM, *Melittis grandiflora.*
1939. COMMON SKULL-CAP, *Scutellaria galericulata.*
1940. LESSER SKULL-CAP, *Scutellaria minor.*
1941. SELF-HEAL, *Prunella vulgaris.*

Order Angioſpermia.

1942. ALPIN BARTSIA, *Bartſia alpina.* Alpine waters, in the Rocks of Malghyrdy, Scottiſh Highlands.
1943. YELLOW VISCID BARTSIA, *Bartſia viſcoſa.* Argyleſhire.
1944. YELLOW RATTLE, *Rhinanthes Criſta-galli.*
1945. EYE-BRIGHT, *Euphaſia officinalis.*
1946. CRESTED COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum criſtatum.*
1947. PURPLE COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum arvenſe.*
1948. COMMON YELLOW COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum pretenſe.*
1949. GREATER TOOTHWORT, *Lathrea Squamaria.*
1950. MARSH LOUSEWORT, *Pedicularis paluſtris.*
1951. PASTURE LOUSEWORT, *Pedicularis ſylvatica.*
1952. IVY-LEAVED SNAPDRAGON, *Anterrhinum Cymbalaria.*
1953. SHARP-POINTED FLUELLIN, *Anterrhinum Elantine.*
1954. COMMON YELLOW TOAD-FLAX, *Anterrhinum linaria.*
1955. YELLOW TOAD-FLAX, *Anterrhinum peloria, var linaria.*
1956. GREAT SNAPDRAGON, *Anterrhinum majus.*
1957. LESSER SNAPDRAGON, *Anterrhinum Orontium.*
1958. KNOTTY-ROOTED FIGWORT, *Scrophularia nodoſa.*
1959. WATER FIGWORT, *Scrophularia aquatica.* Rare, Scotland.
1960. BALM-LEAVED FIG-WORT, *Scrophularia Scorodonia.*
1961. YELLOW FIGWORT, *Scrophularia vernalis.*
1962. PURPLE FOX GLOVE, *Digitalis purpurea.*
1963. CORNISH MONEYWORT, *Sibthorpia europea.*
1964. MUDWORT, *Limoſella aquatica.*
1965. GREATER BROOM-RAPE, *Orobanche major.*

CLASS

CLASS 15. TETRADYNAMIA.

1966. ANNUAL CRESS-ROCKET, *Vella annua.*
1967. AWL-WORT, *Subularia aquatica.*
1968. COMMON WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba verna.*
1969. SIMPLE-HAIRED WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba hirta.*
1970. YELLOW ALPINE WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba aizoides.* Lately diſcovered, and gathered in a wild ſtate on the ruins of Pennarth Caſtle, Glamorganſhire. Vide Donovan's Tour of South Wales.
1971. SPEEDWELL-LEAVED WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba muralis.*
1972. GOLD OF PLEASURE, *Alyſſum ſativum.*
1973. BROAD-LEAVED PEPPER-WORT, *Lepidum latifolium.*
1974. COMMON MITHRIDATE MUSTARD, *Thlaſpi campeſtre.*
1975. PERFOLIATE SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaſpi perfoliatum.*
1976. ALPINE SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaſpi alpeſtre.*
1977. COMMON SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaſpi Burſa-Paſtoris.*
1978. COMMON SCURVY-GRASS, *Cochlearia officinalis.*
1979. ENGLISH SCURVY-GRASS, *Cochlearia anglica.*
1980. LESSER WART-CRESS, *Coronopus didyma.*
1981. BITTER CANDY-TUFT, *Iberis amara.*
1982. NAKED STALKED CANDY-TUFT, *Iberis nudicaulis.*
1983. WOAD, *Iſatis tinctoria.*
1984. SEA ROCKET, *Bunias Cakile.*
1985. SEA KALE, *Crambe maritima.*

Order 2. Siliquoſa.

1986. HAIRY LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine hirſuta.*
1987. MEADOW LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine pratenſis.*
1988. BITTER LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine amara.*
1989. SAND ROCKET, *Siſymbrium murale.*
1990. WATER CRESS, *Siſymbrium Naſturtium.*
1991. CREEPING WATER ROCKET, *Siſymbrium ſylveſtre.*
1992. ANNUAL WATER ROCKET, *Siſymbrium terreſtre.*
1993. GREAT WATER ROCKET, or RADISH, *Siſymbrium amphibium.*
1994. WALL ROCKET, *Siſymbrium tenuifolium.*
1995. DWARF SEA ROCKET, *Siſymbrium monenſe.*
1996. FLIX-WEED, *Siſymbrium Sophia.*
1997. LONDON ROCKET, *Siſymbrium Irio.*
1998. COMMON HEDGE MUSTARD, *Eryſimum officinale.*
1999. YELLOW ROCKET, *Eryſimum Barbarea.*
2000. GARLICK HEDGE MUSTARD, *Eryſimum alliaria.*
2001. WILD WALL FLOWER, *Cheiranthus fruticuloſus.*
2002. SEA STOCK, *Cheiranthus ſinuatus.*
2003. SCENTLESS DAME'S VIOLET, *Heſperis inodora.*
2004. COMMON WALL CRESS, *Arabis thaliana.*

2005.

2005. BRISTOL ROCK CRESS, *Arabis ſtricta.*
2006. ALPINE ROCK CRESS, *Arabis hiſpida.*
2007. HAIRY TOWER MUSTARD, *Turritis hirſuta.*
2008. RAPE, or COLESEED, *Braſſica Napus.*
2009. TURNEP, *Braſſica Rapa.*
2010. SEA CABBAGE, *Braſſica oleracea.*
2011. CHARLOCK, *Sinapis arvenſis.*
2012. WHITE MUSTARD, *Sinapis alba.*
2013. COMMON MUSTARD, *Sinapis nigra.*
2014. WILD RADISH, *Raphanus Raphaniſtrum.*

CLASS 16. MONADELPHIA.

Order Pentandria.

2015. HEMLOCK STORK'S-BILL, *Erodium cicutarium.*
2016. SEA STORK'S-BILL, *Erodium maritimum.*

Order Decandria.

2018. KNOTTY CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium nodoſum.*
2019. WOOD CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium ſylvaticum.*
2020. CROW-FOOT-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium pratenſe.*
2021. STINKING CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium robertianum.*
2022. SHINING CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium lucidum.*
2023. SMALL FLOWERED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium puſillum.*
2024. ROUND LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium rotundifolium.*
2025. LONG STALKED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium ſanguineum.*

Order Polyandria.

