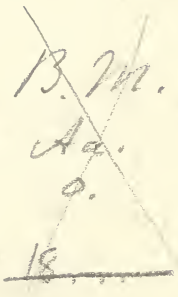
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SYNOPSIS

OF

THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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

1832.

CONTENTS.

LOWER ROOMS.

UPPER FLOOR.

GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

The Public are apprised that this Synopsis is merely intended for the use of Persons who take a cursory view of the Museum. The following is a List of the more ample descriptions of several parts of the Collection. Those marked with an asterisk are progressive.

Description of the Ancient Terracottas, by Taylor Combe, Esq., 1810, 4to.

*——————————— Marbles, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, by the same, 1812—1826, 4to.

——————————— Part 6, by C. R. Cockerell, Esq.

*A Catalogue of the Greek Coins, by the same, 1814, 4to.

——————————— Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., 1826, 4to.

——————————— Library of Printed Books, by H. Ellis, Esq. and Rev. H. H. Baber, 1813—1819, 7 vol. 8vo.

——————————— Cottonian MSS. by J. Planta, Esq., 1802, fol.

——————————— Harleian MSS. by H. Wanley and Rev. R. Nares, 1808, 3 vol. fol.

——————————— MSS. of the King's Library, by David Casley, 1734, 4to.

——————————— MSS. heretofore undescribed, by Rev. S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vol. 4to.

——————————— Lansdowne MSS. fol. by F. Douce, Esq. and H. Ellis, 1819, fol.

——————————— MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, Esq. by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to.

——————————— Mr. R. P. Knight's Catalogue of his Greek Coins, 1830, 4to.

——————————— Catalogue of the Geographical and Topographical Collection attached to the Library of King George III., 1829, 2 vol. 8vo.

A brief introductory Statement of the original Foundation and progressive Increase of the Establishment, may be had from the Messenger at the Museum.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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

GROUND FLOOR.

The first floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not admitted into these apartments, as the

LIBRARY OF PRINTED BOOKS.

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

mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement*.

In the First Room, where the names of the Visitors are entered, upon the table, within a glazed frame, is one of the originals of *Magna Charta*, belonging to the Cottonian Library; at the side, there is an Engraving of it in fac-simile, by Pine.

The Entrance Hall contains,

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

A gilt figure of Gaudma, a Burmese idol; and the symbolical representation of his foot. *Both presented by Capt. Marryat, R.N.*

Six Arabic Inscriptions on basalt. *Presented by Col. Franklyn.*

Against the pier between the iron gates which lead to the great staircase, is a specimen of Hindoo sculpture, discovered, in 1809, near the banks of the sacred river Nerbudda; a fragment, probably, of an ancient temple. *Presented by D. D. Inglis, Esq.*

On the other side of the pier, is a statue in marble, of the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, holding in her hands a small figure of the

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* An alphabetical Catalogue of this Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; and a new Edition published, in seven volumes 8vo, 1813—1819, containing the accessions to the latter year. A Catalogue of the Royal Library, given to the Museum in 1823, was printed in five volumes folio, and privately distributed, by order of his late Majesty King George the IVth.

Genius

Genius of the Thames. *Presented by Lord Fred. Campbell.*

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

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

On the upper landing are a male and female Giraffe, or Camelopard, from South Africa, *presented by W. J. Burchell, Esq.;* a Great Seal, said to be from the north-west coast of Britain, and an Ursine Seal, *presented by Capt. Fitzroy, R.N.*

UPPER FLOOR.

FIRST ROOM.

ROOM I.

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

The upright Cases round the room contain a series of artificial Curiosities from the more uncivilized parts of the world.

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

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

Case

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

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

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

Case 5. A quiver formed of palm leaves, containing

ROOM I.

containing small poisoned arrows; a bag of netted twine, with bombax and some poisoned arrows, from the Indians of the Marañon. *Presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N.* Various wampum belts, and a pair of eye-shades, formed of wood. *From the Sloane Collection.*

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

CASE 6. A piece of cloth, $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet long by $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, decorated with borders and various stellated patterns, produced by discharging the deep colour of the indigo; it is woven in narrow strips, each three inches wide. Another piece of cloth, formed of similar strips, but the check pattern produced in the weaving. A piece of very narrow cloth, of the original width before it is made up for use. *From Africa. Presented by Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton.*

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

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

Several pieces of cloth formed of narrow strips on a white ground; a white cloth, painted with black patterns; two others made of different coloured stripes; and a single stripe formed of three different colours; a piece of very fine matting; a child's

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

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

Case 8. A coat of mail formed of seven folds of horse skin, used by the Araucarian Indians

ROOM I.

dians on the west coast of South America, taken from the body of an Indian who was shot by a party of Chilian Indians, sent to disperse an incursion of the native tribes; a pair of spurs; a couple of balls, united by a cord, which are used to destroy the wild animals, and a pair of rattles; all from the coast of Patagonia.

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

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

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

Shelves 3, 4, 5. Various objects, chiefly collected in Mexico, and purchased, at the sale of the Mexican Museum belonging to Mr. Bullock; they consist of small statues formed of various stones, and of rude workmanship; a mask of stone; two statues, and five fragments of terra-cotta, found on the mountains of Tezeossingo, the pyramids of St. Taun de Toetiutican; an adze; a heart-shaped ornament of serpentine, with engraved characters resembling hieroglyphics;

phics; two vases of alabaster, one with the head and arms of a monkey sculptured on it, the other with the head, tail, and wings of a cock; a small terracotta statue of a sitting figure, similar to an Egyptian sphinx; a head of a boy in basalt; a small vase-shaped statue; an Azteek mirror, made of a large plate of obsidian polished on both sides; a large double bottle of black earthenware, one of the bottles with the head of a dog, the other with that of a bird; a small earthen vessel in the form of a dog; several knives formed of obsidian, with two of the larger pieces from which they have been split; an incense burner in the form of an owl; a bust of a female sculptured in lava, with a turretted head-dress, having some resemblance to the Isis of the Egyptians; another of a priest with a mitre-shaped cap decorated with jewels and a feather, and with long pendant ear-rings; the greater part of the body is covered by a large snake, its head being on the right side of the figure; the eyes of this bust were probably supplied by jewels; a statue of an Azteek Princess in a sitting posture; her feet are bent under her, and her hands rest upon her knees; a small serpent idol, probably one of the Penates, or household gods*.

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

ROOM I.

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

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

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

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

The remaining Cases contain articles from the west coast of North America and the South Seas,

Seas, chiefly *presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain James Cook, R.N. and Archibald Menzies, Esq.* Many of them are figured in Captain Cook's Voyages.

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

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

Case 13. Baskets made in various parts of the west coast of North America.—Mattings, &c. The inner bark of a species of cypress (Cupressus *thuyoides*) in its different stages of preparation,

ROOM I.

preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.; a garment made of this bark by the natives of Banks's Island.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CASE

Case 22. Articles of ornament; bracelets made of boars' tusks, and of tortoise-shell; assortment of shells and seeds, &c.—Necklaces, and other ornaments. Coverings for the legs, composed of shells, seeds, and teeth, used in dancing; round mirrors made of a black slaty stone, which is wetted when used; quoits, weights, &c.—From the Sandwich Islands. Small cloaks, a head-dress, and other ornaments made of feathers;—a specimen of the species of creeper (*Certhia vestiaria*) which supplies the red feathers.—Fans; wooden bowls supported by grotesque figures for ornament.—Mostly from the Marquesas.

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

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

ROOM I. riously carved; some earthen vessels, &c.—From the Friendly Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OVER

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

Over the Cases 25 and 26. A large wooden drum with lateral opening, made of the trunk of a tree; a wooden box, &c.

In the Window near the entrance-door, are a *pacuna*, or tube for blowing the small poisoned arrows in Case 5; a bow of the Indians of the banks of the Ucayall; some spears made of palm wood and some of bow wood, and a bow from the Indians of the Marañon; and a wooden spear from the Napo. *Presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N.*

Table Cases. In the Table Cases in the middle of this Room is deposited a collection of fossil univalve shells, disposed according to Cuvier's arrangement.

SECOND ROOM;

THIRD ROOM;

FOURTH ROOM.

These apartments are devoted to Sir Joseph Banks's, together with Sir Hans Sloane's and other collections of dried plants. The second, also, holds temporarily Mr. William Smith's collection of English fossils arranged according to the strata in which they are found.

FIFTH

ROOM V—VIII.

FIFTH ROOM;
SIXTH ROOM;
SEVENTH ROOM.

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

In the centre of the sixth room the general collection of insects is preserved in cabinets.

In the seventh room, near the third window hang three specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester their son, with a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton in bas relief.

Near the door of entrance from the sixth room hangs an original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery; dated Ravenna, A° 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made.

EIGHTH ROOM.

The Cases No. 1 to 4, are intended to contain a collection of impressions from ancient seals, royal, baronial, monastic, ecclesiastical (not monastic), municipal and private, recently made for and presented to the Museum by Mr. Thomas Doubleday. The arrangement of these impressions is in progress.

The

THE Vases and other articles upon all the Cases, and the contents of Cases 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, with the Hindoo Bronzes upon the shelf between the windows, were *bequeathed to the British Museum by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

CASE 5.

DIV. A. Glass Vessels and painted Earthen Vases.

DIV. B. Painted Earthen Vases.

DIV. C. Painted Earthen Vessels and a Bronze Vessel or Lebes, with an inscription intimating that it was a prize to be contended for in some game.

DIV. D. Large covered Vessel which was found with the one on the shelf above in a tomb in the territory of Cumea in Italy: both were probably obtained as prizes by the person in whose tomb they were deposited. Candelabra. Cupid. Priest. Spear of the 16th century, decorated with the portraits of Alexander de Medici and his Duchess, under whose patronage it was executed.

CASE 6.

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

ROOM VIII.

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

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

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

Div. E. Three painted Greek Earthen Vases, and two Lamps.

Div. F. An Egyptian Cat, sitting, decorated on the breast with the badge of consecration. Figure of Castor. Two heads of Gryphons,

phons, the larger was probably the handle of some vessel.

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

Div. H. Twenty figures of Cupid. Eight figures of Fauns.

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

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

ROOM VIII.

Case 7.

Div. A. Vizor of a Helmet found in a tomb upon the face of a skeleton. Mars, completely accoutred in Homeric armour. Hercules.

Div. B. Four figures of Fortune. A pair of Frogs. Three figures of Ganymede. Two Genii. Three ornaments decorated with Goats' heads; a figure of the single-horned symbolical Goat of the Persians. Hand broken from some fine statue. A mystic Hand covered with numerous symbols. Two Horses; two heads of Ditto; a fetlock joint broken from some large statue.

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

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

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

Div. F. Armour. Celts; Mace-heads; Helmets, one of which is inscribed round the edge in ancient Greek characters.

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

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

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

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

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

Case 8.

Div. A. Nineteen Armillæ; military Zones; Spear and Arrow Heads.

Div. B. A cylindrical Lock. Three Mirrors; two Mirror Stands, each composed of a figure resting on the back of a monkey, or a tortoise.

Proserpine.

ROOM VIII.

Proserpine. Four figures, of which three have been stands for mirrors or pateræ. Three Rams, under one of which is Ulysses clinging to the body to escape from the cave of Polyphemus. Small silver statue of Saturn devouring an infant. An infant Satyr seated upon a Ram's head. Nine Scenic figures; a Mask; a Ticket of admission to a theatre, inscribed, ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝ ΟΓΔΟΟΝ.

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

Div. D. Egyptian. Beads. Two cat-headed Idols. Three lion-headed Idols. A Baboon. A walking and a sitting figure of Horus. Statue of Isis; a Bust of her attached to the sacred pectoral ornament of the Deities and Priests. Ten representations of Osiris. Thot, the Egyptian Mercury.

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

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

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

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

Div. I. Lamps.

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

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

Case 9.

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

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

ROOM VIII.

heads of some chimerical animal. Another set, decorated with the figure of an animal, and with an inlaid scroll pattern.

Div. C. Pateræ, or Mirrors.

Div. D. Vases.

Div. E. Vases.

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

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

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

Div. I. Vases.

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

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

On a Shelf between the windows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 7. A circular Stand, in two parts, decorated

ROOM VIII.

corated with twenty-two figures in high relief, representing some of the principal personages of the Hindoo mythology.

THE SALOON.

SALOON.

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

The general collection of Quadrupeds, (*mammalia,*) are placed, for the present, in this apartment; the larger species in upright glazed Cases round the room, the smaller in those between the windows.

The Quadrumana, or Monkeys, Lemurs, and Bats, which with man, formed the Order PRIMATES of Linnæus, are contained in the Cases No. 1—4, and in some smaller Cases fixed beside them;—in the last are most of the Bats. Amongst the Monkeys, are the Ourang Outang, or Man of the Woods (*Simia Satyrus*, Linn.), which

which of all animals is considered to approach nearest to man, in the form of the head, the size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain; it is found in Malacca, Cochin China, and Borneo: also the Chimpanze, or Jocko (*Simia troglodytes*, Linn.), found in Guinea, and on the Congo. These animals are said to live in society, forming huts of leaves and branches, and to attack man with clubs and stones, to drive him from their dwellings. Besides these there are several other species, chiefly from Africa and India, and some American Monkeys. The latter differ from those of the old world by having four more molar teeth, or grinders,—in all thirty-six teeth—a long tail, no cheek pouches, nor callosities, and the apertures of the nostrils on the sides of the nose, and not beneath. In these Cases are also several Lemurs, from Madagascar, the Flying Lemur, or *Colugo* (*Lemur volans*, Linn.), found in the Molucca and Philippine Islands; and, in the upper part of the Case, some large Bats (*Pteropus*) from India.

The Cases No. 5—7, contain various carnivorous animals.—Amongst those called *Plantigrade*, from their applying the whole of the lower surface of the foot to the ground in walking, are the Malay Bear (*Ursus Malayanus*, Horsf.), the European and American Badger (*Ursus Meles*, Linn. and *U. Labradoricus*, Gmel.), and the Rattel, or Honey Weasel (*Viverra mellivora*,

SALOON.

livora, Gmel.).—Amongst the *Digitigrade*, or those animals which in walking rest principally on the extremities of their toes, are several varieties of the Dog-kind, as the Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*, Say.), from America, the Arctic Fox (*Canis lagopus*, Linn.), in different states, and the striped Hyæna (*Canis Hyæna*, Linn.). Over this Case is placed the Cape Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga capensis*, Gmel.), an animal of the Order EDENTATA, which have no incisive teeth.

CASES 8 and 9 Carnivorous animals continued.—Amongst these are the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*, Linn.), and several varieties of the common domestic Cat; the Puma (*F. concolor*, Linn.), and a Mule-Whelp between the Lion and Tiger, born in Atkins' travelling menagerie, at Windsor. Also several specimens of the common Otter (*Mustela lutra*, Linn.),—the Sea Otter (*M. lutris*, Linn.), and the Common Seal—*Phoca vitulina*, Linn.).

CASE 10 contains some of the Marsupial animals, which Cuvier has classed in a separate Order, on account of the many peculiarities which they possess in their economy—the first and chief of which is, the premature production of their young, which, in a very early stage of their fœtal state, pass from the uterus to an abdominal pouch, where, incapable of motion, and scarcely exhibiting any traces of external organs, they fix themselves to the mammæ of the mother, and

and there remain attached, till they have attained the size, at which animals of corresponding bulk are usually born. The pouch is supported by two peculiar bones, attached to the pubis, and inserted in the abdominal muscles, and the young animals even long after they have begun to run about, on the slightest apprehension of danger, fly to this natural shelter for refuge and protection.—All the marsupial animals, except the Opossums (*Didelphis*), most of which are from America, come from the oriental countries, particularly New Holland.—Amongst those in Case No. 10, are the White Kangaroo (*Macropus albus*, Gray), and the Flying Opossum (*Didelphis Petaurus*, Shaw).—In the same Case also, are some animals of the Order Rodentia (GLIRES, Linn.), as several varieties of the Common Hare (*Lepus timidus*, Linn.), and at the bottom of these Cases are specimens of animals belonging to the Order Edentata (BRUTA, Linn.), amongst them are the Tamandua, or Little Bear-Ant-eater, of the Americans, and the Great-Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*, Linn.). Over this Case are also placed two specimens of the Giant Tatou, or Armadillo (*Dasypus Gigas*, Cuv.), belonging to the same Order. The Cases Nos. 12—20, contain various ungulated quadrupeds (UNGULATA, Ray. *Animaux à sabots* of the French authors), belonging to the Orders PACHYDERMATA and RUMINANTIA (BRUTA, BELLUÆ,

SALOON. Belluæ, and Pecora, Linn.);—as the Wild Boar, and its young—from which our domestic breed of Pigs and all its varieties are derived—the Pecary (*Dicotyles labiatus*, Cuv.), from South America, an animal closely allied to the Boar, but wanting the projecting canine teeth, or tusks, and the external toe of the hind feet of the latter. According to Shaw, the Pecary is particularly an enemy to snakes and other reptiles, attacking and destroying even the rattle-snake without the least dread or inconvenience, and dexterously skinning it by holding it between its feet, while it performs that operation with its teeth.—It is considered an agreeable food.—In the same Case are two species of Zebra, the one the true Zebra (*Equus Zebra*, Linn.), inhabiting the mountains, the other, the Dauw (*Equus Burchellii*, Gray.), the plains of Southern Africa. All of these are Pachydermatous animals:—of those of the ruminant order are a very young Giraffe, or Camelopard, brought from Africa by the late lamented Lieut. Col. Denham; several species of Antelope, the Gnu, the Small, and the Common Musk, and several other kinds of Deer. The Musk Deer is hunted for the sake of the celebrated perfume of that name, which is contained in an oval bag about as large as a small egg, hanging down near the middle of the abdomen; it is peculiar to the male, and as soon as the animal is killed, the

the bag is cut off and tied up; its contents are a soft, unctuous substance of the most powerful odour, which is the perfume in its natural state.

Over these Cases, in the centre, is placed a specimen of the Ethiopian Hog.

The want of more space in the large Cases, has rendered it necessary to place the smaller species of Mammalia, for the present, in the upright Cases between the windows, on the north side of the room.

Case 21 contains the small digitigrade carnivorous animals, as the Genet and Suricate (*Viverra genetta*, and *tetradactyla*, Linn.), several of the weasel tribe, as the Polecat, Martin, Common Weasel, and Stoat (*Mustela putorius*, *martes*, *vulgaris* and *erminea*, Linn.). The latter animal is of a pale chestnut-brown colour in summer, but white in winter, and in that dress forms an important article of the fur trade, under the well known name of ermine; the tip of the tail is black at all seasons of the year. These animals inhabit the northern parts both of Europe and Asia, and are very abundant in Norway and Siberia. The digitigrade carnivora of Cuvier, form part of the order Feræ of Linnæus, as do the small insectivorous animals also contained in this Case, as the Shrew Mice (*Sorices*, Linn.), the Common Mole (*Talpa Europæa*, Linn.), the Tanrec, from Madagascar, and

SALOON. and the common Hedgehog (*Erinaceus ecaudatus?* and *Europæus*, Linn.), and the Tupaia Javanica, from Sumatra,—a singular animal, described by the late Sir Stamford Raffles, in the Thirteenth Vol. of the Linnæan Transactions. In this Case are also some of the minor marsupial animals, as the Spotted Dasyurus (*D. Macrourus*, Desm.), the Wombat (*Phascolomys fusca*, Desm.), and the Pigmy Opossum (*Didelphis Pygmæa*, Shaw,—*Petaurista Pygmæus*, Desm.), all from New Holland.

