the main features. As characteristic of these highest animals, Professor Prince stated that two condyles, or projections behind the skull, the possession of hair at some period of life, the existence of the left aortic arch (not the right as in birds) and a perfectly separate lung and body circulation of the blood, were named. The diaphragm, practically absent in birds, forms the floor of the chest and aids in respiration. The brain shows an enormous enlargement of the cerebral lobes proportionate to the increased intelligence exhibited by mammals. All, or nearly all, suckle the young, and the organs of sense (sight, smell, hearing, &c.) are highly developed. Some, like bats, have the hand expanded like a wing, covered with an expansion of thin skin, others, like the sloth, have huge hook-claws, as the animal spends its life hanging, back downwards, from the branches of forest trees, while hoofs, padded feet (like the camel's) and other modifications, point to the varied life of the group amongst which man stands as the highest and most specialised.

The thanks of the Club are due to the President, Professor Prince, for this veruable series of lectures, and we feel confident that should a similar course be given next year, the room will be filled to overflowing on every occasion. No teacher, student, school-boy or school-girl should miss such an opportunity of acquiring much valuable knowledge in so pleasant a manner.

IN THE BERMUDAS.

Written for THE OTTAWA NATURALIST.

Although the Bermudas or Sommers Islands are so far from Canada that the Field-Naturalists' Club is debarred from an excursion thereto, they possess as far as the birds are concerned a certain amount of interest to the more northern parts of the adjacent continent, as a stopping or resting place in the spring and autumn migratory flights. During the summer months the regular amount of bird life is limited, but in the autumn and spring almost every variety of bird met with in Canada has been noticed here. Dr. Hart Merriain made this