2026. MARSH MALLOW, *Althæa officinalis.*
2027. COMMON MALLOW, *Malva ſylveſtris.*
2028. DWARF MALLOW, *Malva rotundifolia.*
2029. MUSK MALLOW, *Malva moſchata.*

CLASS 17. DIADELPHIA.

Order Hexandria.

2030. SOLID BULBOUS FUMITORY, *Fumaria ſolida.*
2031. YELLOW FUMITORY, *Fumaria lutea.*
2032. COMMON FUMITORY, *Fumaria officinalis.*
2033. RAMPING FUMITORY, *Fumaria capreolata.*
2034. WHITE CLIMBING FUMITORY, *Fumaria claviculata.*

Order Octandria.

2035. MILK WORT, *Polygala vulgaris.*

Order

Order Decandria.

2036. COMMON BROOM, *Spartium ſcoparium.*
2037. DYER'S GREEN-WEED, *Geniſta tinctoria.*
2038. HAIRY GREEN-WEED, *Geniſta piloſa.* Cader Idris.
2039. NEEDLE GREEN-WEED, *Geniſta anglica.*
2040. COMMON FURZE, or GORSE, *Ulex europæus.*
2041. DWARF FURZE, *Ulex nanus.*
2042. REST-HARROW, *Ononis arvenſis.*
2043. KIDNEY VETCH, or LADIES FINGER, *Anthyllis vulneraria.*
2044. COMMON OROBUS, or HEATH PEA, *Orobus tuberoſus.*
2045. WOOD OROBUS, or BITTER VETCH, *Orobus ſylvaticus.*
2046. YELLOW LATHYRUS, or VETCHLING, *Lathyrus aphaca.*
2047. MEADOW VETCHLING, *Lathyrus pratenſis.*
2048. EVERLASTING PEA, *Lathyrus ſylveſtris.*
2049. MARSH EVERLASTING PEA, *Lathyrus paluſtris.*
2050. WOOD VETCH, *Vicia ſylvatica.*
2051. TUFTED VETCH, *Vicia cracca.*
2052. COMMON VETCH, *Vicia ſativa.*
2053. SMOOTH TARE, *Ervum tetraſpermum.*
2054. HAIRY TARE, *Ervum hirſutum.*
2055. COMMON BIRD'S FOOT, *Ornithopus perpuſillus.*
2056. TUFTED HORSE-SHOE VETCH, *Hippocrepis comoſa.*
2057. SAINT-FOIN, *Hedyſarum Onobrychis.*
2058. SWEET MILK VETCH, *Aſtragalus glycyphyllos.*
2059. PURPLE MOUNTAIN MILK VETCH, *Aſtragalus hypoglottis.*
2060. HAIRY MOUNTAIN MILK VETCH, *Aſtragalus aralenſis.*
2061. MAMMON MELILOT, *Trifolium officinale.*
2062. BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL, *Trifolium ornithopodioides.*
2063. WHITE TREFOIL, *Trifolium repens.*
2064. SUBTERRANEOUS TREFOIL, *Trifolium ſubterraneum.*
2065. SULPHUR-COLOURED TREFOIL, *Trifolium ochroleucum.*
2066. COMMON PURPLE TREFOIL, *Trifolium pratenſe.*
2067. ZIGZAG TREFOIL, *Trifolium medium.*
2068. TEASEL-HEADED TREFOIL, *Trifolium maritimum.*
2069. HARE'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Trifolium arvenſe.*
2070. STRAWBERRY-HEADED TREFOIL, *Trifolium fragiferum.*
2071. HOP TREFOIL, *Trifolium procumbens.*
2072. COMMON BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Lotus corniculatus.*
2073. SLENDER BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Lotus diffuſus.*
2074. PURPLE MEDICK, *Medicago ſativa.*
2075. BLACK MEDICK, *Medicago lupulina.*
2076. HEART MEDICK, *Medicago polymorpha.*
2077. TUTSAN, *Hypericum androſæmum.*
2078. SQUARE ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum quadrangulum.*
2079. TRAILING ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum humifuſum.*
2080. HAIRY ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum hirſutum.*
2081. SMALL UPRIGHT ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum pulchrum.*
2082. MARSH ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum elodes.*

CLASS

CLASS 19. SYNGENESIA.

2083. YELLOW GOAT'S BEARD, *Tragopogon pratenſis.*
2084. BRISTLY OX-TONGUE, *Picris echioides.*
2085. HAWK-WEED OX-TONGUE, *Picris hieracioides.*
2086. TALL MARSH SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus paluſtris.*
2087. CORN SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus arvenſis.*
2088. COMMON SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus oleraceus.*
2089. PRICKLY LETTUCE, *Lactuca ſcariola.*
2090. LEAST LETTUCE, *Lactuca ſaligna*, rare.
2091. IVY-LEAVED LETTUCE, *Prenanthes muralis.*
2092. COMMON DANDELION, *Leontodon Taraxacum.*
2093. MARSH DANDELION, *Leontodon paluſtre.*
2094. ROUGH HEDYPNOIS, *Hedypnois hiſpida.*
2093. ALPINE HEDYPNOIS, *Hedypnois Taraxici.*
2094. ALPINE SINGLE-FLOWERED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium alpinum*, Lanberris.
2095. MOUSE-EAR HAWK, *Hieracium Piloſella.*
2096. WALL HAWKWEED, *Hieracium murorum.*
2097. SOFT-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium molle.* Woods, Scotland.
2098. SHAGGY ALPINE HAWKWEED, *Hieracium villoſum.*
2099. SHRUBBY BROAD-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium ſubaudum.*
2100. GLAUCOUS-LAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium prenanthoides.*
2101. NARROW-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium umbellatum.*
2102. SMOOTH HAWK'S-BEARD, *Crepis tectorum.*
2103. SWINE'S SUCCORY, *Hyoſeris minima.*
2104. SPOTTED CAT'S-EAR, *Hypochæris maculata.*
3105. NIPPLE-WORT, *Lapſana communis.*
2106. WILD SUCCORY, *Cichorium Intybus.*
2107. BURDOCK, *Arctium Lappa.*
2108. COMMON SAW-WORT, *Serratula tinctoria.*
2109. SPEAR THISTLE, *Carduus lanceolatus.*
2110. MUSK THISTLE, *Carduus nutans.*
2111. CURLED THISTLE, *Carduus acanthoides.*
2112. SLENDER-FLOWERED THISTLE, *Carduus tenuiflorus.*
2113. MARSH THISTLE, *Carduus paluſtris.*
2114. CREEPING THISTLE, *Carduus arvenſis.*
2115. MILK THISTLE. *Carduus marianus.*
2116. WOOLLY-HEADED THISTLE, *Carduus eriophorus.*
2117. COTTON THISTLE, *Onopordum acanthium.*
2118. COMMON CARLINE, *Carlina vulgaris.*
2119. NODDING BUR MARIGOLD, *Bidens cernua.*
2120. HEMP AGRIMONY, *Eupatorium cannabinum.*
2121. SEA COTTON WEED, *Santolina maritima.*