Cases 22 and 23 contain various animals of the order Glires of Linnæus, as Hares, Rabbits and Porcupines; also some of the smaller Edentata (Bruta, *Linn.*), as two species of Armadillo (*Dasypus duodecimcinctus*, Linn., and *D. minutus*, Desm.), from South America; the long and the short-tailed Manis, the former from India, the latter from Africa (*M. tetradactyla* and *pentadactyla*, Linn.),—very young specimens of he two and the three-toed Sloth (*Bradypus didactylus* and *tridactylus*, Linn.), and the Small Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Linn.), from South America; and the Ornithorhynchus, or Duck-billed Platypus, from New Holland.

The forms of the Armadillo and the Manis, and the curious shields with which they are furnished by nature, are sufficiently wonderful; but the structure of the Ornithorhynchus is so anomalous,

anomalous, that Dr. Shaw, who first described this "most extraordinary genus" in the Naturalist's Miscellany, hesitated whether to admit it into his History of Quadrupeds, in the first volume of his General Zoology,—for as the original description was given from the only individual at that time known, "it was", he tells us, "impossible not to entertain some doubts as to the genuine nature of the animal, and to surmise, that though in appearance perfectly natural, there might still have been practised some arts of deception in its structure." An animal, "exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped," might well excite suspicions of imposture, till its claim to be received as a genuine production of nature was confirmed, by the arrival of other specimens from the same locality.

Case 24 contains Mammalia preserved in spirits:—amongst them are several species of Monkeys, some Bats, and some marsupial animals, with their young; as well as some cetaceous animals in a very young state. Most of the Bats preserved in a dried state, are placed in small, shallow Cases, fixed to the larger upright Cases, in order that their wings may be more distinctly visible.

Case 25 contains the frugivorous Bats (*Pteropi*), as the Egyptian Bat (*Pteropus Egyptiacus*), the Striped-eared Bat (*P. marginatus*)

 from

SALOON. from India, and the Kiodote (*P. rostratus?* Horsf.) from Java.

CASE 26 contains the simple-nosed insectivorous Bats, as the Bull-dog Bat (*Noctilio rufus?* Spix), and various species of Molossus.

In CASE 27 is a continuation of the simple-nosed Bats, comprehending some of the European species of true Bats (*Vespertiliones*), amongst which are several English specimens.

CASE 28 contains the exotic species of the true Bats, amongst which the Kirivoula, or Striped Bat (*Vespertilio pictus*, Gmel.), is remarkable for the beauty of its coloured wings. In this Case are also several specimens of the long-eared Bats, belonging to the genera Plecotus and Barbastellus.

CASE 29 contains specimens of those Bats that are distinguished by having foliaceous, membranous appendages to the nose. The membranes vary considerably in form and number, and the individuals that are furnished with them, according to modern authors, constitute several distinct genera. In this Case is a specimen of the Spectre, or Vampire Bat (*Phyllostoma Spectrum*), and other species of the same genus; and also one of the true Blood-sucking Bats (*Glossophaga ecaudata*, Geoff.), from Brazil:—a Rhinopoma, from India (*Rhinopoma Hardwickii*, Gray),—Rhinolophi, or Bats with complicated nose-leaves, or Horse-shoe

shoe Bats (*Rhinolophus tridens*, *Rh. uni-hastatus* and *Rh. bihastatus*), and the large nose-leaved Bats (*Megaderma frons*, Geoff.). SALOON.

NINTH ROOM.

ROOM IX.

The Mammalia in the upper Cases in this apartment are supplementary to those in the Saloon, and are placed here for want of sufficient space in that room. Amongst them are the Nepaul and Egyptian Goats, another specimen of the Musk Deer, the Egyptian Antelope and its fawn, the Persian Bull and Cow, and the Spotted-nosed Antelope. Above these Cases, and fixed against the wall, is the tanned skin of a large species of Boa, killed at Minas Geraes, in South America. The skins of these enormous serpents, when prepared in this manner, are used by the natives for making boots, &c. Over the Case No. 1, is the nest of a species of Wasp, from India. The portrait over the western entrance is that of Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the Collection of Natural History; and an original portrait of John Ray, one of the earliest and most illustrious of scientific British naturalists, is placed over the eastern door. In this apartment are also deposited the collections of Amphibious and Invertebrate animals, preserved in spirits: some Reptiles, and a small col-

ROOM IX. lection of Crustaceous animals, Spiders, and Insects *.

The upright Cases contain Amphibia, and Invertebrated animals, in spirits. In Cases No. 1 and 2, are the various species of Frogs (*Rana*), some of a large size. Amongst them is the Jacky (*Rana paradoxa*), the tadpole, or larva of which, is larger than the perfect animal, losing at its metamorphosis its enormous tail and external skin;—whence the older naturalists fancied the order of nature was reversed in this animal, and that the frog became a tadpole, or, as they called it, a fish,—an error long since exploded. The Tree Frogs (*Hyla*), have the ends of their toes dilated into a roundish disk, by which they climb. The Horned Frogs have the eyebrows extended into horns.

In CASE 3 are Toads (*Bufo*), some of them exceedingly large. The Bombinatores, or Earless Toads, differ from the others, merely by having the tympanum concealed under the skin. Some, as the Rhinellæ, have their nose produced

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

to

to a point; and one (*Pipa*) is remarkable for its flattened shape, and for the manner in which the female carries her young in cavities, or little cells, on her back. The Salamanders (*Salamandra*), and Efts (*Triton*), follow the Toads: amongst them are the European species, absurdly supposed formerly, to be insensible to the action of fire; also several American species, as the Amphiuma, which is thought never to have any gills, though it probably loses them at a very early age. At the end of these are placed the curious animals which Dr. Shaw called Dubious Amphibia, appearing to unite the amphibia with the fishes, and accordingly they have been placed in both classes by various authors. These animals retain their gills during the whole of their life, and are therefore capable of living equally well on land or in water; amongst these are the Axolotl of the Mexicans, which in all respects resembles the larva of the Common eft (the *Menobranchus*) from America, and the Proteus from the caverns of Carniola, an animal that never voluntarily approaches the light of day, and whose eyes are so excessively small, and hidden by the skin, as to make it appear to be absolutely destitute of those organs. A wax model, from a living healthy specimen of this animal, is placed near it, to shew the form of its lungs when not contracted by spirits.

In

ROOM IX. In this Case also is the Carolina Siren, first described by Ellis, which has only two short feet in front; and lastly the Cæcilia, or Blind Worm, whose eyes, always very small, and nearly concealed under the skin, are sometimes wholly wanting.

CASES 4 and 5 contain specimens of Crustacea, as Crabs, Lobsters, and Woodlice in spirits.

CASE 6. Arachnida; as Tarantulæ, Scorpions, Phalangia, and Acari, or Mites; Myriapoda, as Scolopendra and Iuli. Also several mandibulated insects, such as Beetles, Dragon Flies, Wasps and Ants; shewing their metamorphoses, or the changes they undergo in passing from the larva to the perfect state. Amongst them is the large American Prionus, and specimens of the White Ant, or Termes fatalis, and Bellicosus in different states, of which an interesting account is given by Mr. Smeathmann, in the Seventy-first Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

CASE 7. The Larvæ and Pupæ of Haustellated insects, or those which in their perfect state live by suction, as Butterflies, Moths, Flies, &c.; amongst which are several curious larvæ of exotic Butterflies, variously armed with spines, &c.; and on the two lower shelves are a collection of Cirrhipides, or the animals which inhabit the Acorn Shell and Barnacles, preserved in spirits.

CASE

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

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

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

Case 12. The animals of Bivalve Shells, shewing the various forms observed in the different genera. Those of the Pearl Oyster, from the Island of St. Christopher, with some fine large pearls imbedded in their bodies, deserve particular attention. On the lower shelves are the tunicated animals, as the genera, Biphora, Ascidia, &c.

In Case 13 are Radiated animals preserved in spirits, as Sea Wigs (*Comatula*), Sea Stars, or Star

ROOM IX. Star Fish (*Asteriæ*), and Medusa's Heads (*Alecto*), with their finely divided arms, with which they filter the water, to separate the small mollusca on which they feed. The Lizard-tailed Star Fish (*Ophiura*), which attach themselves to coral by their flexible arms; the Sea Egg (*Echini*), and Sea Hearts (*Spatangus*), the Sea Lemons, &c.; Sea Cucumbers (*Holothuria*), some of which are much sought after by the Chinese, as delicacies; and lastly, the genus Siphunculus.

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

CASES 15 and 16, between the windows, contain some preserved Saurian and Ophidian Reptiles and Amphibia; especially several species of Monitors, which are said to give the natives warning of the approach of the crocodile: the Guana, used as food in the West Indies, the Frilled Lizard (*Clamydosaurus*), from New Holland, which has a large ruff on each side of its neck, just before the shoulders. The Sea Snakes, with flat lanceolate tails, and several specimens of the Cobra Copella, one of the most venomous of the serpent tribe.

The TABLE CASES contain Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insects.

Nos.

Nos. 1—8 contain the Brachiuri, or short-tailed Crustacea, of which Nos. 1—5 are Crabs. Amongst these are specimens of the Swimming Crabs, of the genera Polybius, Portunus, Podophthalmus, &c. These animals have the posterior leg terminated by very flat joints, of an oval or orbicular form, and calculated to act as fins in swimming. The last pair of legs in all the Swimming Crabs, are constantly furnished with these flattened joints, and in some species the preceding pairs have them also, but never so broad as those of the hind legs. The eyes of the Telescope Crab (*Podophthalmus spinosus*), are supported on very long slender pedicles, reaching from the middle of the anterior margin of the shell to the lateral angles, and lodged, when at rest, in a groove on the edge. This is the only known recent species belonging to this genus. Here are also specimens of the Thelphusæ, or Fresh-water Crabs, which live in the rivers and streams of Italy, and the south of Europe, and are also found in Asia and America: they are capable also of existing a considerable time out of the water. One species, peculiar to the south of Europe and the Levant, (*Le Cancre de rivière* of Rondeletius,) enjoyed great celebrity amongst the Greeks, for its supposed medicinal virtues, and is frequently represented on the coins of Agrigentum, with the

ROOM IX.

the utmost accuracy. In this Case are likewise some Crabs peculiar to hot countries, which are remarkable for the rapidity of their motions, and other peculiarities. They live in holes, usually near the sea-shore or in the neighbourhood of water; these holes are of a cylindrical form, oblique, and very deep, and several of them are generally found near together, but each hole contains only one inhabitant. When the animal of one of the genera belonging to this family (*Gelasimus*) is in his hole, he closes the entrance with his claw, one of which, sometimes the right, sometimes the left, is commonly much larger than the other. These Crustacea have also a singular habit of holding up the large claw in front of the body, as if they were beckoning to some one at a distance, whence they have acquired the name of Calling Crabs (*Cancer vocans*, Linn.). What has been said of the rapidity of the motions of these Crustacea, is particularly applicable to those of the genus Ocypode, which hide in holes in the sand on the sea-shore during the day, and leave them at sun-set. This Case also contains specimens of the genus Pinnotheres, a very small race of Crustacea, which inhabit bivalve shells, and were supposed "by some of the ancients to be consentaneous inmates with the animal, bound by mutual interest; the fable is beautifully told by Oppian,

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

Cases Nos. 5, 6, and 7 contain the Long-Tailed Crustacea, or Lobsters and Shrimps (*Exochnata*); amongst which, those of the genus Hippa have the extremity of the tail simple. The Soldier Crabs live principally in the large cavities often observed in sponges, and in spiral shells, the texture of some of which, by means not understood, they occasionally alter to such a degree, as to render it quite soft, and easily perforated by a common pin. Amongst these is a fine *Cancer Latro*, said to live on the nuts of the Palm trees. Also specimens of the Sea

* De Nat. Deor. lib. ii. sect. 46.

ROOM IX. Locust (*Scyllarus*), the Rock Lobsters (*Palinurus*), the Plated Lobster (*Galathea*), and the Crab Lobster, Porcellana, which, from the shortness of their tails, greatly resemble crabs in appearance; the *Scorpion Lobster* (*Thalassina*), which lives great part of its life on land, and destroys the new made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them; the Lobsters (*Astacus*), the specimen exhibited was pale red, nearly of its present colour when alive; Shrimps (*Palemon*), varying greatly in size. Then follows Case 8, the Sea Mantes (*Squilla*), the glass like *Alima*, and the Phyllosoma, with its shell scarcely thicker than a piece of paper.

The rest of this Table is filled with the Crustacea which have sessile immoveable eyes, as, the fresh water shrimps, *Gammarus*, the Whale Lice (*Cyamus*), the Wood Lice (*Oniscus*), Sea Bulls (*Cymothoa*), and the King Crab, whose style at the end of the body serves the animal as a means of defence, and is used by the natives of America to form points to their arrows.

CASES 9 and 10 (in the Windows), contain an arrangement of SPIDERS (*Arachnida*). Amongst them are the Bird Spiders (*Mygale*), some of which form a tubular nest, closed by a moveable lid. One of those nests is shewn in this case: they are sometimes called Crab Spiders by the West Indians, and their bite is said to be dangerous.

gerous. Some of the Spinning Spiders (*Epeira*), are said to form a web, so strong as to arrest the flight of small birds; one in this case from Bermuda (*E. clavipes*), surrounds its nest with a bright yellow silk, which is used by the natives as thread. Some of them have their bodies covered with a hard skin, so that they resemble Crabs in miniature; others are armed with long spines. The Jumping Spiders (*Salticus*) usually have the femora of the two fore legs remarkably large. Their habits are curious, and may be readily observed in a very common species, the *aranea scenica*, of Linnæus. It is frequently seen on sunny walls and palings, running a few steps, then suddenly stopping short, and rising on its fore legs to look round for its prey, which consists of minute insects and gnats, especially the latter. As soon as it discovers one, it advances with a stealthy step, a few paces at a time, till it is near enough to spring on it at a single bound, when it seizes the poor victim, and devours it.

Many of these Spiders construct silken nests, in the form of oval bags, open at both ends, in which they rest—but leave them in great haste on the slightest appearance of danger. The next family have the first pair of legs, furnished with moveable thumbs (*Chelæ*), like the claw of a Lobster.—Amongst these are the genera Phrynus, and Thelyphonus (*Tarantula*, Fab.), the Scorpions,

ROOM IX. Scorpions, and the False Scorpions (*Galeodes* and *Chelifer*).

The last family of Arachnida consists of the Shepherd Spiders (*Phalangium*), and the Mites (*Acari*).

The Phryni and Thelyphoni, though called Tarantulæ by Fabricius, must not be confounded with the celebrated insect of that name, which belongs to a very different genus, the Wolf-Spiders (*Lycosa*, Latr.).—The tales which have been told of that animal, and the fatal effects attributed to its bite, only to be cured, as was supposed, by music and dancing, have lost their credit on investigation, at least in the opinion of well informed and unprejudiced inquirers. It is now ascertained that the bite of the Tarantula is scarcely, if at all, dangerous to man, and may be readily cured by the medicines usually employed in such cases.

The remainder of this Case is filled with Insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis, as species of the genera *Iulus*, and *Scolopendra* (some of the latter are of large size), *Lepisma*, and *Podura*. The Parasitic Insects come next, the species of which are for the most part peculiar, respectively, to peculiar animals, each to each. The forms of some of these minute creatures are very extraordinary.

TENTH ROOM.

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

Case 1 contains the shielded Reptiles (*Cataphracta*), which have the body covered with two shields, sometimes formed of bones, and at others of bony plates imbedded in the skin; as the Tortoises (*Testudo*, Lin.) and Crocodiles (*Crocodilus*, Cuv.).

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

Those Tortoises which live in water have more depressed shells than the Land Tortoises, and their feet expanded and webbed between the toes, which are furnished with sharp claws. They have been divided into three groups. 1st. The Terrapin (*Emys*), which have twelve

ROOM X. twelve horny plates on the chest bone or sternum, and which withdraw their head and neck between the shells, as the Dhor Terrapin (*Emys Dhor*), from India; the Banded Terrapin (*Emys Vittata*), and Lake Erie Terrapin (*Emys Lesueurii*), from America. These are extensively used as food by the Americans. Amongst these is a monstrosity with two heads.

2d. The Chelys (*Chelys*), which have an additional horny plate on the front of the chest bones, and which bend the neck back under the side margin of the shell, as the Radiated Chelys (*Hydraspis radiolata*).

The third kind of fresh-water Tortoises (*Trionyx*), are peculiar for the shell being covered with a naked skin, and for only three toes of each foot being provided with claws. They, like all the other fresh-water Tortoises, are strictly carnivorous, and only eat their food in the water. Many large specimens of this genus are found in the East Indies, and they are constantly seen devouring the human bodies floating down the Ganges. There are to be observed young specimens of two of these species, the Hurum Trionyx (*Trionyx Hurum*), and the Punctated Trionyx (*Trionyx Punctatus*). The latter is peculiar for the leg being covered by a moveable flap placed on the sides of the chest when drawn up.

The marine Tortoises or Turtles (*Cheloniæ*), are

are distinguished by their feet being compressed and fin shaped; they live principally on fuci and sea weeds. It is this kind of Tortoise which is most commonly used as food; and great quantities of one of the species (*Test. Midas*) are brought to this country for that purpose. The horny plates of the Imbricated Turtle (*Test. Imbricata*) afford the best sort of tortoise shell.

The Alligators, which are peculiar to America, are distinguished from the Crocodiles, which are found in both the old and the New World, by their feet having the toes free, that is, without webs, and by the canine tooth of the lower jaw being received in a pit in that jaw, while in the Crocodiles, they are received in a notch on its margin. The Gavials agree with the Crocodiles in their teeth, but differ in their muzzle being very long and slender. Specimens of all the three genera are in the Collection. The upper jaw of these animals is generally said to be moveable, but this is an error, arising from the lower jaw being much produced posteriorly.

