

WALL AT LEFT-HAND SIDE OF DOOR.

Returning to the front end of the room, we find here fine specimens of *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, from the Lias of Street, in Somersetshire, England, presented by Mr. T. J. Claxton, also casts of skeletons and footprints of other reptilian animals of the "Age of Reptiles." The cast of a paddle of *Plesiosaurus* shows the great dimensions of some of the marine reptiles of this period.

TABLE AND UPRIGHT CASES AT LEFT-HAND SIDE OF HALL.

[These contain the fossils of the the Mesozoic and Tertiary Periods, arranged parallel to those of the older formations on the other side, and ascending from the Trias to the Modern.]

Seventh Table Case. *Triassic and Liassic.* On one side are fossils of the Trias, or new red sandstone, including reptiles, fishes, shells, plants, &c., and in the other those of the Lias limestone and shale, rich in Ammonites and Belemnites, and other forms of molluscan life, and abounding in reptilian remains. Most of the fossils in this case are European, but there are some interesting specimens from the Trias of New Jersey and Prince Edward Island, and a collection of fossil plants from the same formation in Australia. In the upright case fronting this are some large specimens illustrating reptiles and cephalopod mollusks of the Trias and Lias.

Eighth Table Case. *Jurassic.* This is the middle portion of the Reptilian age, and it is illustrated not only by remains of animals of this group, but by numerous mollusks, crinoids and corals. In the upright case facing it are some specimens of the fossil plants of this period and casts of the remarkable flying reptiles (Pterodactyles, &c.), also a good head of *Ichthyosaurus*, and a remarkable ganoid fish (*Dapedius*, with casts of a gigantic ammonite and crinoid.) Most of the fossils in this case are foreign.

Ninth Table Case. *Cretaceous.* The Cretaceous system closes the age of reptiles, of which, however, some gigantic types, as *Mosasaurus*, still remain. It is marked by the earliest appearance of the ordinary bony and horny-scaled fishes, of which there is a fine collection from Mt. Lebanon and from England, and by the great chalk deposits, with many sea-urchins, sponges and foraminifera—the latter composing the greater part of the chalk. Here also are the earliest broad-leaved fruit-bearing trees (Angiosperms), of which there are collections from Dakota and the North-West Territory; the latter presented by the Geological Survey. Here also are the earliest birds, illustrated by casts of the genus *Hesperornis* of Marsh. Among the fossils in the table case are specimens from the cretaceous of British Columbia, presented by the Geological Survey.

Tenth Table Case. *Eocene and Miocene.* This introduces the age of mammals, and these are represented by specimens and casts of parts of the more important forms. There are also collections of the marine shells of the Paris Basin, of the French Faluns, and of the Eocene and Miocene of the United States, and some of the plants of the Laramie or Lignitic group of the West. Skulls of two of the earliest apes (*Dryopithecus* and *Mesopithecus*) are represented by casts.

Eleventh Table Case. *Pliocene and Pleistocene.* The Pliocene age is represented principally by fossils from the sub-Appennine beds of Italy and the English crag. The former are interesting as having been those which first directed attention to the study of fossils in a scientific manner. The Pleistocene is represented by Canadian examples, this for-