Order Polygamia ſuperflua.

2122. COMMON TANSY, *Tanacetum vulgare.*
2123. WILD SOUTHERNWOOD, *Artemiſia campeſtris.*
2124. SEA WORMWOOD, *Artemiſia maritima.*
2125. MUGWORT, *Artemiſia vulgaris.*
2126. JERSEY CUD-WEED, *Gnaphalium luteo-album.*
2127. AMERICAN CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium margaretaceum.*—Banks of the Rymny river, South Wales, the boundary between the two Counties Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire.
2128. MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium dioicum.*
2129. HIGHLAND CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium ſylvaticum.*
2130. UPRIGHT WOOD CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium rectum.*
2131. DWARF CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium ſupinum.*
2132. MARSH CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium uliginoſum.*
2133. NARROW LEAVED CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium gallicum.*
2134. LEAST CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium minimum.*
2135. COMMON CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium germanicum.*
2136. PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD, *Conyza ſquarroſa.*
2137. CANADA FLEABANE, *Erigeron canadenſe.*
2138. BLUE FLEABANE, *Erigeron acre.*
2139. ALPINE FLEABANE, *Erigeron alpinum.*
2140. COLT'S FOOT, *Tuſſilago Farfara.*
2141. COMMON BUTTER BUR, *Tuſſilago Petaſites.*
2142. COMMON GROUNDSEL, *Senecio vulgaris.*
2143. STINKING GROUNDSEL, *Senecio viſcoſus.*
2144. MOUNTAIN GROUNDSEL, *Senecio ſylvaticus.*
2145. INELEGANT RAGWORT, *Senecio ſqualidus.*
2146. HOARY RAGWORT, *Sonecio tenuifolius.*
2147. COMMON RAGWORT, *Senecio Jacobæa.*
2148. MARSH RAGWORT, *Senecio aquaticus.*
2149. MARSH GROUNDSEL, *Senecio aludoſus.*
2150. BROAD LEAVED GROUNDSEL, *Senecio ſaracenicus.*
2151. SEA STAR-WORT, *After Tripolium.*
152. COMMON GOLDEN ROD, *Solidago virgaurea*—*var Cambrica.*
2153. ELECAMPANE, *Inula Helenium.*
2154. COMMON FLEABANE, *Inula dyſenterica.*
2155. SMALL FLEABANE, *Inula pulicaria.*
2156. SAMPHIRE-LEAVED FLEABANE, *Inula crithmoides.*
2157. JAGGED FLEABANE, *Cineraria paluſtris.*
158. GREAT LEOPARD'S BANE, *Doronicum Pardalianches.*
2159. COMMON DAISY, *Bellis perennis.*
2160. YELLOW OX-EYE, *Chryſanthemum ſegetum.*
2161. COMMON FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*
2162. CORN FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum inodorum.*
2163. SEA FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum maritimum.*
2164. WILD CHAMOMILE, *Matricaria Chamomilla.*
2165. SEA CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis maritima.*
2166. COMMON

2166. COMMON CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis nobilis.*
2167. WHITE OX-EYE, *Anthemis arvenſis.*
2168. STINKING CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis cotula.*
2169. OX-EYE CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis tinctoria.*
2170. GOOSE TONGUE, *Achillea Ptarmica.*
2171. COMMON YARROW, *Achillea Millefolium.*
2172. LESSER KNAP-WEED, *Centaurea nigra.*
2173. CORN BLUE-BOTTLE, *Centaurea Cyanus.*
2174. GREATER KNAP-WEED, *Centaurea Scabioſa.*
2175. JERSEY STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea Iſnardi.*
2176. COMMON STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea Calcitrapa.*
2177. ST. BARNABY'S STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea ſolſtitialis.*

CLASS 20. GYNANDRIA.

Order Diandria.

2178. BUTTERFLY ORCHIS, *Orchis bifolia.*
2179. PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS, *Orchis pyramidalis.*
2180. MEADOW ORCHIS, *Orchis morio.*
2181. EARLY PURPLE ORCHIS, *Orchis maſcula.*
2182. DWARF ORCHIS, *Orchis uſtulata.*
2183. MARSH ORCHIS, *Orchis latifolia.*
2184. SPOTTED PALMATE ORCHIS, *Orchis maculata.*
2185. AROMATIC ORCHIS, *Orchis conopſea.*
2186. FROG SATYRION, *Satyrium viride.*
2187. WHITE SATYRION, *Satyrium albidum.*
2188. CREEPING SATYRION, *Satyrium repens.*
2189. BIRD'S NEST OPHRYS, *Ophrys Nidus avis.*
2190. COMMON TWAYBLADE, *Ophrys ovata.*
2191. LEAST TWAYBLADE, *Ophrys cordata.*
2192. SPIRAL ORPHRYS, *Ophrys ſpiralis.*
2193. DWARF ORPHRYS, *Ophrys Loeſelii.*
2194. MUSK ORPHRYS, *Ophrys monorchis.*
2195. GREEN MAN OPHRYS, *Ophrys anthropophora.*
2196. FLY OPHRYS, *Ophrys muſcifera.*
2197. MARSH TENDER-TWAY-BLADE, *Malaxis paludoſa.*
2198. BROAD LEAVED HELLEBORINE, *Serapias latifolia.*
2199. MARSH HELLEBORINE, *Serapias paluſtris.*
2200. WHITE HELLEBORINE, *Serapias grandiflora.*

Order Hexandria.