Case 2 contains those Saurian Reptiles which have the tongue long and deeply forked; namely, the *Monitors* of the Old World and its islands. Among these are the Two Banded Monitor (*Mon. bivittatus*) from India; the Laced Monitor (*Mon. varius*) from New Hol-

ROOM X.

land; the Ornamented Monitor (*Mon. ornatus*) from the Cape; and the Grey Ouran (*Mon. Scincus*) from Egypt. All these specimens live near the water's edge, and are venerated by the natives, who assert that they give notice of the approach of the Crocodiles, by hissing when they perceive one of those animals. Whether this be fact or fiction, the name, Monitor, is probably to be traced to that origin. The Americans have a similar idea with regard to the Safeguards (*Teius*) of the New World. In the Collection are the Double-crested Ada (*Teius bicarinatus*), very like the Crocodile in shape; the Variegated Safeguard (*Teius Monitor*); various species of Ameiva (*Lacerta Ameiva*, Lin.); and the Intermediate Centropyx (*Teius intermedius*), peculiar for having lanceolate abdominal plates, and the males two spiniform scales on each side of the base of the tail. Next follow the True Lizards, which, like the Monitors, are peculiar to the New World; but they are at once distinguished from them by their tongue being, like those of the Safeguards, simply contractile, whereas that of the Monitor is withdrawn into a sheath under the gullet, when at rest, in the same manner as the tongue of snakes. The Collection contains several specimens of this genus, most of which are found in Europe, as the Ocellated Lizard (*Lac. ocellata*), Green Lizard (*Lac. viridis*), and the Wall

Wall Lizard (*Lac muralis*), found on heaths near London. This animal is said to be both oviparous and viviparous, and has been confounded by authors with another species (*Lacerta agilis*), not a native of Britain. Lastly, the Swift Lizards (*Tachydromus*), which very much resemble the True Lizards, but have an exceeding long body and tail, with their fore and hind legs very far apart, and the back covered with shields somewhat like those on the belly. They are found in China and Java, and are said to run with amazing velocity. Most of these animals have the faculty of reproducing their tails when broken off, an accident which often happens in the mere exertion of the animal to escape. The reproduced part has only a central cartilage in the place of the bones, and is often covered with scales, different from those of the rest of the tail. If the tail be cracked only on one side, and not thrown off, a new tail often springs out of the crack, so that the member becomes forked. A specimen of a Lizard with such a tail, may be seen in this Case.

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

The first of these are the *Iguanas*, which have their teeth attached to the inner edge of

 the

the jaw-bone, and mostly lobed and indented. They are all found in America.

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

Other species of this genus have only a fold across the throat, as the Spiny-tailed Guana (*Iguana Acanthura*), Clouded Guana (*Iguana nubila*), Sword-tailed Ophyessa (*Ophyessa superciliosa*), Umber Ophyessa (*Ophyessa plica*), Collared Tropidurus (*Tropidurus torquatus*), Keeled Leiocephalus (*Leiocephalus carinatus*), Northern Tropidolepis (*Tropidolepis undulatus*), Collared Tropidolepis (*Tropidolepis torquatus*), Douglass's Toad-Lizard (*Phrynosoma Douglassii*, and Blainville's Toad-Lizard (*Phrynosoma Blainvillii*). These animals are very quarrelsome, and fight with great ardour when they meet.

In other species of Guana, the ribs surround the body, like those of the Chameleon, and like them, these animals have the faculty of changing their colour with great rapidity. Three of the genera belonging to this division of the Guanas are each marked with very striking characters: the first, the Basilisk (*Basiliscus*), has a compressed hood on the back of the head, and a fin-shaped

fin-shaped crest down the back; the second, the *Chamæleopsis*, from Mexico, has a compressed ridge on the back of the head, but only a slight dorsal crest. Both these have simple toes. The third, the *Anolis*, has a simple flat head, but the last joint but one of the toes is dilated on the sides into a pear-shaped disc, so as to enable these animals to walk on smooth and nearly perpendicular surfaces. Of this genus there are many species.—Lastly, the marbled Lizards (*Polychrus*) have the ribs surrounding the abdomen, like the Anolis, but their toes are not dilated, and they have no dorsal crest.

In the lower part of this Case (No. 3.) are the Geckos. These are Nocturnal Lizards, of a dull, lurid appearance, with depressed heads, and large round eyes. Their body is usually covered with small scales, amongst which are frequently larger tubercles, and the under side of their toes is generally furnished with variously shaped imbricated scales, or folds of the skin, which enable the animal to crawl up glass and other smooth surfaces, and even to run with facility, the back downwards, on the ceiling of a room, like a fly. They are found in all parts of the world, and are divided into many groupes, according to the form of their toes. Some of the most peculiar are, the Common Gecko (*Gecko guttatus*), from India; the Chinese Gecko (*Gecko Revesii*), from China; and the

Ornamented

Ornamented Gecko (*Gecko ornatus*), from Newfoundland. All these have only a single transverse series of scales, on the under side of each toe. Hardwicke's Gecko (*Eublephoris Hardwickii*) differs from the former, by the toes being more slender, and less dilated; one of the species, Horsfield's Gecko (*Pteropleura Horsfieldii*) which lives in the ponds in Java, has the skin on the side of the chin, body, limbs and tail dilated into a kind of fin.

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

Other species have the scales under the toes divided by a central grove, into which the claws are retractile (*Thecadactylus*). One of these, the Smooth Sheath-claw (*Gecko lævis*), has many scales under the toes, and when the animal is caught, in its exertion to escape it often casts off its tail. It does the same if thrown alive into spirits, in which case the separated tail contracts, and assumes an almost globular shape, and is most usually found in this state in collections, whence this species has been generally called the Turnip-tail Gecko (*Gecko rapicauda*). The Beautiful Sheath-claw (*Phyllodactylus pulchellus*), has only two or three transverse

verse scales on each side of the claws, so that the ends of the toes very nearly resemble the tips of the feet of the common fly. In another species, the Egyptian Sheath-claw (*Gecko lobatus*), the scales under the toes radiate from a centre, like the sticks of a fan; and the Imbricated Gecko, a species from Madagascar, which has the scales under the toes very like the former, has the edge of its body and tail dilated into fins.

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

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

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

The Agamæ (*Agama*), are placed in the upper part of this Case (No. 4.). They present several peculiarities of form, and have therefore been separated into many groups. Some have the head Lyre-shaped, and the back and tail crested (*Gonyocephalus*), as, the Tiger Agama (*Agama Tigrina*).

Other species have the head armed with spines over the back of the ears, and the scales large and directed upwards (*Calotes*), as the Common Calotes (*Lacerta Calotes*), of a fine blue colour, and the Indian Calotes (*Agama Indica*). These animals lay fusiform eggs.

The Bronchocelæ differ from the Calotes, by the scales of the back being small and horizontal; as the Blue Calotes (*Agama cristatella*), and the Long-legged Calotes (*Agama vultuosa*); one species, the Armed Calotes (*Agama armata*), has a square head, and long subulate spines over the eyes (*Acanthosaura*).

The true Agamæ (*Agama*), have often bundles of spines on the sides of the neck, as, the Occipital Agama (*Agama occipitalis*), the common Agama (*Agama spinosa*). The male of the Pondicherry Agama (*Agama Pondiceriana*), has

so

so large a pouch under the throat, (which is quite wanting in the other sex,) that it has been separated as a genus under the name of *Sitana*.

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

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

The Dragons (*Draco*) differ from all these by the skin of the sides being extended into the form of wings, and supported by the end of the ribs. The wings, when the animal is at rest, are folded together on the sides of the body, but when the creature leaps from branch to branch they are expanded, and act as a parachute; there

there are several species, differing from one another in the length of the throat pouches, and in the colour of the wings.

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

The Lophuræ have a crest of large scales on the back, as the Amboina Lophura (*Lac. Amboinensis*), which has been confounded with the Basilisk.

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

In the lower part of the Case are the Chameleons, long celebrated on account of the rapidity with which they change their colour; but most of the other Saurian Reptiles have the same faculty, and many in as great a degree. They are also peculiar for the great distance to which they can protrude the tongue, in order to catch insects, which form their principal

principal food. Chameleons are only found in the warm parts of the Old World.

The species are chiefly distinguished from each other by the peculiarity of the shape of their head. In the common Chameleon, the occiput is arched and compressed, whilst, in the Senegal species, it is flat; some of the species, as the Eared and Hooded Chameleons, have the back part of the occiput furnished with two fleshy lobes; whilst the Panther and Cape Chameleon have the front of the chin furnished with fleshy processes. Others have the head armed with horns, which in some are placed over the eye-brow, as in Brooke's Chameleon, and in others on the tip of the nose, as in the Two-horned Chameleon.

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

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

The African Lizards of this group are distinguished by their thighs being marked with a line

line of pores on the under side. In some of these, as the common Zonurus, the tail is furnished with armed scales, whilst in others, as the Common Cicigna, the caudal scales are unarmed.

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

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

The Bimanæ (*Chirotes*) of Mexico are subcylindrical, with small square scales, and only two short feeble legs, in the front of the body. The Double Headed Snakes (*Amphisbænæ*) differ from the Bimanæ in merely having no legs. The anterior and posterior extremities are equally blunt, and somewhat similar, which has led people to imagine, that they walk both backwards and forwards with the same facility —whence their name.

Those ophisaurian reptiles which are destitute of any impressed lateral line, have been divided

divided into several groups, as the True Scincs (*Scincus*), having four legs, with small margined toes, and a sharp edged muzzle, which enable them to bury themselves with facility in the sand of the deserts they inhabit.

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

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

One of these Lizards, with nearly the same form of body, has only three toes to each foot, (*Seps*); as the common Seps (*Seps Chalcides*) from the South of Europe: one of them differs by the ears being hid under the skin, as the Lacertine Siaphos (*Siaphos æqualis*).

The *Bipes* are peculiar for having only two oblong lobes in place of legs. One of the species, the Brazilian Bipes (*Pygopus Cariococca*) from Brazil, has the tympanum hid under the skin, whilst in the New Holland species (*Delma*), Fraser's Bipes (*Bipes Fraseri*), the ears are as distinct as in the Scincs.

The Blind-worms (*Anguis*) have scales like the Scincs,

ROOM X. Scincs, but they are without legs, and have only the rudiments of them placed beneath the skin.

Cases 6—13 contain the serpents (*Ophidii*), animals characterized by the want of legs, and having very dilatable mouths, which enable them to swallow entire very large bodies.

Case 6 contains those serpents that are pre-eminently poisonous, whose upper jaws are toothless, but provided with large moveable fangs on the palate. These fangs are furnished with a groove on the convex edge by which the poison, secreted in a bag placed at the root of the teeth, is conducted into the wound. The poisonous snakes are generally distinguished by the large size of their head, often covered with small scales; by the scales of the body being generally rough and keeled, and by the tail being very short, and generally thin in comparison with the body.

The most deadly of these have a large pit like a second nostril on the cheek, just before the eye. These have been divided into several groups according to the structure of the tail. Thus, in the True Rattle Snakes (*Crotalus*), the tail ends in a rattle formed by a series of horny joints, fitting one into the other, which shake, and make a rattling noise when the animal moves. There are in the Collection, several species of this genus, and some rattles, separate, to shew their structure.

The

The Tisiphone (*Tisiphone*) is much like the Rattle Snake, but the tail ends in a small recurved spine; these are all peculiar to America. Most of the Snakes of this division have the tail simple at the end, and are found both in the Old and New World. Some of these have the head covered with scales like those on the back (*Cophias*), as the Fer de Lance of the French American Collonists (*Cophias lanceolatus*), from the West India Islands; and the Green Cophias (*Cophias viridis*), the Purple-spotted Cophias (*Cophias purpureomaculatus*), and the Beautiful Cophias (*Cophias ornatus*). The last three are the most beautiful, and the most poisonous snakes of India.

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

The Vipers (*Vipera*) have the same broad head as the Rattle Snakes, but they have no pit before the eyes. Amongst these the True Vipers (*Vipera*) are distinguished by the head being covered with scales like those on the back, and by the nostrils being very large. Amongst these there are the Nose-horn Viper (*Col. nasicornis*), peculiar for two horns on the end of the nose; the Cerastes (*Col. cerastes*), the male of which has a long horn-like scale over each eye, which being wanting in the female,

ROOM X.

female, has caused the latter to be erroneously described as a distinct species; the Puff Adder, or Short Tailed Viper (*Vipera inflata*), the most deadly snake of the Cape; and Russel's Viper (*Col. Russeli*).

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

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

The Elaps or Cylindrical Snakes differ from the other venomous reptiles, by the head being much smaller, scarcely so broad as the body, and by its being covered with large regular plates, and without any pit on the cheek.

Some of these, as the Spectacle Snake or Naja, have the faculty of dilating the skin of the neck, by the extension of their ribs, so as to form a kind of hood over the head; they are also peculiar from the body being covered with very narrow scales.

The Indian species have usually a yellow spot on

on the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. These snakes are used by the Indian jugglers, in their exhibitions.

The Coral Snakes (*Elaps*) are very similar in form, but the neck is not dilatable, and the dorsal scales are broad; many of these are marked with black and bright coloured bands, as *Elaps corallinus*.

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

Cases 7—13 contain the snakes which have a regular row of teeth on the edge of the upper jaw. Most of these have long conical tails, and broad plates under the abdomen. These species are, in general, innocent; a few have some of the upper lateral teeth rather larger than the rest, and grooved on the hinder edge, the groove communicating with a gland placed on the side of the face, but their bite is seldom so dangerous as that of the other snakes which have only large fangs in the upper jaw. The species of this division are exceedingly numerous and difficult to determine, and they have lately been divided into many genera, which it would be tedious to characterize in this sketch. Those that live on the ground and take to the water for protection, or to catch their food, have generally a cylindrical form

 and

and a tail, scarcely so long as the body; while those that live the greater part of their life on trees, and thence called Tree-Snakes (*Dendrophis*), are generally very long and slender, and the scales of the side of their back are usually narrow and longer than those on the dorsal line; some of the Tree Snakes have the end of the muzzle lengthened out into an acute appendage (*Passerita*).

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

The CASES 14 and 15, between the windows, contain Dry Specimens of Reptiles.

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

On the lower Shelves are a series of Tortoises, arranged after the same order as the specimens in spirits in Case No. 1. Among them are the Serpentine Tortoises (*Testudo serpentina*), which unite with the form of the Tortoises, several of the characters of the Crocodiles, as the large head, and the long tail with elevated ridges; also species of Land Tortoises, as the Indian Tortoise (*Test. Indica*) and the Radiated Tortoise (*Test. radiata*); the American Box Tortoise (*Testudo clausa*); many species of Terrapin (*Emys*) from America and India; some very young Turtles (*Chelonia*); and the head of a very large specimen from the Indian Ocean.

In the Window-Seats are placed some large specimens of Snakes, as the Indian Rock Snake (*Python*), a large Rattle-Snake (*Crotalus*), and two

two Snakes, the Mourning Snake (*Coluber pullatus*) and the Crimson-sided Snake (*Coluber porphyriacus*).

In the Table Cases, in the centre of the room, are arranged the Collection of Foreign Radiated Animals.

The Comatulæ (No. 1.) have their arms fringed on each side with a series of simple rays, and the under part of the body furnished with a tuft of simple inflexed fibres, ending in an incurved hook, by which they attach themselves to sea-weeds and other marine bodies.

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

The Star-Fish (*Asterias*) Nos. 1. to 8. have the body depressed and more or less divided into rays, and the stomach furnished with only a single aperture. They have been divided into several groupes, the first containing those which have a small orbicular body and long subcylindrical arms, as the Medusa's Heads (*Euryale*), which have the arms very long and repeatedly branched, so as to end in an immense multitude of small threads. In most of the species the arms are branched at the base, but in one (*Euryale palmifera*), the base of the arms is simple, and the tip repeatedly forked.

The

ROOM X.

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

The arms of the true Star-Fish (*Asterias*) are a mere extension of the substance of the body, and of an uniform structure with it. Most of the species have the faculty of reproducing the arms, or such parts of them as may be accidentally broken off; and if an entire arm be separated, provided a part of the body be attached to it, other arms are reproduced, and a perfect fresh animal is formed. Some specimens illustrative of these facts are in the Case No. 10.

The Asteriæ differ greatly both in texture and form. Most of the species have five rays, but varieties are sometimes met with which have only four rays, one of which is in Case No. 17. Some species have eight, others nine, and again others from twelve to thirty rays.

The Sea-Eggs are at once known from the Star-Fish by their body not being radiately divided, and by its being covered with a hard shell, formed of numerous small pieces, placed on bands; and the animals differ by being provided with two distinct and distant openings to the digestive canal. The shell is covered with very moveable spines, which serve the animals as legs to walk with, and also enable them to bury

bury themselves in the sand when they are left on the beach by the retreating tide; it is pierced with rows of minute pores, through which are emitted small tentacula with dilated ends, by which the animal is enabled to attach itself to rocks and other marine bodies. The Sea-Eggs have been divided into several groupes, according to the shape of the body, and the position of the mouth and vent.

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

In the second group, the mouth is in the centre of the under part, and the vent placed in or under the hinder margin. In some of these the shells are thin, and the series of pores are arranged in vertical bands, extending from the top of the shell to the mouth; as in the genera *Echinolampas* and *Galeries*.

In the Shield Echini, the shell is very solid and thick, and supported, internally, by perpendicular columns, so that these shells resist the action of the waves for a considerable time.

The

ROOM X. The mouth is armed with jaws, inserted in five triangular spongy bones, and the pores are placed in five arched pairs of bands, forming a star on the upper part of the shells.

Some of the species of this group, as the *Clypeasters*, are convex and shield-shaped; the others, as the *Scutellæ*, are very much depressed, and nearly flat, so that it is difficult to conceive how the animal can exist in so thin a cavity. Many of the species of this genus are pierced with holes through the disk, as the *Scutella quinquifora*, *Scut. bifora*, &c. Others are lobed on the margin, as the Eight-rayed Scutella (*Scut. octodactyla*) and Toothed Scutella (*Scut. dentata*). Others are orbicular, more or less depressed, with the two openings of the alimentary canal placed opposite each other in the axis of the shell, one at the vertex, the other at the base, with the series of pores forming bands, and extending from the one to the other. These shells are generally covered with larger spines and tubercles.

In many species of this division the spines are of nearly equal size, and the tubercles on which they are placed are not pitted in the centre (*Echinus*); as the common Sea-Egg of the English coast (*Echinus esculentus*), which is much sought after as food during a part of the summer season, at which time the shell is almost entirely filled with eggs. Other species, in

in which the tubercles are of the same form, have some spines much longer than the rest (*Echinometra*); as the Spiniferous Sea-Egg (*Echinus lucunter*), the Triangular-spined Sea-Egg (*Echinus trigonarius*), and the Artichoke, or Black Sea-Egg (*Echinus atratus*), peculiar for the larger spines being very short and truncated, forming a smooth surface, somewhat resembling a tessellated pavement. In other species which have the spines of an unequal size, the tubercles to which they are attached are pierced in the centre (*Cidaris*). Some of these, which are of a spherical form, and have very narrow wavy rows of pores, are called Turbans, as the Imperial Turban (*Cidaris imperialis*) and the Porcupine Turban (*Cidaris hystrix*); while those which are depressed, with narrow separate rows of pores, are called Diadems. These often have tubular spines, as the common Diadem (*Echinus diadema*).