2201. COMMON BIRTHWORT, *Ariſtolochia Clematitis.*

CLASS 21. MONOECIA.

Order Monandria.

2202. HORNED PONDWEED, *Zannichellia paluſtris.*

Order Diandria.

2203. IVY-LEAVED DUCK-WEED, *Lemna triſulca.*
2204. LESSER DUCK-WEED, *Lemna minor.*

Order Triandria.

2205. GREAT CAT'S-TAIL, OR REED-MACE, *Typha latifolia.*
2206. BRANCHED BUR-REED, *Sparganium ramoſum.*
2207. UNBRANCHED UPRIGHT BUR-REED, *Sparganium ſimplex.*
2208. COMMON SEPARATE-HEADED CAREX, *Carex dioica.*
2209. FEW-FLOWERED CAREX, *Carex pauciflora.*
2198. SEA CAREX, *Carex arenaria.*
2199. SOFT-BROWN CAREX, *Carex intermedia.*
2200. LOOSE PENDULOUS CAREX, *Carex ſtrigoſa.*
2201. PENDULOUS WOOD CAREX, *Carex ſylvatica.*
2202. CAPILLARY CAREX, *Carex capillaris.* Ben-teſkerney mountain, Scotland.
2203. BASTARD-CYPERUS CAREX, *Carex Pſeudocyperus.*
2204. GREEN AND GOLD CAREX, *Carex limoſa.*
2205. BLACK CAREX, *Carex atrata.* Cambrian mountains.
2206. RUSSET CAREX, *Carex pulla.*
2207. PALE CAREX, *Carex palleſcens.*
2208. YELLOW CAREX, *Carex flava.*
2209. ROUND-HEADED CAREX, *Carex pilulifera.*
2210. DOWNY FRUITED CAREX, *tomentoſa.*
2211. SHORT-SPIKED BLADDER CAREX, *Carex veſicaria.*
2212. HAIRY CAREX, *Carex hirta.*

Order Tetrandria.

2213. PLANTAIN SHORE-WEED, *Littorella lacuſtris.*
2214. COMMON BIRCH, *Betula alba.*
2215. DWARF BIRCH, *Betula nana.*
2216. COMMON ALDER, *Betula Alnus.*
2217. BOX-TREE, *Buxus ſempervirens.*
2218. ROMAN NETTLE, *Urtica pilulifera.*
2219. SMALL NETTLE, *Urtica urens.*
2220. GREAT NETTLE, *Urtica dioica.*
2221. SMALL BURDOCK, *Xanthium ſtrumarium.*
2222. WILD AMARANTH, *Amaranthus Blitum.*
2223. RED-BERRIED BRYONY, *Bryonia dioica.*

Order

Order Polyandria.

2224. COMMON HORNWORT, *Ceratophyllum demersum.*
2225. SPIKED WATER-MILLFOIL, *Myriophyllum spicatum.*
2226. COMMON ARROWHEAD, *Sagittaria sagittifolia.*
2227. CUCKOW-PINT, *Arum maculatum.*
2228. COMMON BURNET, *Poterium Sanguisorba.*
2229. COMMON OAK, *Quercus Robur.*
2230. CHESNUT TREE, *Fagus Castanea.*
2231. BEECH TREE, *Fagus sylvatica.*
2232. HORN-BEAM, *Carpinus Betulus.*
2233. HAZEL-NUT TREE, *Corylus Avellana.*

Order Monadelphia.

2234. SCOTCH FIR, *Pinus sylvestris.*

CLASS 22. DIOECIA.

2235. SWEET WILLOW, *Salix pentandria.*
2236. LITTLE TREE WILLOW, *Salix Arbuscula.*
2237. YELLOW WILLOW, *Salix vitellina.*
2238. WRINKLED WILLOW, *Salix reticulata.*
2239. SILKY SAND WILLOW, *Salix argentea.*
2240. CREEPING DWARF WILLOW, *Salix repens.*
2241. ROSEMARY LEAVED WILLOW, *Salix rosmarinifolia.*
2242. ROUND EARED WILLOW, *Salix aurita.*
2243. COMMON WILLOW, *Salix aquatica.*
2244. GREAT ROUND LEAVED SALLOW, *Salix caprea.*
2245. COMMON WHITE WILLOW, *Salix alba.*

Order Triandria.

2246. BLACK CROW, *Empetrum nigrum.*
2247. BUTCHER'S BROOM, *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Order Pentandria.

2248. HOP, *Humulus Lupulus.*

Order Hexandria.

2249. BALCK BRIONY, *Tamus Communis.*

Order Octandria.

2250. GREAT WHITE POPLAR, *Populus alba.*
2251. COMMON WHITE POPLAR, *Populus canescens.*

2252. ROSE ROOT, *Rhodiola roſea.*

Order Enneandria.

2253. PERENNIAL MERCURY, *Mercurialis perennis.*
2254. ANNUAL MERCURY, *Mecurialis annua.*
2255. COMMON FROGBIT, *Hydrocharis Morſus ranæ.*

Order Monadelphia.

2256. COMMON JUNIPER, *Juniperus Communis.*
2257. COMMON YEW TREE, *Taxus baccata.*

CLASS 23. POLYGAMIA.

Order Monecia.

2258. SHRUBBY ORACHE, *Atriplex portulacoides.*
2259. FROSTED SEA ORACHE, *Atriplex lacinata.*
2260. SPREADING HALBERD-LEAVED ORACHE, *Atriplex patula.*
2261. GRASS-LEAVED SEA ORACHE, *Atriplex littoralis.*

CLASS 24. CRYPTOGAMIA.

The perfect plants are inſerted in detail, but conſiſtently with the preſcribed limits of our preſent catalogue, we muſt forbear entering at any conſiderale length upon the extenſive claſs of Cryptogamia, which, collectively, amount to a number little inferior to the preceding altogether. The collection of Cryptogamious plants will be found on examination to abound in alpine ſpecies, and in thoſe peculiar to maritime ſituations. The *Felices*, *Muſci*, and *Hepaticæ*, are very numerous; the *algæ* of great extent, and the *Fungi* copious and intereſting.—The ſeries of the *Ulva*, *Fuci*, and *Conferva*, may be truly regarded as a moſt valuable acquiſition, thoſe compriſing an original collection formed by the late Rev. Mr. J. Lightfoot, author of the Flora Scotica, and containing, beſides the whole of the individual ſpecimens, deſcribed and figured in that work, a conſiderable number of new articles, intended for an improved edition of that publication, and enriched with manuſcript notes, in the hand-writing of the author; together with a number of microſcopical drawings of the parts of fructification, taken while the plants were recent. The authority of this celebrated naturaliſt ſtands ſo high in the eſtimation of the ſcientific world, that the importance of ſuch a collection will be duly appreciated by every liberal botaniſt. The ſpecimens are very numerous, in the fineſt ſtate of preſervation and beauty, and are arranged in about ſeventy glazed frames. The aſſortment of Lichens is alſo very numerous, and remarkable for the elegance of the ſpecimens.