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

On the wall, between the windows, are the horns of some species of Rhinoceros, and round the Room, over the Cases, are suspended a series of the horns of various species of Deer (*Cervus*), as the Elk, the Roebuck, the Virginian and Mexican Deer, the Rein-Deer, the

ROOM X. the common Deer, the Indian Deer (*Cervus Hippelaphus*), and its varieties; the common Stag and the Wapiti. On the top of the Cases are the Skulls of two Elephants, from India; a Rhinoceros, from India; two Giraffes, and several species of Dolphin (*Delphinus*).

ELEVENTH ROOM.

ROOM XI. This Room is dedicated to the general collection of Fish and Corals.

In the upright Cases round the Room are placed the general collection of Fish.

The Cases No. 24, and Nos. 1—8, contain the series of Dry Fish.

Cases Nos. 24, and 1 and 2 contain the Acanthopterygian Fishes, which have spiny rays to the dorsal fins.

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

ventral

ventral fins placed on the hinder part of the body.

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

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

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

The Chætodons are known at once by their compressed form and by their dorsal, and often their other fins being covered with scales like the rest of the body. The teeth are usually very small and numerous, like bristles, from whence the name. The common Chætodons (*Chætodon*) have their opercular bones finely ciliated, while the Horny Chætodons have the lower part of the operculum ending in a large spine. These fish are very numerous on the rocky shores of the seas of warm climates. They are generally beautifully and variously coloured, and good for food. Many are rejected from prejudice, though the Sea Bream

(*Brama*)

ROOM XI.

(*Brama*) has many of the characters of the Chætodons, except that the palate is not toothed.

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

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

The Sword Fish (*Xiphias*) is very like the Tunny, but the front part of its upper jaw is produced into a long beak, by which it attacks the larger sea animals. It swims with excessive rapidity, and its flesh is much praised. The common Sword Fish (*Xiphias gladius*) has no ventral fins. The Flying Sword Fish (*Notistium*) has distinct ventral fins, and the dorsal very high and long, which enables it to swim with such velocity that it can drive its beak through the stout oak planking of a ship. A fine specimen of this fish is in a Case over the Fire-Place, and by the side of it is a piece of oak plank pierced by the beak of a larger fish of this species. The fish itself is very rare, yet several well recorded instances of similar occurrences are known. In many genera of the Scomberoid family, the spines, which in most

most fishes support the front dorsal fin, instead of being united together, are separate and free. This is the case with the Pilot Fish (*Gasterosteus ductor*), and in the Lichia (*Scomber glaucus*).

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

The family of Theutides combine with the small scales of the Scomberoid Fish, the form and small mouth of the Chætodon, but are furnished with a single row of teeth with cutting edges, and their fins are not scaly. They live on fuci and other marine vegetables. Several

of

ROOM XI.

of the genera have sharp spines on the sides of the tail, which are retractile into a groove, and from the wound they inflict are often called Lancet Fish, or Surgeons. The Monoceros (*Naseus*) has the spines on the sides of the tail fixed and blunt, and the front part of the head produced into a horn.

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

The Blennies (*Blennius*) differ from the other spinous fishes, in their skin being slimy, from whence their name, and from the spines of their dorsal fin being very thin and flexible, but not jointed as in all the soft finned fishes. Many of the species of this family are viviparous.

The Wolf Fish (*Anarrhichas*) differ from the other Blennies in the jaws and palate being armed with large tubercular teeth, which were for a long time considered as the same as the fossil Bufonites. The gall of this fish is used as soap by the Icelanders, who compare its flesh to that of the eel.

The Anglers (*Lophius*) have the bones of the wrist elongated, so that the pectoral fin appears to be placed on an arm. Their skeleton is very soft, nearly cartilaginous, and their skin destitute of scales. They are very voracious,

and

and from the small size of the opening of the gills, can live a long time out of the water. The common Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) has a very large head and capacious mouth surrounded by a series of long filamentous processes, or tentacula. It is said to hide itself in the mud with its mouth open, when the fish, deceived by the tentacula, which they take for worms, are tempted to swim into its capacious mouth, and fall an easy prey. This species is also called, from its hideous appearance, the Sea Devil.

The Hand Fish (*Chironectes*) have a compressed head and body, a smaller mouth, and the first dorsal fin placed between the eyes. The first ray of that fin is often free, and terminates in a series of small tentacula, which the fish uses as a bait for taking his prey, after the manner of the Angler. They have the faculty of inflating their large stomach with air, and giving themselves the form of a balloon, like the Tetradons; and by means of their pedicelled pectoral fins can walk on the land, like a small quadruped, where they often remain for three or four days.

The Beaked Anglers (*Malthe*) have their head flattened, and the muzzle produced into a short horn.

The Labroid fish, so called from the large size

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

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

The last family of the Spiny-rayed Fishes, from the bones of their mouths being elongated into a tube, are called the Tubular-mouthed Fishes. This family consists of only two genera, distinguished by the shape of the body. In the Tobacco-pipe Fish (*Fistularia*) it is cylindrical, and in the Sea Snipes (*Centriscus*) it is compressed.

The second division of Fish is characterized by all the rays of the fins (except the first of the dorsal and pectoral fins) being soft, jointed, and usually divided at the end into several branches. This division has been separated into several orders, according to the position of the ventral fin.

The

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

The next family (*Cyprinidæ*) have a small mouth, feeble and generally toothless jaws, edged by the intermaxillary bones, and a strongly-toothed palate, and soft false fin on the back. These fish mostly feed on water-plants. Amongst them are the Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), Tench (*Cyprinus tinca*), Bream (*Cyprinus brama*), Barbel (*Cyprinus barbus*), Loach (*Cobitis*), and the Anableps, which is peculiar for the eye being divided across, so that it appears to have four eyes, as in the Gyrini and many other water-insects. The female is viviparous.

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

In many of these the jaws and palate are strongly toothed, as in the common Pike (*Esox lucius*); in others, as the Gar-Pike (*Esox belone*), the jaws are slender, and very much lengthened out. In one genus, the Half-Beaks (*Hemiramphus*), the lower jaw alone is lengthened out, and the mouth is oblique, and placed at its base. The Flying-Fish (*Exocetus*) belong to this family; they are peculiar for the great

length of their pectoral fin, which enables them to suspend themselves in the air till their fins are dry. They are found in the seas of warm and temperate climates. They leave the water to escape from voracious fishes, and in the air they are pursued by the water-birds. The Mormyri (*Mormyrus*) are fresh water fish of Africa, which have a small mouth, and the gill-flap hid under the skin.

The Siluroid Fish (*Siluridæ*) have a naked skin, in which large bony plates are frequently imbedded. They have often a soft dorsal fin, and their intermaxillaries edge the jaws, their maxillaries forming only beards.

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

entirely covered with a hard coat, formed of angular scales.

The family of Salmons (*Salmonidæ*) has, like most of the *Siluri*, a soft, false, rayless, hinder dorsal fin, but the body is covered with regular scales. They mostly ascend rivers to spawn. They are voracious, eating insects and small animals, and their flesh furnishes some of the greatest delicacies of the table. This family has been divided into several genera, according to the form and presence of the teeth, and the position of the fins. The species of the true genus, *Salmo*, which have usually a spotted body, is most esteemed in Europe, and fish taken from particular streams or lakes are often preferred.

Some species, as the Capelan (*Salmo Grœnlandicus*), are so abundant as to be used as bait in the Cod Fisheries. In one genus, (*Saurus*,) the mouth is very large, and the edge of the jaws, palate, and the tongue is covered with large, very long, and flexible barbed teeth.

The family of Herrings (*Clupeidæ*) have the same scaly body as the Salmons, but they have no soft dorsal fin, and their upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, and on the sides by the maxillary bones.

Many of these fish live in large shoals, which periodically visit particular parts of the coast,

ROOM XI.

and several of them ascend the rivers to deposit their spawn. With the Herrings are placed the Gar-Fish, or Bony Pike (*Lepisosteus*), which has many of the characters of the Pike, with the structure of the head of the Herring. Their body is covered with a case formed of square scales, of the hardness of stone, and the two outer rays of the tail, and of the other fins, are fringed with similar scales. They live in the warm parts of South America, and afford good food.

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

The Cod-Fish family (*Gadidæ*) have a lance-shaped body, covered with small scales. The head is without scales, and the back has generally two or three dorsal fins; the ventral fins are always slender. They generally live in the seas of cold and temperate climates, and by their abundance are important as objects of commerce. Their flesh is white, readily separated into layers, easy of digestion, and very palatable. They are divided into several genera, according to the number of the fins. The true Cod (*Morrhua*) has three dorsal fins and a small beard; the Coal-Fish (*Merlangus*) has the same fins, but no beard; while the Stock-Fish (*Merluccius*) has only two dorsal and one anal fin. The Ling

Ling (*Lota*) differs from the latter in having a beard, while the Torsk (*Brosmius*) has only a single long dorsal fin.

The family of Flat-Fish (*Pleuronectidæ*) are peculiar amongst all the vertebrated animals, from the two sides of the head being dissimilar, both eyes being placed on one side, which is always superior when the fish swims, and strongly coloured, whilst the other side is white. The body is vertically compressed, fringed above by a long dorsal, and below by an anal fin. They live constantly in shallow water, on the shores of most countries, and furnish an agreeable and nutritious food. They are liable to varieties; sometimes both the upper and under side are dark-coloured, and at others both are pale rosy white. When both the sides are brown, the fins are interrupted over the forehead, and the eyes are placed one on each side of the head of the fish. These fish have been divided into several genera, according to the length of the dorsal and the distinctness of the pectoral fins. Some, as the Zebra Soles (*Plagusia*), are entirely without pectoral fins, and have the anal, caudal, and dorsal united into one.

The third family of this division are the Suckers (*Cyclopteridæ*), so called from their pectoral fins being united together into a disk, by which they attach themselves to marine bodies.

Their

ROOM XI.

Their skin is slimy and naked, or with hard grains imbedded in it. Their pectoral fins are large. They live in shallow water, near coasts, and swim with great vivacity.

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

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

The

The Ophidium is very like the Eels, but its body is more compressed, and the gill-flap is formed like the generality of fish, and has a wide opening beneath. The rays of their dorsal fin are simple.

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

In the *Carapus* the body is compressed and covered with scales. The *Gymnarchus* only differs from the *Carapus* in having a long dorsal and no anal fin.

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

The Launces (*Ammodytes*) have elongated compressed bodies, covered with scales placed in transverse series, with the dorsal, caudal, and anal fin separate from each other. The jaws are acute and extensile. They bury in the sand and live on worms, and are much used as a bait.

The Pipe Fish (*Syngnathidæ*) form the next group. They have the jaws, and the fibrous, bony skeleton

skeleton of the other fishes, but their gills are divided into little tufts, placed by pairs on the bony branchial arches, instead of being formed of regular, pectinated plates. Their body is also covered with shields, which give it an angular appearance. In the true Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus*) the mouth is placed at the end of a tubular beak. The eggs in some species are placed under two folds of skin situated on the side of the abdomen; in others they are attached to the skin of the abdomen itself. Many of the species are straight, but some contract after death, so as to form a grotesque resemblance of a horse in miniature; from whence they are called Sea Horses (*Hippocampus*). The *Pegasi* differ in the mouth being placed at the base of a prominent muzzle. The ventral fin of some of the species of this genus is very large and expanded; from whence their name.

The following fishes differ from all the former by the jaws being formed of the maxillary and intermaxillary bones united together into one body. Their skeleton is soft, but fibrous.

The first of these, as the Gymnodontes, have the jaws shaped like the beak of a parrot, and composed of parallel laminæ united together. They live on crustacea, shells, and sea-weeds, and their flesh, which has usually a musky odour, is said to be deleterious at particular seasons.

Several

Several of these have the faculty of dilating their stomach with air, giving the body the appearance of a balloon. When this takes place they float along the surface of the water, belly upwards. Some of them, as the Diodons, have both jaws undivided, and the skin armed with large spines. The skin of some species of this genus is used as a kind of helmet by the Chinese; others, as the Tetraodons, have the jaws divided in the centre by a perpendicular suture, and the skin covered with small slightly prominent spines. The Triodons have the skin of the Tetraodons, but the upper jaw alone is divided, so that they appear to have three teeth.

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

The family of File Fishes (*Balistidæ*) have their jaws armed with a small number of distinct teeth; their skin is hard, and their head produced, ending in a small mouth. They are divided into several genera, according to the structure of their outer covering. The true File Fish (*Balistes*) have a compressed body, covered with hard scales and spinous rays to the first dorsal fin; their colours are brilliant, and

and their flesh is said to be unwholesome. They are chiefly found in the Torrid Zone, living upon sea-weeds. Others, as the Unicorn File Fish (*Monacanthus*), have the skin covered with small hairy scales, and the first dorsal consisting of only one spine. The Two-spined File Fish (*Triacanthus*) has a silvery skin covered with small scales, and a ventral fin, consisting of a single spine, on each side.

The Trunk Fish (*Ostracion*) has the same elongated form as the Two-spined File Fish, and the body covered with an inflexible case formed of regular bony compartments. It has a very large liver, yielding a considerable quantity of oil, but very little flesh. The body is often armed with spines, and according to its form, and the position of the latter, the species have been distinguished.

The cartilaginous fishes are entirely without any maxillary or intermaxillary bones, their teeth being inserted on the palate and vomer. Their skeleton is essentially cartilaginous, in which the calcareous matter is deposited in the form of grains, and their skull is formed of a single piece, without any suture.

The Sturgeons have their gill-flap open like the other fishes. Their body is protected by bony plates implanted in the skin, and arranged in longitudinal rows; their mouth is small, destitute of teeth, and placed at the base of an elongated

elongated muzzle. They ascend the large rivers to spawn, and furnish one of the most profitable fisheries. Their flesh is excellent; their roe, dried and salted, forms caviar, and their swimming bladder, merely washed and dried, isinglass.

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

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

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

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

The Sharks are distinguished by their elongated form and long tail, and by the gill aperture being placed on the side of the neck.

Many

Many of them are viviparous; others produce eggs inclosed in a hard, transparent, yellow shell, elongated at the ends into filaments. They have been divided into many genera, according to the form of the nostrils, the position of the fins, and the absence or presence of the aperture behind the eyes. Some of them, as the Cestrations and Spine Sharks, have a large bony spine in the front of the dorsal fin.

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

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

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

The Rays (*Raidæ*) are known by their flattened bodies, by their large fleshy and expanded pectoral fins, united in front to the muzzle, and behind to the ventral fin and the spine. Their eggs have a brown coriaceous shell, of a quadrangular form, with the angles prolonged into points. The tail of some, as the *Rhinobatis*

and

and *Rhina*, is thick, like those of the sharks; in others, as the Ray (*Raia*), it is slender, and often armed by small spines. In the Sting Ray (*Trygon*), it is very long and slender, and armed with a long bony spine, serrated on both its edges.

The Sea Eagles (*Myliobates*) have a long tail like the Sting Rays, but their pectoral fins are very broad, so that they in some measure resemble a bird of prey with its wings extended.

The *Cephaloptera* are very like the Sea Eagles, but their head is truncated in front, and the front edge of the pectoral fin is expanded like two horns.

The Electric Ray (*Torpedo*) is peculiar for its body resembling a violin or guitar in shape. The mouth of most of the Rays is armed with tubercular teeth placed in angular rows like a pavement. The teeth of the Sea Eagle are large flat plates, formed of several transverse series of flat pieces. The teeth and caudal spines of these fishes are often found in a fossil state; the former being called palates.

The last family of fishes is that of the Lampreys (*Petromyzidæ*). Their skeleton is the most imperfect of all the vertebrated animals. Their body is long, slender, cylindrical, ending in a circular mouth, and destitute of any pectoral or ventral fins. The true Lamprey has seven branchial openings, whence they are called Seven

ROOM XI. Seven Eyes, and the skin under the tail forms a kind of fin. Their mouth is armed with teeth.

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

CASES No. 9—23 contain the general collection of Fish preserved in spirits. They are at present under arrangement: when finished, they will be disposed in the same order as the Dry fish.

The Table Cases in the centre of the room contain the continuation of the collection of Radiated animals.

The TABLES No. 1—8 contain the Animal Flowers, or *Zoantharia*, and the stellated corals which they form for the protection of their soft bodies. These animals have a regular flower-shaped, very contractile body, with a single opening to their digestive cavity. Their mouth is surrounded by numerous variously shaped tentacula. The body is very soft, of a uniform cellular texture, and usually covered with a coloured coat. The digestive cavity is lined inside with longitudinal membranaceous folds. The tentacula are cylindrical and tubular, placed in a single or multiple series round the mouth, or

on

on the lobes of which the mouth is formed when it is parted.

Most of these animals are attached to marine bodies by their expanded base, but some few of them, especially of the naked kinds, have the faculty of moving about, when they use their base as a foot. A few are always floating about on the surface of the water, like the *Medusæ*.

The Sea Anemones (*Actiniidæ*) are soft and very contractile, and for that reason cannot be preserved in a dry state. They are much influenced by the state of the atmosphere, expanding or closing according to the state of the sky. They are said to be viviparous, the young being emitted by the mouth. They eat all kinds of animals, more especially crustacea, shells and small fish, which they catch with their tentacula.

The *Lucernariæ* only differ from the Sea Anemones in their base being contracted, and the apex being dilated like an umbrella, with their tentacula placed in six or eight groups on its edge.

The Zoanthi (*Zoanthidæ*) are very like the Sea Anemones, but their body is protected by a hard, coriaceous case into which the body is contracted when in repose. Most of these sheaths are united together by a common base, which varies in form in the different genera. Thus, in the *Zoanthus* and *Isaurus* the base of the

ROOM XI.

the sheaths is narrow, and they arise from a creeping fibre. In the *Mamellifera* the sheaths are placed on a membranaceous expansion, and in the *Corticifera* the sheaths are covered with a sandy coat, and are united side by side, so as to form a kind of crust on the marine bodies to which they are attached.

The major part of the animals of this Class are surrounded by a stony covering or coral, into which they can withdraw themselves from external danger. This coral is always solid and calcareous, and the cells which are inhabited by the animals are furnished with more or less distinct longitudinal lamellæ, placed in a radiating position round the central axis, so as to give the cavity a star like appearance. These corals are most of them attached to marine bodies during the whole of their growth. Some few kinds, as the Sea Mushroom (*Fungia*), and Sea Slug (*Polyphyllia*), are attached when they are young by a short stem, but the crown separates from the stem by a natural absorption as the coral enlarges, leaving it at length quite free.

The reefs and islands, which are constantly and gradually rising above the sea, especially in the Pacific Ocean, are formed by animals inhabiting these kinds of coral.

Corals, on account of the different forms which they present, have been divided into several

several different genera, which may be easily separated into groups by the manner in which their cells are placed with reference to each other.

In the first of these groups the cells are simple and separate, having a regular circumscribed edge, over which the internal laminæ are often inflexed, as in the Sea Mushroom (*Fungia* and *Cyclolithes*), both of which are expanded and hemispherical. The genera *Turbinolia* and *Caryophyllea* resemble these in many particulars, but they differ in being of a conical or cylindrical shape: the former of these, like the *Fungia*, becomes free by age, while the latter is always attached.

The second group only differs from the former in the cell springing from a branchy base, the branches ending in simple stars: these, in their young state, are scarcely to be distinguished, except by their cylindrical form, from *Caryophyllea*. In one of these, *Dendrophila*, the stars are simple; in the other, *Lobophylla*, they are irregular, and the laminæ of which the stars are formed are irregular and jagged.

In by far the larger part of these Corals the cells are placed side by side, united together by a larger or smaller quantity of calcareous cement into a rounded mass, a broad foliaceous expansion, or a branched subcylindrical coral. The animals of these corals cover them with a soft,

 gelatinous,

gelatinous, very contractile coat, on the surface of which are studded the groups of tentacula, while the body is included in the lamellar cells.

The cells in some of those which form rounded masses are compressed and irregularly twisted, and only separated from each other by irregular ridges, as in the Brain Stone (*Meandrina*), so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of the human brain, when the coral is covered with its soft animal. In some allied species the cells are small, and the intermediate spaces, instead of being long ridges, form conical eminences, from whence the genus is called *Monticularia.*

In some, which form foliaceous expansions, the upper, and rarely the lower surface of the frond is covered with roundish cells, the laminæ of which are extended over their sides, so as to unite the stars one with the other, as in the genera *Agaricia*, *Pavonaria*, and *Polyphyllia.*

The remainder, the corals with aggregate stars, are distinguished by each of the stars being distinctly circumscribed.

The cells of many of these are only longitudinally striated on their inner surface, and are generally united into a cylindrical, arborescent coral. Some of these, as the Madrepores, (*Madrepora,*) have the cells prominent and closely spread over the whole surface; in others,

as

as the genera *Porites*, *Astreopora*, and *Alveopora*, the centre of the cells, instead of being lamellar, are filled with close-set tubercles, and the interstices between the cells are porous. In the Deer's-horn coral (*Palmipora*) the cells are very minute, shallow, and scarcely striated on the sides. In the *Pœcillopora* and *Heliopora* they are larger, with raised dentated edges, but shallow, and sunk into a very hard solid coral: from these last the *Seriatopores* only differ in the pores being placed in longitudinal lines. The genus *Distichopora* is allied to these in some characters, but its cells are simpler and placed in three series on each side of the coral, those of the two lateral series being much smaller than the central one.

The cells in the rest of these corals are furnished with regular and distinct rays, like those of the first group. In a few of these, as the White Coral (*Oculina*), the coral is subcylindrical and arborescent, and in others, as the Star-stones (*Astreæ*), the coral forms a globular, or expanded, encrusted mass.

In some of the Star-stones the axes of the cells are solid and produced, as in the *Astrea Pleiades*, so as to resemble in that respect the fossil genera *Sarcinula*, and *Stylina*, peculiar for the centre of their stars being produced. The *Explanariæ* only differ from the star-stones in the mass being more expanded and foliaceous,

ROOM XI.

or in the under surface being free and destitute of stars.

The genera *Sarcinula* and *Lithodendron* are very like the star-stones, but the cells are cylindrical and prominent, and instead of being arranged side by side in one mass, they are, in these genera, united together by cross bands of calcareous matter, between which there is often placed a cellular structure, and in their young state the cells are prominent, and spring from a flat calcareous expansion.

Some fossil genera have much the appearance of the Star-stones (*Astreæ*). Their cells are aggregate, side by side, forming a rounded mass, but they are quite separate from each other; these masses increase in size by new cells springing from the centre or margin of the older cells, as in the genera *Acervularia*, and *Strombodes*. It may be remarked, that in the thin extremities of the Arborescent Corals, the cells often appear proliferous from the side of each other.

The Cases 9 to 12 contain the *Polypiaria*.

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

This class may be divided into distinct groups, characterized by the substance of the coral.

The

The Polypiaria which have stony corals are separated according to the structure of the cell which the Polypes inhabit. In the first of these, the mouths of the cells are terminated and often closed with a horny operculum, and the cells themselves are placed side by side, so as to form a variously shaped stony coral.

In some of these the pores are placed on all sides of the coral, which has often an arborescent form, as in the genera *Millepora* and *Seriatopora*, which are cylindrical and branchy, and *Adeona* and *Eschara*, which are flat and foliaceous. The first of these is peculiar for the base of the stems which support the leaves being jointed, like the stems of the *Isis Hippuris*.

Others have the cells placed only on one side, the coral being usually attached by the other. In some, as the *Retepores*, the cells are short and not prominent, and the coral foliaceous, and variously netted together. In others, as the family of Tubulipores (*Tubuliporidæ*), the cells are long, subcylindrical, and more or less prominent on the surface. These corals vary greatly in shape; in the *Frondipora* they are reticulately branched, and the cells placed in irregular tufts, whilst in the *Hornera*, which has nearly the same form, they are placed in regular order; in the *Tubulipores* and *Obelia* the cells are tubular, and crowded together on a cup-shaped crust; the genus *Idmotea* has the same shaped

shaped cells, but they are placed in lines across the two upper sides of a triangular tree-like coral.

The cells of the *Cellepora* are distinct ventricose urn-shaped, with a round mouth, and united together into a spongy coral. The genera *Berenice* and *Discopora* consist of similar cells, sunk into an expanded chalky crust.

In the second division the mouths of the cells are two-lipped, and the cells are united laterally on one or two planes into a crustaceous, or arborescent coral. In the genus *Flustra* the cells are very flat, and placed in a regular manner, forming a crust on marine bodies, or on one or both sides of an expanded foliaceous coral. The genus *Electra* differs from *Flustra* in the cell being ciliated, and placed round a cylindrical stem, and the *Lunulites* in the cell being thicker, and forming a cup-shaped disc, which is attached to sand or stone in its young, and free in its adult state.

In the *Cellariæ* the cells are placed in a quincuncial band round the joints of a cylindrical, forked coral, which is attached by fibrous tubular roots.

In the family of *Crissiæ* the cells are placed in longitudinal rows, opening on one side of a forked, flat, subarticulated, branchy coral, attached by tubular fibres. In the genera *Crissia*, *Chanda*, *Achamarchis*, and *Bicellaria* the cells are

are placed alternately, in two rows, their characters consisting in the different forms of the cells. In *Gemicellaria* the cells are equally disposed in two rows; they are opposite, and together form an ovate joint. In the genus *Tricellaria* the cells are disposed in three rows, whilst in *Eucratea*, *Catenicella*, and *Menipea* the cells are placed one above the other, in a single unilateral series; these genera differing in the position of the mouth of the cells.

The Polypiaria, which are characterized by the horny nature of their coral, are also peculiar for the cells which the animals inhabit being united together by a common tube, and by their being also formed with external vesicles, whose structure is not distinctly known, but which are usually considered as ovaria. According to the observations of Cavolini, Thompson, and others, the structure of the animals of these corals is far more complicated than their minute size would lead one to suppose.

The *Tubulariæ* are known immediately amongst these corals by the long, tubular, cylindrical shape of their cells. They are to be distinguished from the eggs of the marine Mollusca, with which they have been confounded by Esper, who has even figured the Bysus of the common Muscle as a species of this

ROOM XI.

this genus, under the name of *Tubularia Splachna*.

The genera *Anguinaria* and *Tibiana* are allied to the *Tubulariæ*, but they require to be further examined.

In some genera the cells are either urceolate, or bell-shaped, and pedicelled; in *Campanularia*, the stem is simple and creeping; in *Laomedia*, it is arborescent.

In the next group the stems are fistulous and branchy, but the cells are cylindrical, and placed in an unilateral series. In *Plumularia* the cells are placed in a continued, and in *Sertularia* in an interrupted unilateral series, whilst in *Amatea* they are disposed in a continued spiral line. The genera *Biseriaria* and *Idia* have two rows of cells, placed on one side of the stem.

In the *Sertulariadæ* the cells are small, sessile, and tooth-like, placed on the side of the branches. In most, as the true *Sertulariæ*, the cells are subalternate. The genus *Idia* only differs in the cells being placed rather more on one side than the other. The *Dynámenæ* are like the *Sertulariæ*, but the cells are nearly opposite, so as to be placed in pairs. In *Pasythoa* the cells are in pairs, separated from each other by a long stem, and in *Lirizoa* they are in groups of three, similarly separated.

The genus *Antennaaria* is peculiar, for the cells

cells being very small, and situated on the inner side of the hair-like joints placed in whorls round the fistulous jointed stem.

The genera *Cymodocea* appear to be only *Sertulariæ* which have lost their cells.

The last group of these kinds of Corals are the *Fluviatile Polypiaria*, characterized by their tentacula being numerous, long, simple, and retractile, and expanded in the form of a horse-shoe. They are inclosed in a long, tubular, horny sheath. This division includes two well-known Corals, both found commonly in England; *Alcyonella*, in which the coral forms a globular mass, composed of numerous hexagonal tubes placed side by side, and *Plumatella*, in which the tubes are solitary, or united in a creeping group. It is probable that the *Plumatella* may be only the young of the former, and M. Raspail has attempted to prove that *Cristellaria* and *Difflugia* may be also the same animal in its very young state.

The common fresh water Polypes (*Hydra*) are distinguished from the other *Polyparia* by the body being naked, with only a very simple stomach, without any trace of any other organization; by the tentacula being long, simple, and very contractile; and by the animal reproducing its kind by buds springing from its external surface. These Polypes appear to be the most simple animals in the creation, since the

Infusoria

ROOM XI.

Infusoria have been proved to be much more complicated than they were generally supposed, by the microscopic observations of Dr. Ehrenberg.

The CASES No. 13—16 contain the Zoophytes (*Zoophytaria*), so called from the general resemblance which their corals bear to plants. These animals are known from all the other radiated animals by their bodies being soft, and their mouths furnished with a determinate number (usually eight) of pinnated or feathered tentacula, and their stomachs furnished with eight intestines, of which two are prolonged into the common mass, the others ending in the ovaria. They live united together in cells of a shelly tubular structure, or sunk into a fleshy or chalky bark. This class is divided into three groups, characterized by the structure of the coral which they form.

In the first family, *Corniculariдæ*, the cells of the animal are tubular and horny, or fleshy. In the genus *Cornicularia* they are long and funnel-shaped, springing from a creeping base. In *Telesto* and *Clavularia* they are branchy and fleshy, with eight longitudinal grooves.

In the family *Tubiporidæ* the cells are cylindrical, tubular, placed vertically side by side, at some distance from each other, and united together into a mass by means of horizontal lamina, placed at certain distances from each other,

other, which are deposited round the mouths of the tubes at regular periods. The animal, and the coral itself, when fresh, are bright green, but the coral soon becomes red when exposed to the air.

The remainder of these animals form and live in a fleshy or calcareous bark, which is often supported by a fibrous chalky or bony axis. They constitute three families, dependent on the nature of the axis.

The first of these families is the Ceratophytes (*Corallidæ*), so called from the horny and tree-like nature of their axes, and are distinguished by the axis being branchy and solid, and attached to marine bodies by its expanded base.

The genera of this family are distinguished by the structure of the axis, and the form and permanence of the bark. In the common Red Coral (*Corallium*) the axis is continued, solid, and calcareous, and generally of a bright red colour, though it is sometimes found white.

In *Isis* and *Melitea* the axis is equally calcareous, but jointed, and in the first the internodes, or parts between the joints, are solid, and the joints cartilaginous, whilst in the latter the internodes are fibrous, and the knots are spongy and swoln. The knots at the base of the axis of these genera, and especially of the Horse-tail Coral, become obliterated in old age, when they

are

are covered by a calcareous coat. The genus *Mopsea* only differs from the *Isis* in the bark being more permanent.

The *Gorgoniæ* are easily known by the axis being horny and continuous, and the bark is persistent. In most of these the cells of the animals are even with the surface, as the double-edged Sea-Fan (*Gorgonia anceps*); in others, as the common Sea-Fan (*Gorgonia flabellum*), the cells are slightly prominent. The *Euniceæ* only differ from the *Gorgoniæ* in the cells being cup-shaped and prominent, the bark thicker, and the axis more slender and tubular. The *Plexauræ* have the same thick bark as the *Euniceæ*, but the cells are immersed. The *Muriceæ* and *Primnoæ* have a rather thinner bark and prominent cells, covered with scales.

The genus *Antipathes* has an axis like that of the *Gorgoniæ*, but is covered with minute spines, so as to be rough to the touch, and it is said, in its living state, to have a thick gelatinous bark, in which the polypes are immersed; but both the polypes and the bark are deciduous.

The family of Alcyonia (*Alcyoniadæ*), are very like the *Gorgoniæ* and the true Corals in the form of their polypes, living in cells sunk into a fleshy bark, which is attached to marine bodies by a dilated base; but they are without any distinct axis, and are strengthened by

by variously disposed calcareous or siliceous needle-like spines.

In the first division of these the coral is covered with a smooth fleshy bark, in which are immersed eight-sided cells. This division contains the genera *Lobularia*, characterized by the coral being branchy and soft, and the internal part scattered with small spicula; and *Cydonium*, in which the bark is hard, and the centre of the coral almost entirely formed of large radiating spicula. In the other division, containing the genus *Zenia*, the coral is light and cellular, especially in the dry state, and the outer surface of the stem is scattered with small spicula, which are crowded together, and form a tuft round the mouths of the cells, which are placed at the tips of the branches, giving the coral much the appearance of the Sea-Pens, from which they differ in being attached and irregularly branchy.

The last family of this order are the Sea-Pens (*Pennatulidæ*), which are peculiar for not being attached by a dilated base, like the other corals, but free, living partly imbedded in the sand on the sea-coast. They have often been called Swimming Corals, but it is now generally believed that they never willingly leave their situation in the sand. They are all brilliantly phosphorescent. Their main stem is simple, subcylindrical, and fleshy, supported by a linear, fusiform,

fusiform, calcareous bone; the lower part, or that imbedded in the sand, is without polypes, which are scattered in various ways over the upper half, and the different genera into which the family has been divided, depend on their disposition. In some, the upper part of the coral is furnished with regular branches placed on one side of the stem, giving them very much the appearance of a feather. In the common Sea-Pen (*Pennatula*) the branches are again similarly divided, and the tubes which have the polypes at their tips are surrounded by a bundle of spicula. In *Virgularia* the branches are simple. In *Pavonaria* the polypes are sessile, in a row on each side of the front of the stem. In others, as the genus *Umbellaria*, the branches are united together into a tuft; whilst in the remaining two genera the upper part of the coral is fleshy, and not branched, the apex of the one, *Renella*, being expanded into a kidney-shaped disk, with the polypes on one of its sides, and the other, *Veretillum*, is club shaped, with the polypes scattered over its upper part.

Cases No. 17 and 18 contain the family of Sponges (*Spongiadæ*). They resemble the corals of the last family in various particulars, but their animal nature is not distinctly made out.

Some naturalists have considered the remains of them which we usually have in our collections,

tions, as analogous to the stems of Antipathes, or Black Coral, and therefore the axis of zoophytes; and have fancied that, when alive, they were covered like the Antipathes, with an evanescent bark, in which they supposed the polypes which formed them to be situated. But recent observations on sponges in their living state have not verified this theory; for they have been found to be entirely destitute of any polypes, but to be living masses, covered with a gelatinous coat, and absorbing water through the small pores spread over its surface, and emitting it by the larger scattered holes called *oscula;* and that though the fibres of many of the sponges greatly resemble the axes of *Gorgoniæ*, in their chemical composition and organic structure, they nevertheless cannot be confidently pronounced to belong to the animal, rather than to the vegetable kingdom.

The sponges have been divided into several genera, according to the structure of the skeleton.

In the common sponge (*Spongia*) the body is very elastic, composed of horny fibres anastomosing in every direction, while in the *Calciospongia* the body is harder, rather elastic, composed of subcartilaginous fibres, and supported by stellate, calcareous spicula. The *Halina*, or Flinty Sponges, are rigid and friable, composed of

ROOM XI. of a subcartilaginous fibre, strengthened by simple siliceous spicula.

From them the Fresh-water Sponges (*Spongilla*) differ in being of a green colour.

The Sea Oranges (*Tethyium*) differ from the Flinty Sponges, by being of a subglobular form, and harder, and by the spicula being placed in a radiating manner, and covered with a hard bark, formed of minute globular particles. These latter, when they are examined in a living state, may prove to be more nearly allied to the genus *Cydonium*.

In CASES 19 and 20 are arranged the *Corallines*, which were formerly considered as animals, but which are now generally regarded as sea-weeds, containing a large quantity of calcareous matter in their composition. Most of them are furnished with small tubercles similar to the fructification of Marine Confervæ and other sea-weeds, and they are all destitute of any cells on their surface, which are always found in the corals. They have been divided into several genera, according to the structure of the stem.

In most of the genera the stem and branches are articulated, the joint being united together by a central fibrous axis.

In some of these, the branches are three-forked and fan-shaped, as the *Corallina*, where the joints are roundish, whilst they are flattened

tened in *Flabellaria*. In *Jania* the branches are simply forked and slender, with long cylindrical joints. In *Amphiroa* the branches are forked, and the joints compressed, and separated by longer spaces. In others, the stems are membranaceous, tubular, and covered with a chalky coat. Of these, some are furcately branched, as the *Gulaxura*, where the branches are jointed, whilst in *Dichotomoria* they are continuous. In *Penicillus* the forked branches arise from the end of a cylindrical stem, which is furnished below with a fibrous root. The genus *Polyphysa* is like *Penicillus*, but the head consists of eight or ten small ovate simple vesicles.

The Umbrella Coralline (*Acetabulum*) has a slender stem, which supports a thin, round head resembling a parasol, radiately striated, crenate at the margin, with a little smooth disc in the centre, surrounded by pores. No polypi are perceptible; the radii of the head are hollow and, when recent, contain greenish granules, which induced Cavolini to consider this production as a vegetable, and M. Rafinau, in a memoir lately presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, regards it as a conferva.

The Corallines belonging to the third group resemble the *Ulvæ* of the botanists, but are covered with a calcareous coat, have a very short stem, and an expanded fan-shaped frond, marked with curved concentric lines.

Lastly.

ROOM XI.

Lastly. The *Nulliporæ* of Lamarck differ from the preceding by their fronds being much thicker, more calcareous, and solid. They assume very various shapes, according to the circumstances under which they are found; some covering stones like a crust, others forming lobes piled one on the other, whilst some assume the form of cylindrical, branched corals. From the latter they may always be distinguished, by having no polypiferous cells.