The

The ſet of Britiſh woods cut into tablets, in order to diſplay the grain and texture of the various ſpecies, are intereſting, both as a ſequel to the recent plants, and as objects for compariſon with the more numerous remains of foſſil woods arranged in the next department.

ANTEDILUVIAN PLANTS.

The ninth botanical ſeries conſiſts of the PHYTOLITHII, or relics and impreſſions of mineraliſed plants, the organic evidences of a vegetable creation, unknown to us, except from theſe remains.—Of this extenſive collection it will be ſufficient for us to obſerve, that every article of any importance in this claſs, formerly preſerved in the Leverian Muſeum, is concentrated in this ſeries; to theſe have been added, Sir Aſhton Lever's Private, or Duplicate Collection: Da Coſta's Collection; and that of the late Mr. Ingham Forſter, with about 1000 other ſpecimens, not included in any other Muſeum before.—Theſe are diſplayed, in eight large caſes, in the following order:

MINERALISED WOODS VARIOUS,—as wood preſerving its ligneous ſtructure and aſpect, in limeſtone, or marble, and other calcareous matter. (Among theſe is included a curious example of *wood in chalk.*)—Woods in argil.—Wood jaſperified, or otherwiſe impregnated with ſiliceous matter, various;—two of *wood imbedded in flint.*—WOOD IN METALS, as *copper* and *lead.*—BITUMINOUS WOODS, a numerous ſuite, illuſtrating the various tranſitions of wood into coal and jet; a ſeries calculated to diſpel many erroneous opinions at preſent entertained, reſpecting the origin of thoſe two ſubſtances. The laſt article in this order is a very capital example of Engliſh jet.

Thoſe are ſucceeded by the foſſil, or mineralized woods, retaining the exterior barks, and alſo the impreſſions of the barks, of vegetables; in coal, in argillaceous iron, ſand, ſtone, &c. forming altogether the moſt ſplendid aſſemblage of foſſils imaginable. Theſe are divided into ſections, according to the following order.—Stems of plants;—branches of plants;—branches united to their ſtems or trunks;—roots of plants;—ſtems connected with their roots;—detached leaves;—leaves in cluſters;—Fruits, capſules, or ſeed veſſels, and ſeeds;—Perfect plants.—The whole of the above mentioned claſs are highly curious, the laſt mentioned ſeries eſpecially, thoſe comprehending the *complete impreſſions of vegetables*, in which the true form of the plant is recognizable, ſo far as reſpects the natural diſpoſition of their ſtems, branches, leaves, and in ſome inſtances even of the fruit.—Nothing, it is preſumed, can excel the beauty of many articles in this claſs, nor afford a more correct and ſublime idea of the VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD!

MINERALOGY.

The iſlands of Great Britain abound with an amazing variety of mineral products, many of which are not leſs diſtinguiſhed from their extreme beauty and ſplendour of appearance than their utility in the more impor-

tant

tant concerns of life; a fact demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner by the costly and extensive assemblage of British minerals displayed in this Museum.—The articles noticed in the present catalogue, are to be regarded only as leading objects in the respective classes, the entire collection of British minerals, consisting of many thousand specimens, and which, however interesting, are too numerous for insertion. It may be proper to add, that the whole of those specimens are in the finest state of preservation; having been selected in every instance from among the choicest productions of their respective kinds hitherto discovered; and that, generally speaking as an assemblage of British minerals, it is presumed they must be considered matchless.—Independently of the high perfection of the specimens, it may be also added with entire confidence, that many of the articles are unique.

SALTS

AMMONIACO-MAGNESIAN PHOSPHATE.

An object of considerable curiosity, both to the mineralogical and medical world, occurs in this class.—This is an incrustation, with an elegant crystallised surface, formed on a piece of timber, and which, on analysis, proves to be a triple compound as above mentioned, containing *Ammonia*, *phosphoric Acid*, and *Magnesia*. The crystals are numerous, of large size, and extremely well defined. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing this a most interesting article, and, in all probability, the only example of its kind extant.

TALCOSE EARTHS.

TALCUM, Steatites, or Soap-stone, various kinds. Cornwall.

SERPENTINES, Jade, or Nephrite, *Isle of Icolombkill*, &c.—Serpentines, many beautiful specimens, from Wales, Scotland, and the Western counties.

ASBESTUS, Flexible amianthus, or Silk-stone, several varieties from Anglesea; Ditto, Scotland;—Mountain leather. Scotland, &c.

ACTINOTUS, Actinolite, with rays parellel,—stellated,—divergent, &c. chiefly Scotland;—Glassy Actinolites. Isle of Sky.

HORNBLENDA, Hornblendes. Cornwall, Scotland, Wales, &c. in great variety, some of which are of singular beauty.

PONDEROUS EARTHS.

BARYTES, Carbonates, and Sulphates, amorphous and crystallised. This series consists of about seventy specimens, among which are many choice

choice examples; as Witherite, various; carbonates cryſtalliſed in priſms, pyramids, tabular, &c.—Sulphates numerous, and differently cryſtalliſed; ſeveral capital groups of topazine ſulphate of Barytes, finely cryſtallized.—Cawk, Derbyſhire, &c.

CROSSOPETRA, Scotland.

STRONTIA, Carbonates of Strontian, various; Sulphates of Strontian, ſome exquiſitely cryſtalliſed, &c.

CALCAREOUS EARTHS.

CRETA, Chalks in great variety; Lime, Carbonates, &c.

TOPHUS, Depoſitions various.