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

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

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

TWELFTH ROOM.

THIS apartment contains the collections of British Birds and British Shells, the former arranged in the upright glazed Cases round the room, the latter in the Tables on the floor. ROOM XII.

CASE No. 1. contains the true, or NOBLE FALCONS, which are characterized by their bill, curved from its base, having a sharp tooth, formed by a deep notch near the tip of the upper mandible, and by the second quill feather of the wing being the longest. These birds were in great estimation for their use in Falconry, and therefore called NOBLE. Amongst the specimens in this Case are the Jer-Falcon (*Falco islandicus*), Peregrine Falcon (*F. peregrinus*), the Hobby (*F. subbuteo*), the Kestril (*F. tinnunculus*), and the Merlin (*F. æsalon*). Of all these, the Peregrine Falcon was most esteemed in Falconry, and flown at the largest quarry.

CASES 2—7 contain the remainder of the diurnal birds of prey, or those FALCONS which, being of little use in Falconry, were called IGNOBLE. In general, the fourth quill feather in

ROOM XII. these birds is the longest, and the bill is not provided with the strong tooth in the upper mandible, which is found in that of the Noble Falcons. The following species are amongst those contained in these Cases. The Golden Eagle (*F. chrysaëtos*), Cinereous Eagle (*F. albicilla*), Osprey (*F. haliæetus*), Sparrow-Hawk (*F. nisus*), Common Kite (*F. milvus*), Common Buzzard (*F. buteo*), Rough-legged Buzzard (*F. lagopus*), Moor Buzzard (*F. rufus*), and the Ash-coloured Buzzard (*F. cineraceus*).

The NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY, or the OWLS, have a large head, the eyes in front, surrounded by a circle of slender feathers, with the pupil extremely large; the bill compressed, and curved through its whole extent.

The following species are contained in CASES 8 and 9. Snowy Owl (*Strix nyctea*), Barn Owl (*S. flammea*), Brown Owl (*S. aluco*), Little Owl (*S. passerina*), Short-eared Owl (*S. brachyotos*), and the Long-eared Owl (*S. otus*).

The OMNIVOROUS BIRDS have a strong bill, of a moderate size, with sharp edges, and the upper mandible more or less notched at the point; legs with four toes, three before and one behind. Food—insects, worms, grain, and fruit.

CASE 10. Raven (*Corvus corax*), Carrion Crow (*C. corone*), Hooded Crow (*C. cornix*), Jackdaw (*C. monedula*), Rook, (white variety,) (*C. frugilegus*), Nutcracker (*C. nucifraga*),

Chough,

Chough, or Red-legged Crow (*C. graculus*), Bohemian Chatterer (*Ampelis garrulus*), Roller (*Coracias garrula*), Stare (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and the Rose-coloured Thrush (*Turdus roseus*).

The INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS have a moderate sized, or short bill; the upper mandible curved, and notched towards the point, and usually furnished with some bristles at the base, projecting forwards. Toes, three before, and one behind. Food, insects.

CASES 11 and 12. Missel Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), Common Thrush (*T. musicus*), Redwing (*T. iliacus*), Fieldfare (*T. pilaris*), Blackbird (*T. merula*), Ring Thrush (*T. torquatus*), Water Ouzel (*T. aquaticus*), Cinereous Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*), Red-backed Shrike (*L. collurio*), Pied Fly-Catcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*), Spotted Fly-Catcher (*M. grisola*), Reed Warbler (*Sylvia arundinacea*), Grasshopper Warbler (*S. locustella*), Sedge Warbler (*S. phragmitis*), Nightingale (*S. luscinia*), Pettychaps (*S. hortensis*), Wood Wren (*S. sibillatrix*), Black Cap (*S. atricapilla*), Dartford Warbler (*S. provincialis*), White-Throat (*S. cinerea*), Lesser White-Throat (*S. sylviella*), Redbreast (*S. rubecula*), Redstart (*S. phœnicura*), Gold-crested Wren (*Motacilla regulus*), Yellow Wren, a white variety, (*Sylvia trochilus*), Lesser Pettychaps (*S. hippolais*), Common Wren (*S. troglodytes*), Wheat-ear

ROOM XII. Wheat-ear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), Whinchat (*Sax. rubetra*), Stonechat (*Sax. rubicola*), Hedge-Sparrow (*Syl. modularis*), White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), Grey Wagtail (*M. boarula*), Yellow Wagtail (*M. flava*), Meadow Lark (*Anthus aquaticus*), Tit-Lark (*Anth. pratensis*), and Field Lark (*Ant. arboreus*).

The GRANIVOROUS BIRDS have a strong, short, thick, and more or less conical bill, and the mandibles generally without any notch or tooth.

CASES 13 and 14 contain the birds of this order.—Sky-Lark (*Alauda arvensis*), Wood-Lark (*A. arborea*), Great Titmouse (*Parus major*), Cole Titmouse (*P. ater*), Blue Titmouse (*P. cæruleus*), Long-tailed Titmouse (*P. caudatus*), Bearded Titmouse (*P. biarmicus*), Marsh Titmouse (*P. palustris*), Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*), Cirl Bunting (*E. cirlus*), Common Bunting (*E. miliaria*), Reed Bunting (*E. schœniculus*), Snow Bunting (*E. nivalis*), Cross-Bill (*Loxia curvirostra*), Bullfinch (*L. pyrrhula*), Grossbeak (*L. coccothraustes*), Greenfinch (*Fringilla chloris*), House Sparrow (*F. domestica*), Tree Sparrow (*F. montana*), Chaffinch (*F. cœlebs*), Brambling (*F. montifringilla*), Linnet (*F. cannabina*), Redpole (*F. linaria*), Twite (*F. montium*), Siskin (*F. spinus*), Goldfinch (*F. carduelis*).

The ZYGODACTYLOUS BIRDS have the toes of the

the feet in pairs, two before and two behind: the exterior hind toe is often reversible. In the first family of this order, consisting of the Cuckows, the bill is more or less curved. In the second, it is nearly straight, and conical.

CASE 15. Cuckow (*Cuculus canorus*), Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), greater and lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*P. major* and *minor*), Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

The ANISODACTYLOUS BIRDS have the bill curved or straight; always subulate and slender, and narrower at the base than the forehead. Toes, three before, one behind, the posterior generally long.

Same Case — Nuthatch (*Sitta Europæa*), Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

The HALCYONS have a moderate, or long, pointed, quadrangular bill, slightly curved or straight; legs with very short tarsi; three toes before, united, and one behind.

Same Case—Bee-Eater (*Merops apiaster*), Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*).

The CHELIDONIANS have a very short depressed bill, very wide at the base, and the upper mandible curved at the point; feet short; toes, three before, divided, or united at the base by a short membrane, one behind; the latter often reversible.

Same

ROOM XII. Same Case. Chimney-Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Martin (*H. urbica*), Sand-Martin (*H. riparia*), Swift (*H. apus*), Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*).

The PIGEONS have a moderate, compressed bill, with the point more or less curved; the nostrils are pierced in a soft skin covering the base of the bill; toes, three before, entirely divided, one behind.

CASE 16 (bottom). Ring-Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Stock-Pigeon (*C. œnas*), Turtle-Dove (*C. turtur*).

The GALLINACEOUS BIRDS have a short, convex bill, with the upper mandible curved from the base, or only at the point; nostrils lateral; tarsi long; three toes before, united by a membrane; the hind toe articulated higher on the tarsus than the others; rarely no hind toe, or very small.

Same Case (upper part) and CASE 17. Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), Ring-Pheasant (*P. torquatus*), Red Grouse (*Tetrao Scoticus*), Ptarmigan (*T. lagopus*), Capercalzie, or Cock of the Wood* (*T. urogallus*), Black-Cock (*T. tetrix*), Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*), Quail (*P. coturnix*).

The COURSERS (Cursores, *Temm.*) have a mo-

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* The last are not British specimens. This species disappeared from Britain in the year 1760. It was last seen in the woods of Strathglass.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. by Rennie*, 1831.

derate

derate or short bill; legs long, naked above the knee; toes two or three, before; no hind toe.

CASE 18 (upper part). Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), Little Bustard (*O. tetrax*), Courser, or Cream-coloured Plover (*Cursorius isabellinus*).

The WADERS have most commonly a straight, compressed bill, of an elongated, conical form, —rarely depressed or flat; legs slender, long, more or less naked above the knees; toes, three before, with or without one behind; the latter, when present, on the same level as the former, or higher.

CASES 18 (part), 23. Thick-kneed Bustard (*Charadrius œdicnemus*), Sanderling (*Tringa arenaria*), Oyster-Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*), Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), Dottrell (*C. morinellus*), Ringed Plover (*C. hiaticula*), Grey Sand-Piper (*Tringa squatarola*), Lapwing (*T. vanellus*), Turnstone (*T. interpres*), White Stork (*Ardea alba*), Black Stork (*A. nigra*), Heron (*A. cinerea*), Purple Heron (*A. purpurea*), Little White Heron (*A. æquinoctialis*), Squacco Heron (*A. ralloides*), Little Heron (*A. minuta*), Night Heron (*A. nycticorax*), Bittern (*A. stellaris*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*), Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*), Whimbrel (*N. phæopus*), Pigmy Curlew (*Tringa subarquata*), Dunlin (*T. alpina*), Little Sand-Piper (*T. pusilla*), Knot (*T. cinerea*), Ruff (*T. pugnax*), Purple

ROOM XII. Purple Sand-Piper (*T. maritima*), Courland Snipe (*T. fusca*), Green Sand-Piper (*T. ochropus*), Redshank (*Scolopax calidris*), Wood Sand-Piper (*Tringa glareola*), Sand-Piper (*T. hypoleucus*), Greenshank (*Scolopax glottis*), Jadreka Snipe (*S. limosa*), Godwit (*S. leucophæa*), Woodcock (*S. rusticola*), Great Snipe (*S. major*), Snipe (*S. gallinago*), Jack Snipe (*S. gallinula*), Brown Snipe (*S. grisea*), Water-Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), Land-Rail (*R. crex*), Spotted Gallinule (*R. porzana*), Little Gallinule (*Gallinula minuta*), Olivaceous Gallinule (*G. Foljambei*), Gallinule (*G. chloropus*).

The BIRDS WITH PINNATED FEET (*Pinnatipedes*) have a moderate sized, straight bill, with the upper mandible slighly curved at the point; legs slender; toes, four,—three before, separate, with a broad scolloped or lobate membrane on each side, through their whole length; one behind, on the inner side of the tarsus.

CASE 24. Coot (*Fulica atra*), Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*), Gray Phalarope (*P. lobatus*), Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Red-necked Grebe (*P. rubricollis*), Horned Grebe (*P. cornutus*), Eared Grebe (*P. auritis*), Dabchick (*P. minor*).

The WEB-FOOTED BIRDS (*Palmipedes*) have short feet, with the three toes before, united by a web, and the hinder jointed on the inner side of

of the tarsus, or wholly wanting. Form of the bill various.

Cases 25—42. Sandwich Tern (*Sterna Boysii*), Tern (*S. hirundo*), Black Tern (*S. nigra*), Gull-billed Tern (*S. Anglica*) Lesser Tern (*S. minuta*), Glaucous Gull (*Larus glaucus*), Black-backed Gull (*L. marinus*), Ivory-billed Gull (*L. eburneus*), Common Gull (*L. canus*), Kittiwake (*L. tridactylus*), Black-headed Gull (*L. ridibundus*), Skua Gull (*L. cataractes*), Fulmar Petrel (*Procellaria glacialis*), Stormy Petrel (*P. pelagica*), Leach's Petrel (*P. Leachii*), Puffin (*P. puffinus*), Goose (*Anser ferus*), Bernacle Goose (*Anas leucopsis*), Brent Goose (*Anas Bernicla*), Red-breasted Goose (*A. ruficollis*), Wild Swan (*A. cygnus*), Tame Swan (*A. olor*), Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus Bewickii*), Shieldrake (*Anas tadorna*), Wild Duck (*A. boschas*), Gadwall (*A. strepera*), Pintail (*A. acuta*), Wigeon (*A. Penelope*), Shoveller (*A. clypeata*), Garganey (*A. querquedula*), Teal (*A. crecca*), Eider Duck (*A. mollissima*), Scoter (*A. nigra*), Long-tailed Duck (*A. glacialis*), Scaup Duck (*A. marila*), Pochard (*A. ferina*), Golden Eye (*A. clangula*), Tufted Duck (*A. fuligula*), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*), Merganser (*M. serrator*), Smew (*M. albellus*), Cormorant (*Pelicanus carbo*), Shag (*P. graculus*), Gannet (*Sula alba*), Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*), Black-throated Diver (*C. arcticus*),

ROOM XII. *arcticus*),Red-throated Diver (*C. septentrionalis*), Lesser Guillemot (*Uria Troile*), Black Guillemot (*U. grylle*), Little Auk (*U. alle*), Razorbill (*Alca torda*), Great Auk (*A. impennis*).

The Collection of British Shells in this room are not yet in regular arrangement.

THIRTEENTH ROOM.

ROOM XIII. The remainder of the upright glazed Cases for the general Collection of Birds, and of the Table Cases, for that of the Shells, not being finished when this edition of the Synopsis went to press, the Catalogue of the contents of this Room, is necessarily deferred for the present.

LONG GALLERY.

LONG GALLERY. The Long Gallery above the King's Library is appropriated to the collections of Mineralogy and Geology, including Secondary Fossils, the arrangement of the former of which is now in progress. The system adopted, with occasional slight deviation, is that of Professor Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions. In its present unfinished state, the detail of the arrangement cannot here be entered into; it is, however, partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass cases, and will be

be further illustrated by the labels within them. The principal contents of the cases, as far as the arrangement extends, namely from No. 1 to No. 40, are as follow:

Case 1 contains native iron, copper, bismuth, and silver. Of the first of these, found in insulated masses, and disseminated in meteoric stones, the following specimens are deposited:—*native iron* from Gross-kamsdorf in Saxony;—two small polished pieces of the mass found in Southern Africa, which weighed about 250 pounds, and is now in the cabinet of Haarlem;—fragment of the iron from Senegal:—specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons*;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit of a hill between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass originally weighed about 1680 pounds;—a piece of the large mass from Ellenbogen, in Bohemia, and another of that found on Collina di Brianza, in Milan;—a small piece

* The mass of iron on the upper landing-place of the staircase, sent from Buenos Ayres, is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa: it weighs 1400 pounds.

of

of the large mass in the Capitania di Bahia, Brazil;—a specimen detached from the large mass of iron preserved at Aix-la-chapelle;—an Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76° N. Long. 66° W.), the iron of which is meteoric;—native iron from Lenarto, Hungary;—from the province of Durango, Mexico.—Of *meteoric stones*, (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, generally alloyed with nickel,) the following are placed in chronological order:—a large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, in the presence of the Emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, when on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell, July 3d, 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron; specimens of those that were seen to fall at Roquefort and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794;—fragment of the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone

stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March 12th, 1798;—specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798; an entire and a broken specimen of the meteoric stones of which a shower descended at Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803;—fragment of that of Smolensk, June 27th, 1807;—fragment of one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807;—two meteoric stones with shining black surfaces fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia:—two fragments of the Tipperary meteorite which fell in August, 1810: it contains quartz globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nickel;—a fragment of that of Berlanguillas, in Catalonia, July 8th, 1811;—a fragment of one, weighing 66 pounds, which fell August 5th, 1812, near Chantonnay, in the Vendée;—fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1813;—fragment of one of those which fell Sept. 5th, 1814, at Agen, in the Pyrenees, and another of that which descended at Juvénas (Ardêche), on June 15th, 1821.

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

found by Mr. Hearne, and described by him in his journal.—*Native bismuth*, massive, disseminated, and dendritic, in jasper, &c.; to which are added, specimens exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by the sudden cooling of the melted metal.—*Native lead* in lava.—Among the numerous varieties of *native silver,* may be particularized the various forms in which it occurs, such as tooth-shaped, wire-shaped, dendritical, mosslike, &c., many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.

Case 2. *Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam;* the latter crystallized in perfect and modified rhombic dodecahedrons, globular, &c.—*Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former chiefly massive, as grains (from Bengal, Guinea, Sumatra,) and in brown iron stone, in quartz, with needle ore, &c. from Siberia; the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c. With these are placed a few specimens of the alloys known by the names of *electrum* and *auriferous silver.*—*Native tellurium;*—and *tellurets*, being its combinations with bismuth (considered by Esmark as native tellurium), with lead, with silver and lead, with silver and gold (foliated, white and yellow, graphic tellurium).—*Native antimony* from

from Dauphiné, and *antimonial silver* or stibiuret of silver.

Case 3. *Native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous cobalt) in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c., and its chemical combinations, *with nickel* (commonly called copper-nickel); *with cobalt*, comprising the grey and part of the white cobalt of some mineralogists; *with bismuth*, in small hair-brown globules from Schneeberg in Saxony.—The remainder of this case contains the substances belonging to the confined orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*. To the former belong the diamond, anthracite, graphite; to the latter the selenium metals or seleniurets. Among the specimens selected to illustrate the crystalline forms of the *diamond* are, the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhombic dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevilled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds, &c. With these are placed specimens of the alluvial rocks in which this precious substance occurs in the East Indies and in Brazil;—among the specimens of *anthracite* or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal) is a specimen from Kongsberg, in Norway, with native silver;—

 graphite,

graphite, (commonly called black-lead, massive, disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.)—Of *Seleniurets*, only those of copper and silver (Eukairite), of lead and copper, and the selenium sulphur, are at present in the collection.

Case 4. The suite of specimens of *sulphur* (crystallized and massive, with selenite, sulphate of strontian, &c.; and the same found sublimed near the craters of volcanos, &c.) is succeeded by the *sulphurets*, which occupy half of this and seven of the succeeding table cases. They begin with *sulphuret of manganese* or manganese-blende, from Nagyag in Transylvania, and from Peru.—Among the numerous varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or zinc-blende, may be particularized those relative to colour, viz. the yellow, the brown, and the black blende of Werner; the first of which is generally most pure, while the others contain a portion of iron; the fibrous blende of Przbram in Bohemia, in which cadmium was discovered by Stromeyer; the variety called testaceous or schaalen-blende, the most characteristic specimens of which are from Geroldseck in the Brisgau, contains, besides iron, a portion of lead.

Case 5.—*Sulphurets of iron*, or *iron pyrites*:—*common pyrites*, smooth and striated, variously crystallized;—*radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called

called lenticular or coxcomb pyrites, as also the globular pyrites, of a radiated texture;—*hepatic* or *liver pyrites* (very distinct from the *fer sulfuré hépatique* of some French mineralogists, which is decomposed common and radiated iron pyrites, and sometimes brown iron stone);—*magnetic pyrites*, which is nearly allied to the preceding species: massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel*, formerly called capillary iron pyrites, and afterwards considered as native nickel, till its real composition was determined by Arfvedson.