SPATUM. Calcareous ſpars, a moſt extenſive ſeries, compriſing ſeveral hundred ſpecimens; among which are a great variety of exceedingly rare and curious cryſtalliſations, and thoſe of the more common kinds in the higheſt ſtate of perfection.—The calcareous ſpars in tables, variouſly truncated, are numerous; as alſo thoſe cryſtalliſed in priſms of three, four, five, and ſix ſides, with different terminations; the pyramidal ſpars, lenticular ſpars, &c.

INOLITHUS. Satin ſpars. Alſton, Cumberland.

STALACTITES. Lime Stalactites, various;—two very fine, and Semipellucid. Cumberland.—A large and curious group of Stalagmites. Derbyſhire and others, various, &c.

MARMOR. A pleaſing ſeries of the Britiſh marbles, many of which are of conſiderable intereſt, and beauty; from different parts of the country.

SUILLUS. Swine ſtone, many examples.

TREMOLITES. Tremolite, various; Wales and Scotland, including ſeveral new kinds.

MARGA, *Marls, ſhiſtus, &c.* in great variety, from different parts of the kingdom.

GYPSUM. An elegant ſuite, among which are ſome of the fibrous and plumoſe kinds of incomparable beauty, principally from Matlock, Derbyſhire;—Selenites numerous, many of which are remarkable for the delicacy, perfection, and tranſparency of their cryſtalliſations.

FLUOR. The ſeries of Derbyſhire, Cumberland, Corniſh and other fluors, comprehend a numerous aſſortment of ſpecies and varieties, differing in the form or modifications of their cryſtals, the colour, &c. Thoſe cryſtalliſed in cubes, are remarkable for their beauty; the purple kinds from Durham and Cumberland, and the green fluors from Cornwall are extremely fine.

APATITES, Amorphous and cryſtalliſed. Cornwall.

ARGILLACEOUS.

ALUMINARIS. Native Argill.

ARGILLA. Clays, in great variety, from various parts of the country.

CARIOSUS. Rotten ſtone.

ARDESIA. Argillaceous ſhiſtus. Many mountains of Great Britain.

BASALTES. Baſalt. One of the principal examples of this genus is a perfect hexangular column of *Baſaltes Columnaris*, conſiſting of ſeven joints, five of which ſtand in their natural poſition; the other two are placed on one ſide, to exemplify the convexity of the tranſverſe ſurface of one, and the concavity of the other. Thoſe are from the Giant's Cauſeway, in Ireland; two intereſting views of which accompany the ſpecimens, for the purpoſe of further elucidating that celebrated and ſtupendous natural curioſity.—The ſeries of Baſalt includes ſeveral other ſpecimens from Staffa;—Baſaltes incloſing Zeolites, Agates, &c.

COLUMNAR CRYSTALS from the ſummit of Cader Idris Mountain, North Wales. The ſubſtance of thoſe cryſtals is of the Baſalt kind, and correſponds very nearly with ſome varieties of the "*Lave porphyre*" of Mount Etna, deſcribed by Dolomieu and Faujas de Saint Fond; and in the figure of its cryſtals agrees with ſeveral of the *Baſaltes priſmatique* of the latter author. Some mineralogiſts conſider it as a porphry argil. It is the Porphir-Schiefer of Werner, and Porphry ſlate, or Clink ſtone Porphyry of Jamieſon.

The ſuite of thoſe ſtupendous cryſtals were collected by Mr. Donovan in the ſummer of 1807 from the loftieſt pinnacle of the mountain. They conſiſt of a ſmall trihedral (three ſided) column, about eighteen inches in length: a tetrahedral (four ſided) of much ſuperior ſize; an intereſting fragment of a pentagonal (five ſided) column; and another of the ſame figure about four feet in length, having the *termination of the cryſtal complete*; this laſt is eſtimated at 500 weight. Another cryſtal ſtill exceeding this in ſize is of a compreſſed hexagonal figure, with the termination oblique. The whole of thoſe cryſtals are extremely perfect and well formed, and are conceived to be the only examples of their kind preſerved in any muſeum.

LAVA. A ſuite of about fifty ſpecimens, collected from the ſide and baſe of Cader Idris mountain Merionethſhire, North Wales. Theſe are of the moſt intereſting character, and clearly prove the exiſtence of a volcano in this country, though perhaps at a period very remote, and beyond the reach of hiſtory. Some are reduced by the volcanic ignition to the ſtate of ſlags, and others have the aſpect, poroſity, and lightneſs of pumice.

The above ſeries of Baſaltic cryſtals, with the ſlags, pumice, &c. form an inſtructive elucidation, and appendage to the view of Cader Idris, the mountain from whence they were obtained, and which from every attendant circumſtance muſt be conſidered as an extinct volcano, the firſt diſcovered, or at leaſt authentically aſcertained in the Britiſh iſles.

MICA. Various, from Scotland, Cornwall, Wales, &c. as golden mica, ſilvery mica, coppery mica, mica in ſix-ſided plates, lepidolite, &c.

OPALUS. Pitch ſtone of various Scottiſh iſles, Baſtard opal, &c.

ZEOLI

ZEOLITHUS. Zeolites of the lamellous, radiated, fibrous and cubic kinds, &c. many fine. Scotland.—A capital maſs of Phrenite.—Scotland.

SCHORLUS. Leucite. Scotland. (White garnets of Kirwan.)—Thummer-ſtone. Cornwall, &c.—Black Shorl, &c.

GEMMA. Garnets in great variety, chiefly imbedded in micaceous ſhiſtus, one maſs of which is large, and richly ſtudded with garnets.

FELDSPATUM. Feldſpars, a numerous ſeries;—Feldſpar, cryſtalliſed in cubes, very rare. Cornwall.—Iridescent Feldſpar, of a brilliant ſilvery-blue and grey colour; Scottiſh Iſles, &c.

PYROMACHUS. Flints.—The ſuite of flints are very extenſive, and among them are included many of conſiderable curioſity; one in particular is very extraordinary, and deſerves particular mention, as it exemplifies the formation of flint in a moſt ſtriking manner. This article is a ſubovate nodule of uncommon magnitude, meaſuring between three and four feet in circumference, and completely encloſing a large foſſil ſhell of the Ammonites kind. The flint is longitudinally broken, and diſplays the ſhell to uncommon advantage, as it exhibits the entire contour as well as internal chambers; and the whole, being finely froſted with "rock diamonds," or quartz cryſtals, of the cleareſt luſtre and tranſparency, renders it one of the moſt ſplendid and intereſting objects in this Muſeum. It was diſcovered in a ſolid block of ſtone, and is deemed unique.

Flint of a ramoſe or branched figure, connecting nine foſſil echini, or antediluvian ſea eggs, into a group, reſembling a bunch of grapes, is another very curious article of the ſiliceous tribe; as is likewiſe flint formed in lamina, or plates, between the interſtices of wood;—and wood imbedded, or incloſed in flint, retaining at the ſame time every character of its ligneous ſtructure.—The examples of flints containing organic remains of reptiles, fiſhes, marine and other animals, vegetables, &c. are too numerous for inſertion; theſe are preſumed to conſtitute the moſt intereſting ſeries of Britiſh flints ever brought together.

PETROSILEX, Hornſtone, Chert various, &c. from many parts of Britain.

JASPIS, Jaſpers various, as faſciated jaſper, purple Jaſper, martial jaſper, variegated jaſpers, &c. very fine, and chiefly from Scotland.

CIRCONIUS, Zircon. Found in the Iſle of Rum, and on analyſis, proves to be the true Zircon.

ARENA, Sands various.

QUARTZUM, Quartz, or rock cryſtals. The ſpecimens in this genus amount to ſeveral hundreds, varying in ſize, figure, or other peculiarities of the cryſtal; the difference of colour, &c.—Among theſe we may name, as more popular objects, the ſuite of "*Briſtol diamonds*," of various colours, as white, red, or roſy, yellow, brown, and amethyſtine. "St. David's diamonds,"—"Buxton diamonds,"—"Corniſh diamonds," &c.—Pyramidal quartz, with the pyramid tranſverſely furrowed; punctured, or undulated, cellular, &c.—Among the cryſtalliſed ſpecies of Quartz, is a complete and well-formed cryſ-

tal of the Topazine quartz of the *Cairn gorum* mountain, in the Scottiſh Highlands; and alſo a drawing of the clebrated ſpecimen, lately diſcovered and ſold in London as a "*Scotch Topaz*," the weight of which was 278 ounces!

CHALCEDONIUS. Chalcedony, various ſpecimens from Cornwall, Scotland, &c. among which is a ſuperb example of a ſtalactitical form, twelve inches in length, and about eight in width.—Bubbled, and mammillated chalcedony, of various kinds, and varying from amber to dove colour.—Three very curious caſts in chalcedony, of bivalve ſhells appertaining to the *Venus*, and *Anomia genera*, extremely ſcarce, &c.—Carnelians, various.—Agates, of many kinds and tranſitions of colour, among which a deep black fortification Agate, Onyxes, Sardonyxes, Heliotropes, or blood-ſtone, &c. many rare.

AGGREGATE EARTHS.

GRANITES, Granites, numerous; from various parts of Britain.—Hebraic Granite, Scotland, &c. &c.

GNEISSUM. Gneis, various.

PORPHYRIUS. Porphyry, ditto.

AMYGDALITES. Almond ſtone, ditto.

BRECCA, Pudding-ſtone, ditto.

ARENARIUS. Sand-ſtones, ditto.—Among the latter, are three large ſlabs, with very elegant and curious dendritæ, or ſports of nanature, bearing ſhrub-like appearances.

INFLAMMABLES.

TURFA. Peats, various.

BITUMEN. Petroleum, or rock oil in the matrix, or in cellular hollows of limeſtone, from Llinlithgow, Scotland; *Maltha*, or mineral tar, in its native rock, &c.—A numerous ſeries of Mummia, or mineral pitch, in the natural bed.—Mineral Cahoutchou, or elaſtic bitumen, ſixteen varieties, including examples in the matrix, &c.—Jets, with impreſſions of Cornu ammonis, and other ſhells of the antediluvian race;—Jets with vegetable impreſſions; ſpecimens, elucidating the tranſition of wood into jet.—Coals; Bovey coal, culm, &c. a numerous ſeries.

SUCCINUM. Amber, a fine ſpecimen, and of large ſize, found on the coaſt of Suſſex.

GRAPHITES. Plumbago, or black lead, in its native rock. Borrowdale, Cumberland.

SULPHUR. Pyrites, or ſulphates of iron, in great variety, both in the amorphous ſtate, and figured, many of the latter fine, and very beautiful.—Marcaſites, or ſulphurets of iron, about two hundred principal articles

artieles forming a ſplendid ſeries, and including a great variety of exceedingly curious and uncommon cryſtallizations.—Among others, is a ſlab of "Iriſh diamonds," or brilliant marcaſites on ſlate, an example of unuſual ſplendour; and another, remarkable from its ſuperior ſize, and magnitude of its cryſtals, being one of the fineſt ſpecimens hitherto diſcovered.

METALS.

AURUM, Gold, (native gold,) a ſeries of thirteen ſpecimens of Britiſh gold; among which are a piece of native gold, weighing about *two ounces;* from the Wicklow Mountains.—Another ſmaller, from the ſame place.—*Native gold in quartz;* Cornwall, extremely rare.—*Native gold, delicately cryſtalliſed, in quartz,* Cornwall; preſumed unique.—Native gold in ſtream tin, very rich; Cornwall.—Native golds, various.

ARGENTUM. Silver.—Native ſilver in a capillary form; Cornwall.—Arboreſcent ſilver on cobalt; Scotland.—Silver in quartz; ditto.—Cryſtalliſed Corneous ſilver, in indurated ochre; Cornwall, &c.—Silver, in brilliant ſteelgrain galena, Cardiganſhire; introduced among the ſilvers as being the richeſt ore of its kind in Britain.

CUPRUM. Copper.—Native copper in an amorphous and cryſtalliſed form, as arboreſcent, laminated, capillary, &c. and in cryſtals of various figures.—An intereſting ſuite of native coppers, Cornwall;—foliaceous native copper in its matri, Parys Mine, Angleſea; rare.—Cubic, and octohedral native coppers, &c.—Cement copper, Angleſea, &c.

Native oxyde of copper in cubes, octohedrals, &c. Cornwall. Black copper, Wales; fibrous crimſon copper, Cornwall, &c.

Carbonates of Copper. Blue Carbonates, Cornwall, Wales, Derbyſhire, Shropſhire, Durham, &c. numerous and extremely fine. Among the green carbonates, a large and fine example of the Corniſh compact malachite;—fibrous, velvetty, and other varieties; Wales, &c. One in particular, in a ſilky dendritical form, and of uncommon elegance.