Case 6. *Sulphuret of copper*, or *vitreous copper*, variously crystallized, foliated, compact, &c. to this are also commonly referred the secondary fossils, known by the name of *Frankenberg corn ears*, which occur in the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessia, and are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper.—*Sulphuret of copper and iron*, to which belong the *yellow copper* or *copper pyrites*, including the pale yellow fine-grained variety, called hematitiform or blistered copper pyrites; and the *variegated copper ore* (buntkupfer-erz), differing from the former in the proportions of its constituent parts, and easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural surfaces; crystallized, massive, and foliated.

LONG GALLERY.

Case 7 contains a suite of specimens of *sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, which include various modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, in combination with blende, pyrites and many other substances; galena of various grain, massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners.

Case 8. Sulphurets continued: *sulphuret of bismuth*, or bismuth glance, in acicular crystals from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called copper-bismuth ore.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin*, or tin pyrites.—The remainder of this case is taken up by a considerable suite of specimens of *sulphuret of mercury*, divided by Werner into dark-red cinnabar (by far the most common variety), and the bright-red cinnabar (native vermillion, much esteemed by painters); the *hepatic mercurial ore* from Idria, compact and slaty: the same with petrifactions (coral ore).

Case 9. *Sulphuret of silver*, vitreous silver, or silver glance, massive, crystallized, and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary: the black silver ore appears to be a pulverulent variety of this species;—flexible silver glance. *Sulphuret of antimony*, or grey

grey antimony, compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the more remarkable among these are the specimens of crystallized antimony in splendid groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with barytes, realgar, &c., and the plumose, (or feather-ore,) some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish: it should, however, be observed here, that several of the plumose varieties of grey antimony (together with the *jamesonite* and *zinkenite* deposited in this case), are referable to the sulpho-salts in the next glass case.

Case 10. Part of this case is occupied by the specimens of *sulphuret of arsenic*, viz. the *yellow orpiment*, massive and in separable, striated, transparent laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, perfectly crystallized and massive. The rest of this and part of the next case, contain the simple and double sulpho-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony and of arsenic, with basic sulphurets of electro-positive metals; they are (besides the jamesonite, zinkenite, and some varieties of the plumose antimony or feather-ore in case 9)—the *red* or *ruby silver ore*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms, but in the latter of which sulphuret of arsenic takes the place of the sulphuret of antimony of the former;—the *miargyrite* of H. Rose, first separated by Mohs from red

LONG GALLERY.

red silver under the name of hemiprismatic ruby-blende;—the sulpho-salt commonly called *brittle silver* (the röschgewächs of the Hungarian miners)* appears to be composed of the same constituent elements as the dark and the bright red ruby-silver ores, but in different proportions;—*bournonite*, a sulpho-salt known also by the names of endellione, and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony and copper;—and in the next case,

Case 11. The *grey copper* or fahl-ore, (a double sulpho-salt, on the chemical constitution of which some light has lately been thrown by the researches of H. Rose,) crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances.

The remainder of the substances in this glass-case cannot be specified till some necessary additions have been made to its contents.

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

Case 12 contains the *oxides* and *hydrous oxide of manganese*, for the present only arranged according to their old division into foliated, compact, and earthy grey manganese; a remarkable variety of the latter is the *wad*, which has the property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil.—Oxide of manganese, zinc and iron, (*franklinite*) &c.

* It is placed in the next glass case, No. 11.

Case 13. This and the two following cases contain the *oxides* and *hydrous oxides of iron*:—*specular iron* or *iron glance*, among the specimens of which may be specified those from Elba, remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; the variety in large laminar crystals appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli;—the *micaceous iron ore* of Werner, belonging partly to this species, partly to the scaly brown iron stone;—*red iron ore*, divided into compact red iron stone and red hematite.

Case 14. *Oxydulated iron* or *magnetic iron stone*, massive and of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpentine, chlorite-slate, &c.; ore which yields the wootz, a very hard kind of iron from the East Indies; magnetic *iron-sand*.

Case 15. *Hydrous oxide of iron* or *brown iron ore*, among the most remarkable varieties of this species are the micaceous, called *goethite*, in delicate transparent tables of a blood red colour; that in fine scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish-black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa;—the fibrous brown iron-stone or brown hematite; the compact and the ochrey brown iron-stone—and, as appendix to it, the *argillaceous* or *clay iron-stone*, with its many

many varieties, such as the columnar, pisiform, reniform clay iron-stone, the meadow-ore, &c.

Case 16. *Oxides of copper*:—*red* or *ruby copper ore*, compact, foliated and fibrous; one of the more remarkable is the bright-red capillary variety from Rheinbreitenbach in Nassau;—the ferruginous red oxide of copper or *tile-ore*, a mixture of red copper and brown iron ochre.—*Oxide of lead*:—the *native minium* from Hessia, (first described by Mr. Smithson,) from Siberia, &c.; all of them probably produced by the decomposition of galena.—*Oxide of bismuth*, or bismuth ochre from Saxony and Bohemia.—*Black and yellow earthy cobalt*, or cobalt ochre, which seem to be hydrates of the oxides of cobalt and manganese.—*Oxide of uranium*, or uran ochre, and the hydrous protoxide of the same, called *pitch ore*.

Case 17. *Oxide of tin*, or tin-stone, divided by Werner into common tin-stone and wood-tin: among the specimens of the former may be specified the greyish white crystals, resembling sheel ore or tungstate of lime, the regular and macled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin-stone, (shoad-tin, stream-tin, grain-tin, &c.,) the columbiferous oxide of tin from Finbo in Sweden; fibrous oxide or wood-tin, a variety of which, composed of radiated-fibrous small globules, and marked with concentrically

trically disposed brown and yellow colours, is called toad's eye wood-tin.

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

Case 18. *Alumina* and *Aluminates.* To the former belongs the *corundum*, comprehending the precious stones, commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystallized forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited; and the common or imperfect corundum from Bengal, Mysore, China (Werner's diamond spar), Lapland, Piedmont, &c. As appendix to these are added, the *fibrolite* (bournonite of Lucas) one of the concomitant substances of the common corundum; and the *emery*, which owes its hardness and consequent usefulness in polishing to an admixture of blue corundum.—The *diaspore* and the *gibsite* are hydrates of alumina.—*Aluminates of magnesia*—the *spinel:* among its varieties is the blue spinel of Åker in Südermannia. The *ceylonite* or pleonaste, and the *automolite* from Fahlun in Sweden and from Franklin in New Jersey, are, the former an aluminate of protoxide of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc.—The substance called *plomb gomme*, from Huelgoet in Britanny: a hydrous aluminate of lead.

The five following glass cases contain silica or quartz, the numerous varieties of which, formerly

erly considered as so many distinct species, are mostly indebted for their generally very striking external characters to the admixture of matter foreign to the species, or to other casual circumstances that prevailed at their formation.

Case 19. *Rock crystal:* various modifications of crystalline forms: small dodecahedral and other crystals, vulgarly known by the names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour according to which the substance obtains the familiar denominations of smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal, enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron stone, micaceous iron, needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c.; groups of rock crystal;—*amethist quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals, &c.

Case 20. *Common quartz:*—among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are those of hacked, corroded, and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the blue quartz, called *siderite*, from Salzburg, and the *rose* or *milk quartz*, which are both used as ornamental stones;—*fibrous quartz;*—*flexible sandstone* from the Brazil;—*iron-flint.* In this case are also deposited several

veral varieties of *stalagmitic quartz* or quartz-sinter, the most remarkable among which are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser; another variety of it is the *pearl-sinter* from Santa-Fiora in Tuscany, (whence it has obtained the name of fiorite,) and from the island of Ischia. With these are placed specimens of the *ceraunian-sinter* or those enigmatical siliceous tubes which were discovered in the sands of the Senner Heath in the county of Lippe, (where on account of their supposed origin, they were called lightning tubes, from which name those of *fulgurite*, *ceraunian sinter*, *astraphyalite*, are derived,) at Drigg on the coast of Cumberland, and latterly, by the late Capt. Clapperton, near Dibbla in the Tuarick country, Africa, from which localities specimens are here deposited. The *hyalite* is placed here as a mineral related both to stalagmitic quartz and calcedony.

Case 21 contains some more of the varieties of common quartz: *prase*, which appears to be an intimate mixture of this substance and actinote;—the *avanturino quartz*;—as also some varieties of the *cat's eye* (mostly from Ceylon), in which the chatoyant lustre is generally produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth lodged in the quartzy mass.—Part of this case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery

splintery varieties; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar; also beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—Of *flint*, a well known substance, several interesting varieties are deposited. The remainder of this and the whole of the following case are occupied by calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony* the most remarkable are, the smalt blue variety from Felsobanya in Transylvania, crystallized in cubes; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland, &c.; the botryoidal from Ferroe; nodules, including water (enhydrites) from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks.

Case 22. Calcedonic substances continued: cut and polished pieces of calcedony with red and black dendritic and other figures, called Mocha stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines, some of which were probably among the substances of which the costly *vasa murrhina* of the ancients were made; red and yellowish varieties of calcedony called *carnelian.—Plasma.—Heliotrope*, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed blood-stone.

—The

—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *chrysoprase*, hitherto only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, and which owes its colour to oxide of nickel, as does the green siliceous earthy substance, named *pimelite*, which accompanies it. To these are added specimens of some varieties of the siliceous compounds called *agates*, in which common calcedony, carnelian, or heliotrope generally form the predominant ingredient.

Case 23. One half of this case is occupied by the different varieties of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, viz. the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly at Cairo in rounded pieces, which appear not to owe their form to rolling, but to be original, and produced by infiltration;—the *ribbon jasper* or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia;—the variously-tinted *common jasper;*—the *agate-jasper*, found only in agate-veins, and the *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay slate. The other half of this case contains opaline substances, viz., specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of imperceptible fissures in its interior;—the *sun* or *fire opal;*—the *common opal*, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called girasol;—the *semi-opal*, agreeing in its principal

principal characters with the common;—specimens of a variety which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, is called hydrophane, and vulgarly, oculus mundi;—*wood opal*, or opalized wood;—jasp-opal, referred by some authors to jasper;—the *menilite*, called also liver opal, found at Menil-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate; a specimen of which is added.

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

Case 24 contains the silicates of lime and those of magnesia. To the former belongs the table spar or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius, Nagyag, &c.;—to the latter, several of the minerals placed by Werner into the talc genus:—*steatite*, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of yellowish green colour from Greenland, and that from Göpfersgrün in Bareuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, especially quartz, converted into, and forming part of the massive steatite;—the *keffekil*, or meerschaum, from Natolia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made, and that from Valecas in Spain;—also a related substance, called *keffekillite* by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea;—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which (generally hydrates) are called noble serpentine: they constitute, in combination with primitive limestone, the *verde antico* and some other fine green marbles;

marbles;—the *marmolite* of Hoboken in New Jersey likewise belongs to it. Among the varieties of the common serpentine, those from Bareuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony are best known, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with imbedded garnets, magnetic iron stone, asbest, &c.—With these is placed the *olivine*, which, in its purer state, is denominated *chrysolite* or *peridot;* and when protoxide of iron is predominant, has been called *hyalosiderite.*

Case 25. *Silicate of zinc*, called also electric or siliceous calamine; the finest specimens of which are those from Siberia and Hungary.—*Silicate of manganese*, of which there are several varieties, (some only mechanical mixtures of this silicate, carbonate of manganese, and quartz,) which have received particular names, such as allagite, rhodonite, &c.—*Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, from Bastnäs, Sweden.—*Silicate of iron*, to which belong the hisingerite, sideroschizolite, and chlorophæite.—*Silicate of copper*, or siliceous malachite, formerly called chrysocolla, and copper green; to which is also referred the *dioptase* or copper emerald, a scarce substance from the Kirguise country in Siberia.—*Silicate of zircon*, to which belong Werner's common zircon and some hyacinths, from Ceylon, Auvergne, Chili, the Lake Ilmen in Siberia;—and the variety called zirconite from Friedricksvärn in Norway, &c.;

LONG GALLERY.

&c.;—the blue zircon from Vesuvius.—*Silicate of alumina*, to which belongs the *kyanite* or disthène, and a variety of it from Connecticut, called *sillimanite*. As appendix to these, the remainder of the table-case is to contain the varieties of *lithomarge*, (now placed in Case 24,) *fuller's earth*, *bole*, *scarbroite*, *haloisite*, &c., together with such varieties of *clay* as are chemical combinations of alumina and silica; also the *leelite*, of Dr. D. Clarke, which appears to be a trisilicate of alumina.

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

Case 26 contains the following zeolitic substances:—*apophyllite*, or ichthyophthalme, in fine crystals from Hesloe in Faroë, with stilbite, with *tessellite* of Brewster, with *poonahlite* of Brooke, &c.; a variety of apophyllite, called *albine* by Werner;—*chabasite* or chabasie, in groups of primitive rhomboidal and modified crystals;—*mesotype* from Auvergne, Faroë, &c., to which is also referred the *natrolite* of Klaproth, the *needle stone* of Werner, the *scolicite*, the *mesolite*, *krokalite*, &c.;—*thomsonite*;—*analcime*, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoïdal and triépointé modifications from Fassa in Tyrol.

Case

Case 27. Zeolitic substances continued: *stilbite* and *heulandite;—brewsterite;—laumontite* or lomonite, also called efflorescent zeolite, because some of its varieties are apt to decompose by exposure to the air;—*prehnite*, the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé Rochon, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald;—to this also belongs the *koupholite* of Vauquelin. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade or *stone you*, is likewise placed with prehnite, to which it has been referred by Count Bournon; but no chemical analysis has as yet been given of it.—A suite of specimens of *comptonite* from Vesuvius, lining the cavities of a pyroxenic lava, &c., accompanied by gismondine and other crystallized substances;—*gmelinite* or *hydrolite;—lévine*, and some other new species of this extensive family of minerals.

Case 28. To the same family belongs the *harmotome* or cross stone, divided into baryte-harmotome and potas-harmotome, to which latter are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismondine*, *abrazite*, and also the *philipsite*.

The remainder of this glass-case is occupied by the species of the feldspar family. *Common feldspar*, variously crystallized and massive; among the specimens here deposited may be specified the fine green variety from Siberia, called amazon stone; the beautiful large crystals

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from Baveno; feldspar with imbedded crystals and fragments of quartz, (graphic stone, graphic granite,) from Siberia, &c.;—*Labrador feldspar*, (also called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for its beautiful play of colours,) chiefly from the coast of Labrador and from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway;—*adularia* or *naker feldspar*, principally found on Mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula from which its name is derived. The fine variety from Ceylon, when cut *en cabochon*, is called moonstone; and a yellow naker feldspar with reddish dots has obtained the name of sun stone, which is also sometimes given to the beautiful avanturino variety of common feldspar placed in this glass case.

Case 29. Feldspathic substances continued:—*icespar* and *sanidine* or glassy feldspar, both nearly allied to common feldspar; *cleavelandite*, the finest specimens of which are those from Dauphiné and Siberia; and *pericline*, united by some mineralogists with the preceding species, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, &c.;—*anorthite* from Vesuvius;—*oligoclase*, also called natron-spodumen—together with some other species separated, perhaps unnecessarily, from common feldspar and cleavelandite;—*leucite* or amphigene, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals of various sizes and degrees of transparency, massive, imbedded in pyroxenic and other lavas;—

triphane

triphane or *spodumen* and *petalite*, substances in which lithia, or the oxide of lithium, was first discovered by Arfvedson.

Case 30. This case contains: *nepheline*, from Mount Vesuvius, with which are now combined several varieties of the *elæolite* or fettstein of Werner; — *wernerite*, under which name, formerly confined to some varieties of common and compact scapolite, are now included the *meionite* of Vesuvius, and the greater part of the *scapolite* of Werner, the *paranthine* and also the *dipyre;* substances which, together with several others provisionally placed in this glass case, stand in need of further investigation as to their chemical and crystallographical characters.

Case 31 contains micaceous and talcose substances. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge of the optical character and chemical constitution of several varieties of *mica* that have not yet been subjected to close examination, no subdivision of the species as it now stands can be attempted beyond that into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common species), which has two axes; the *magnesia-mica* (from Vesuvius, Siberia, and Monroe, in New York) which has but one axis;—and the *lithia-mica*, which, besides the beautiful peach blossom red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite* from Rôzna

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in Moravia, likewise comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tinstone, and topaz.—The species and varieties of the talcose substances are likewise very imperfectly understood. Among the specimen of *talc* in this glass case may be specified the common or Venetian (which enters into the composition of cosmetics) and the indurated talc, to the former of which may be referred the green radiated variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging laminæ, and to which the name of *pyrophyllite* has lately been given;—*agalmatolite*, (Werner's bildstein, Haüy's talc glaphique,) employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.;—*chlorite*, crystallized, in aggregated, small, modified rhombic prisms; the earthy and foliated varieties, coating crystals of octahedral magnetic iron-stone, &c.;—*pinite*, crystallized in regular hexagonal prisms; and *gieseckite*, from Greenland, which appears to be a variety of it;—*fahlunite*, which is considered as related to the latter, though but little is known of its chemical composition.

Case 32. This and part of the following Case chiefly contain substances related to hornblende or amphibolic minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende*,

blende, including the *pargasite;*—the *actinolite* or *strahlstein* (divided by Werner into the glassy, common, and fibrous varieties);—the *grammatite* or *tremolite*, (so called from Val Tremola, where, however, it is not found,) among the specimens of which are the fine, fibrous variety, resembling asbest; the glassy tremolite, in dolomite and granular limestone, &c.—*Cummingtonite.*

Case 33. Part of this Case is filled with the mineral substances called *asbestine*, many of which appear to pass into some of the varieties of amphibole in the preceding glass Case. Among these may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose, fibrous structure;—several varieties of the *flexible asbest* or *amianth*, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c. made of it;—the varieties called common and schiller-asbest, mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances.—The remainder of this Case contains pyroxenic minerals:—*augite*, in separate crystals, and imbedded in lava from Vesuvius, together with groups of well-defined crystals from Arendahl in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks;—the granular variety called *coccolite;*—the varieties of *diopside*, at first considered as a distinct species, including the mussite and alalite from Piedmont;

Piedmont;—the *sahlite* or malacolite, to which also belongs the *baikalite*, of which a few fine specimens are here deposited; the *pyrgome* or *fassaite*, and the *euchysiderite*, also called fusible augite. The metalloid *diallage* or *diallagite*, also called schiller-spar, from the Hartz, Salzburg, &c.; the *bronzite* and the *hypersthène* (Labrador hornblende of Werner), may likewise be referred to this tribe of minerals.