Arſeniate of Copper, many very choice ſpecimens, variouſly cryſtallized, including a fine arſeniate in divergent faſciculi of a rich green colour.—Arſeniates in tranſparent hexagonal plates, Cornwall, &c.

Sulphates of Copper, many ſpecimens, amorphous and cryſtallized, from Angleſea, Cornwall, &c.—Sulphurets, amorphous, and cryſtallized.—Variegated Coppers.—Grey Coppers.—Bell-metal Copper, Cornwall, &c.—The ſeries of copper contains ſeveral hundred ſpecimens, many of which are of peculiar beauty and rarity.

FERRUM. Iron.—Native iron has not been hitherto diſcovered in Britain.—(An intereſting example from Siberia will be found among the illuſtrative ſpecimens in the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT of the Muſeum, but which we ſhall paſs unnoticed in our catalogue of Britiſh minerals.)

Among

Among the Engliſh irons, compriſing about three hundred principal ſpecimens, are magnetic iron ore, Devonſhire.—Foliated micaceous iron from Cornwall, and other parts of England and Wales.—Specular iron, Lancaſhire.—Red ſcaly iron ore.—Hæmatites iron ore in great variety, various parts of Britain.—Spathoſe irons, many very fine, from Cornwall and other parts.—Argillaceous irons numerous, ſome intereſting from Scotland, Neath, and the vale of Merthyr, Glamorganſhire; argillaceous iron ore with rich blue ſurface, &c.—Arſenical irons, &c.

STANNUM. Tin.—*Native Tin with quartz*, Cornwall, extremly ſcarce.—It is apprehended this muſt be the ſpecimen recorded in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, V. 6. as being found in Cornwall.—Native tin is ſo exceedingly rare, that its exiſtence even has been denied by many mineralogiſts. A further account accompanies this valuable article.

Sulphurets of Tin from St. Agnes, Cornwall.—Native tin-ſpar from the ſame county.—Tin-ſtones ditto numerous.—Wood-tins fine, one in particular part of a rounded nodule diſplaying moſt completely, the exterior bubbled cruſt on the ſurface.—The cryſtallized oxydes of tin compriſe a vaſt number of articles, and exhibit a great diverſity of cryſtallizations, many of which are rare.

PLUMBUM. Lead. *Native lead* is ſaid to have been found in Monmouthſhire and Poland, but the truth of this is not generally admitted, and it has even been diſputed whether this metal is ever met with in a native ſtate.—We ſhould, however, obſerve that a very curious ſpecimen of metallic lead, to all appearance in a ſtate of nature, may be ſeen among the illuſtrative ſpecimens in the foreign department of this Muſeum.

Native Oxyde of Lead, Cumberland, rare.—Carbonates of lead cryſtallized, Derbyſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Scotland.—Many of the Carbonates of lead from the latter country are magnificent in point of ſize, and unrivalled from the perfection of their cryſtallizations: theſe are chiefly from the lead hills.—Molybdates of lead, many fine.—Phoſphates of lead, both cryſtallized and amorphous.—Sulphates of lead, or vitriolated lead, various gradations, one with cryſtals of very uncommon ſize.—The Galena, or Sulphurets of lead in cubes, truncated cubes, octohedrons, &c. many ſpecimens moſt exquiſitely defined.—Brown lead ore, rare.—Antimoniated leads, Leiceſterſhire, very beautiful, &c. including ſpecimens from all the principal mines in Britain.

NICCOLUM. Nickel. Sulphuret of Nickel, Cornwall, ſcarce.

ZINCUM. Zinc. Compact Zinc.—Carbonates of Zinc, Scotland, Flintſhire, &c.—Oxyd of zinc, various.—Blends, or Sulphuret of Zinc, a ſeries of great extent, among which are many varieties of the yellow, brown, and black blends, ſome very elegantly cryſtallized.—One in particular lately diſcovered by us in Shropſhire, in very brilliant cryſtals (on Quartz) of a rich reddiſh amber, and in general appearance reſembling the phoſphoreſcent blend of Kapnic.

BISMUTUM. Biſmuth. Sulphuret.

STIBIUM. Antimony, a ſuperb maſs in compreſſed elongated priſms. —Antimony in tetrahedral pyramids, and grey antimony with brown blend, Cornwall.—Fibrous antimony, Cumberland and Cornwall, various.—Yellow oxyde of antimony, &c. all rare in Britain.

ARSENICUM. Arſenic. Native arſenic.—Yellow arſenic.—Arſenical pyrites, a fine group, Cornwall.

COBALTUM. Cobalt.—Black Oxyde of Cobalt.—Green Oxyde of Cobalt.—Red Oxyde of Cobalt. Chiefly Scotland.

MAGNESIUM. Manganeſe, various, as grey, black, white, and red oxydes, &c. found in different mines of Devonſhire, Scotland, and other parts of Britain.

TUNGSTENUM. Tungſtein. Tungſtat of lime, Cornwall, rare.—Wolfram in priſms on quartz, Cornwall, very ſcarce.

URANIUM. Uranite. Oxyde of Uranium in plates, Cornwall.—Oxyde of Uranite in cubes, ſame county, extremely ſcarce.—Uranites, various.

TITANIUM. Corniſh Titanite, or Menackanite, from the valley of Menackan, in Cornwall.

From a curſory view of this collection it will be apparent, that Britain alone affords almoſt every principal native foſſil ſubſtance found in other parts of the globe, and many even in a much higher ſtate of perfection than are produced elſewhere. The preſent aſſemblage, it may be added likewiſe, cannot fail to diſplay thoſe beautiful productions in a favourable view; the ſpecimens conſiſting of the moſt choice and coſtly examples that have yet been met with, and which, in general, exhibit the reſpective ſubſtances upon a ſcale of magnitude eminently calculated for every purpoſe of ſplendid as well as uſeful illuſtration.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

A ſelect collection of Britiſh antiques are placed in the Muſeum, many of which are curious to the Topographer and the Antiquarian. Among thoſe moſt deſerving mention are a number of articles of Roman and Britiſh ſculpture, pottery bearing inſcriptions and devices, implements and ornaments, as *fibulæ, torques, &c.* Thoſe have been chiefly found in Wales, or at Caerleon, in Monmouthſhire; and are particularly deſcribed by Mr. Donovan in his Tour through South Wales and Monmouthſhire.

FINIS.

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