Case 34. Among its contents may be specified the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thallite, arendalite, acanticone, delphinite, &c., which are Werner's *pistacite*, and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Haüy. To this also belongs the *manganesiferous epidote*, referred by some to the ores of manganese.—*Zoisite.*—Among the specimens of *idocrase* (vesuvian of Werner), the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy), discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, imbedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the name of Vesuvian gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites;—the varieties called *egerane*, *loboite*, and that from Tellemarken in Norway, coloured blue by oxide of copper, and known by the name of *cyprine*;—*essonite* or *cinnamon-*

cinnamon-stone, chiefly from Ceylon, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be nearly allied to vesuvian: most of the hyacinths of commerce are cinnamon-stone.

Case 35. The greater part of this case is appropriated to the various species and varieties of the garnet tribe, formerly divided into noble and common garnets. Among the more distinct chemical species now established are:—the *pyrope* or chrome garnet, generally called Bohemian garnet, which occurs in rounded grains, and also imbedded in serpentine, &c.;—the *colophonite*, so called from its resemblance to resin, from Norway and North America;—the *melanite*, found particularly in the neighbourhood of Frascati;—the *grossular* or Wilni garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from the fancied resemblance which its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry;—the *allochroite*, also called splintery garnet, from Drammen in Norway;—the *romanzovite*. In this Case are also deposited—the *gehlenite*, from the Monzoni in Tyrol, to which species the *melilite* from Capo di Bove, near Rome, is referred by some mineralogists;—the *iolite* or *pelioma*, now generally called *dichroite* (from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions), massive and crystallized, from Capo di Gate, Greenland, and Orayervi in Finland (*steinheilite*);

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(*steinheilite*);—*sordawalite* from Finland;—the *karpholite* from Bohemia, &c.

Case 36. This Case contains the following substances:—*staurolite*, a bisilicate of alumine and of oxide of iron, called also granatite and cross-stone, among the specimens of which are the fine macled crystals from Brittany, and the modifications of the simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium: viz. the *gadolinite*, from Ytterby and Kårarfvet in Sweden; the *allanite* from Greenland (to which may be referred the *cerine* of Bastnaes); the *orthite* and *pyrorthite*.—Silicates containing glucina, the principal species of which is the *emerald*, or *beryl*, the former being a variety which owes its fine green colour to oxide of chromium, from Santa Fé, from Mount Zahara in Egypt, and from Heubachthal in Salzburg;—beryls of various colours, the more common of which is the variety called aquamarine; the perfectly white and limpid, and fine oil green varieties from Nerchinsk and Adontchelong in Siberia; the large beryls of Limoges, and from Acworth in New Hampshire, where crystals of upwards of fifty-nine pounds have been found; (the fragment of a prism in the centre of the Table Case weighs forty-

forty-three pounds);—the *euclase*, a rare crystallized mineral substance, discovered by Dombey in Peru, but since only found, as loose crystals, at Capao, near Villaricca, in Brazil, and in the chlorite slate of that neighbourhood;—*chrysoberyl* or cymophane, among the specimens of which may be specified those in a matrix of quartz and feldspar with garnets, from Haddam in Connecticut, and also those from Saratoga and New York. In this Case are also placed the specimens of *lazulite* or lapis lazuli (which furnishes the valuable pigment known by the name of ultramarine), the *haüyne*, and a few other of those imperfectly known silicates of alumina, soda and lime combined with sulphates. To these latter also the *sodalite* (next Table Case) is commonly referred, but it contains muriatic acid.

Case 37 is chiefly occupied by the *tourmaline*, a species not yet well understood as to its chemical constitution, but many varieties of which have been found to contain boracic acid. Among those here deposited are, the *rubellite*, also called siberite (tourmaline apyre of Haüy), a specimen of which, remarkable both for size and form, is that in the centre of the Case: it was presented by the King of Ava to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country, and afterwards placed by the latter in Mr. Greville's collection; other red and blue varieties,

varieties, chiefly from Siberia and from Massachusetts in North America; the flesh-coloured tourmaline, from Rozena in Moravia; the dark green, called Brazilian emerald; the asparagus green variety in dolomite from Campo Longo; varieties of common shorl;—*axinite*, in most beautiful crystals, from Bourg d'Oisans in Dauphiny, from Norway, &c.

Case 38. The silicates terminate in this Table Case, with the topaze and chondrodite, substances which might be classed with the fluor-metals or fluorides;—among the specimens of *topaz* here deposited may be specified a series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica; a fine Brazilian topaz imbedded in rock crystal, &c.;—also the *pyrophysalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, and the *pycnite*, formerly considered as a variety of beryl, are referrible to topaz;—*chondrodite* (maclurite, brucite,) from New Jersey, and from Pargas in Finland.

The rest of this Table Case is occupied by oxide of titanium and titanates; viz. *rutile*, also called titan-shorl, massive, crystallized, and fibrous, to which belongs the reticulated variety with golden varnish, from Moutier near the Montblanc; the acicular and capillary crystals of

of rutile in rock crystal, from Brazil, &c.;—the *anatase*, or octahedrite, from Bourg d'Oisans;—the silico-titanate of lime, called *sphene* or *titanite*, among the varieties of which are those called brown and yellow menakan-ore, in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway, and that from St. Gothard, denominated rayonnante en gouttière by Saussure, on feldspar with chlorite, &c.;—titanate of lime with titanate of uranium, &c. called *pyrochlore*, from Fredriksvärn in Norway;—*titanate of iron;—crichtonite*, *brookite*, &c.

Case 39. Tantalates:—*columbite* or *tantalite:*—part of the specimen from North America in which Mr. Hatchett discovered the metal;—*yttrotantalite.*—Oxide of antimony and antimoniates:—*antimony ochre* on native and grey antimony;—*white antimony*, formerly considered as a muriate, on galena, quartz, &c.;—oxysulphuret of antimony, or *red antimony*, mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf in Saxony, Malazka in Hungary, and a variety, from the Hartz, in flakes resembling tinder, and therefore called *tinder ore.*—Tungstic acid and tungstates:—*tungstate of lime* (shéelin calcaire of Haüy), also called *tungsten* (heavy stone), among the more interesting specimens of which is the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiny;—*tungstate of iron and manganese* or *wolfram*, massive and crystallized,

crystallized, from Bohemia and other countries; also as octahedral supposititious crystals, derived from tungstate of lime;—*tungstate of lead*, from Zinnwald, Bohemia.—Molybdic acid and molybdates:—*molybdic acid* or *molybdena ochre*, as a yellow powder on feldspar, from Sweden, &c.; —*molybdate of lead*, or yellow lead ore, massive, lamelliform, and crystallized, on compact limestone, &c., chiefly from Bleiberg in Carinthia.

Case 40. Oxide of chromium and chromates: —a fine suite of specimens of *chromate of lead*, or red lead ore, from the gold mines of Beresof in Siberia, where it chiefly occurs in a kind of micaceous rock, mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone;—*chromate of lead and copper*, called *vauquelinite*, a concomitant of the red lead ore;—*chromate of iron*, from the department du Var in France, and from Baltimore in Maryland, intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.—Boracic acid and borates:—*borax*, from Tibet;—*borate of soda*;—*borate of magnesia* or *boracite*, in separate crystals, and the same imbedded in gypsum;—*datolite*, being a borate with trisilicate of lime, from Arendahl in Norway, (that of Sonthofen, supposed to be a distinct species, has been called *humboldtite* by Levy,) and the globular-fibrous variety of the same called *botryolite*, likewise from Arendahl.

In this Table Case begins the family of the

the Carbonates:—*carbonate of soda*, among which is the African trona;—*carbonate of strontia*, also called strontianite, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for arragonite;—*carbonate of barytes* or *witherite*, among the specimens of which may be particularised the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals;—*barytocalcite*.

Case 41. *Carbonate of lime.* The whole of this Table Case is appropriated to the species called *arragonite*, among the principal specimens of which are the groups of prismatic crystals from Kosel, Bohemia, Arragon, &c., those of the coralloid variety of this substance from Eisenertz in Stiria, formerly called *flos ferri*, &c. To the massive varieties some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred.

The carbonates will extend to Case 51; the remaining Table Cases on the south side of the Gallery will be occupied by the various *arseniates*, *phosphates*, *sulphates*, and by the *haloid salts*, consisting of combinations of chlorine and fluorine with other bodies.

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

The sculptured tortoise in the middle of the same compartment, on a round table inlaid with various

various antique marbles and other mineral substances, is wrought out of nephrite or jade. It was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan, brought to England by Lieutenant-General Kyd, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MINERALS IN THE LONG GALLERY,

AS FAR AS THEY ARE ARRANGED,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE TABLE-CASES.

Chrysoberyl,

LONG GALLERY.

THE

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

In this spacious and splendid Room is deposited the Library formed by his late Majesty, King George the Third; which embraces the most extensive and important Collection of Books ever brought together by any Sovereign of the British Empire, or indeed of any other country: and this, not confined to publications connected with some particular class of literature, but embracing every species of knowledge. The volumes moreover are, in general, in the best possible condition, and in very frequent instances, of the most superb description, being vellum or large paper copies; the whole forming a monument worthy the judgement, the taste, and the liberal mind of the Royal Founder, and also of the unparalleled munificence of His Majesty, King George the Fourth, who by the following Letter, addressed to the late Lord Liverpool, presented this Library to the British Nation.

Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823.

DEAR LORD LIVERPOOL,

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

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

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

Believe me,
With great regard,
Your sincere Friend,
G. R.

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

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

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

The

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

On the left side of this Room entering it as before mentioned, is arranged, in the first instance, a well selected collection of THEOLOGICAL Works, commencing with the Holy Scriptures,

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

in the extensive series of which are to be found most of the more rare and valuable editions of the Old and New Testament in their original tongues, and in the numerous versions of the same. The most approved Commentators on the Sacred Writings come next in order, and these are followed by a variety of Liturgical Works, the Proceedings of Councils, the best editions of the Fathers, and very many of the standard Works of the most eminent Divines, whether Catholic or Protestant. The Works on JURISPRUDENCE follow next in order, and embrace a curious and useful assemblage of Books on Feudal and Civil Law, and a very extensive assortment on British Law. This class is succeeded by an extensive range of Books on Intellectual, Moral, Political, Natural, and Mathematical PHILOSOPHY. The Presses between and behind the granite columns are occupied for the most part by various useful and costly editions of the ancient Classic Writers. The systematic order is then again resumed, and Works on the Fine Arts, Trades, Sports and Pastimes, occupy nearly the whole remaining Presses in this central portion of the Room. In the class LITERATURE, which immediately succeeds, will be seen some of the best Works on Philology and Criticism, and a very numerous collection of Grammars and Dictionaries of most of the various languages in the world.

Works

Works on the theory and practice of Eloquence follow; and Poetry, in its various kinds, ancient and modern, succeeds. The productions of miscellaneous Writers, and the best editions of their collected Works, terminate this class. In the last three Presses of this side of the Room, are deposited the few MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES which belonged to the Royal Founder of this truly valuable Library. In the Presses on the left of the door, at the end of this Room, are deposited CASES, enclosing a great variety of single Plays, being for the most part the productions of some of the earliest Italian, French, and English Dramatic Writers. The TRACTS which follow, also enclosed in Cases, form a numerous series, and are highly interesting, as connecting, in some instances, the chain of historical events, and in others, elucidating particular facts and subjects of every description.

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

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

GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST ROOM.

TERRACOTTAS.

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

ROOM I. ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 2. An Amphora.

No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 8. Ditto, intended by the artist as a companion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the manner in which it is here seen. The subject in both pieces is precisely the same: the bust, however, in this piece is placed on the right of the combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield. Pl. VI. f. 8.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6. Pl. V.

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

No. 11. Ditto, representing a couple of chimæras

mæras lapping water out of vessels held to them by two youths who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and are each kneeling on one knee. Pl. VII. f. 11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 19.

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

No. 20. Ditto, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded. He is supposed to be sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a potion to him, as described in the XIth book of the Iliad. The females in attendance are slaves. Pl. XII. f. 20.

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

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

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

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

No. 25. Ditto, imperfect, representing Perseus

seus cutting off the head of Medusa. Pl. xv. f. 25.

No. 26. A bas-relief, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a small altar, which is placed upon a tripod table. Pl. xvi. f. 26.

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

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

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21. Pl. xiii.

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

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

No. 32. Ditto, imperfect, representing a trophy, before which stands a captive attended by a guard, and secured by a chain fastened round his right wrist. Pl. xviii. f. 32.

No. 33. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Pl. xxxiv. f. 69.

No. 34. A bas-relief, representing Paris carrying off Helen, in a car drawn by four horses. Pl. XIX. f. 34.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 40. A statue of a muse resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets which are placed upon a square column. The right arm is raised towards the neck. The figure, in its present

present state, is three feet four inches high; the head is lost. Pl. XXII.

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

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

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

No. 44. Ditto, representing a Faun and a Bacchante dancing, and holding between them the infant Bacchus in a basket used for winnowing corn. Pl. XXIV. f. 44.

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

No. 46. Repetition of No. 45.

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

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

No. 49. Ditto, representing a bull and a lion running in contrary directions. The hind legs of

of both animals are enveloped in foliage. Pl. XXVI. f. 49.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

No. 59.

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

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

No. 61. Repetition of No. 6.

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

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

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

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

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

No. 68.

No. 68. A bas-relief, representing a figure of Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches of it with her hands. Pl. XXXIII. f. 68.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

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

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

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

No. 73. Ditto, representing Cupid pressing Psyche, in the form of a butterfly, to his breast. Pl. XXXVI. f. 73.

No. 74. Ditto, representing Cupid flying, with a palm-branch in one hand and a wreath in the other. Pl. XXXVI. f. 74.

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

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

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

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

No. 79. A statue of Juno, crowned with an indented

ROOM I. ANTIQUITIES.

indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting. Pl. XL.

No. 80—83. Amphoræ of various forms.

Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. Persepolitan Sculpture. *Presented by the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ousely.*

Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92. Four bas-reliefs from Persepolis. *Presented, in* 1818, *by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

No. 93. Fragments of a Persepolitan Inscription. *Presented, in* 1818, *by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

SECOND ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM II. ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

No. 4. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased, in* 1812, *at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 5. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat. Pt. 1. Pl. XIII.

No. 6.

No. 6. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus. Pt. 1. Pl. XIV.

No. 7. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal. Pt. 1. Pl. XV.

No. 8. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the Caryatides which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated to Bacchus. Pt. 1. Pl. IV.

No. 8*. A bas-relief, representing probably Jupiter and Ceres standing, each holding a cornucopia. *Presented by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.*

No. 9. A candelabrum. Pt. 1. Pl. V.

No. 10. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii hold each a part of the armour of Mars; namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. Pt. 1. Pl. VI.

No. 11. A vase, three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures. Pt. 1. Pl. VII.

No. 12. A bronze statue of Hercules, carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides. Pt. 3. Pl. II.

No. 12*. Mithraic group. *Brought from*

Rome,

Rome, in 1815, *by Charles Standish, Esq. from whom it was purchased by the Trustees in* 1826.

No. 13. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table. Pt. 3. Pl. III.

No. 14. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery thence downwards. It was found in the Maritime Baths of Claudius, at Ostia. Pt. 1. Pl. VIII.

No. 15. A bronze statue of Apollo. Pt. 3. Pl. VII.

No. 16. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther. Pt. 3. Pl. VIII.

No. 17. A vase two feet eight inches high, of an oval form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians. Pt. 1. Pl. IX.

No. 18. A fountain ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation in the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth. Pt. 1. Pl. X.

No. 19. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the*

the collection of Sir William Hamilton. Pt. 1. Pl. XI. ROOM II. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 20. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture. Pt. 1. Pl. XII.

No. 21. A statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress; the breast-plate is in high preservation, and richly ornamented. *Purchased in* 1821.

No. 22. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of early Greek work. Pt. 1. Pl. XVI.

No. 23. A statue of a Faun. *Purchased in* 1826.

THIRD ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bas-relief representing an old Faun struggling with a nymph. Pt. 2. Pl. I. ROOM III. ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 8. *Blank.*

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

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

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

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

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

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament

ment on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions. Pt. 2. Pl. XIV.

No. 15. A bas-relief, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Deïanira in his arms. Pt. 2. Pl. XV.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 20*. A Greek funeral monument, with a bas-relief and an inscription. It is to the memory of a person named Alexander, a native of Bithynia. *This marble, brought from Smyrna, was presented to the Museum, in* 1772, *by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

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

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

No. 23. A bas-relief, representing the apotheosis, or deification, of Homer. The Father of Poetry is seated on a throne at the foot of Mount

Mount Parnassus, the residence of the Muses; before the poet is a group of figures offering up sacrifices to him. Above are Apollo and the Nine Muses; and on the summit of the mountain is Jupiter, who appears to be giving his sanction to the divine honours which are paid to Homer. This highly interesting bas-relief was found about the middle of the 17th century, at Frattochi, the ancient Bovillæ, in the Appian road, ten miles from Rome. It was for many years in the Colonna Palace, at Rome, and was purchased for the British Museum in the year 1819.

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

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

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

No. 25*. A tragic mask.

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

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

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

No. 26*. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheium.

Brought

Brought to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.*

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

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

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

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXX.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys who had quarrelled at the game of Tali, as appears by one of those bones called *tali* remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXI.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXII.

No. 33. A statue of a Faun; the trunk of the tree which supports the figure is inscribed with the name of the artist. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIII.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIV.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXV.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon a circular shield,

shield, containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvi.

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvii.

No. 38. A circular votive patera; having on one side, within a wreath of ivy, an eagle standing upon a slaughtered hare; on the other side, Cupid sacrificing to the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxviii.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Pindar. *Presented, in* 1760, *by the Earl of Exeter.* Pt. 2. Pl. xxxix.

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief, on one side; and on the other, in low relief, a profile head of Silenus, in front of a blazing altar, and a branch of ivy between them. Pt. 2. Pl. xl.

No. 40*. A torso of Hercules.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent that is twined round the trunk of a tree on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore-part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. *Brought to England by Mr. Topham, in* 1725, *and*

and presented to the British Museum, in 1780, *by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLI. ROOM III. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander. Pt. 2. Pl. XLII.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIII.

No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIV.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs. Pt. 2. Pl. XLV.

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules; it is crowned with the leaves of the poplar. Pt. 2. Pl. XLVI.

FOURTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked. Pt. 3. Pl. I. ROOM IV. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 2. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. *Purchased, in* 1818, *at the sale of the Compte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.*

No. 3. A bust, supposed to have been intended for Achilles. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 4. A head, supposed to be that of Arminius. Pt. 3. Pl. VI.

No. 5. A statue of Thalia, found at Ostia, in the

ROOM IV. ANTIQUITIES.

the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius. Pt. 3. Pl. v.

No. 6. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, represented in the character of one of the Fratres Arvales. Pt. 3. Pl. IX.

No. 7. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum. Pt. 3. Pl. X.

No. 8. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus. Pt. 3. Pl. XI.

No. 9. A head of the young Hercules. Pt. 3. Pl. XII.

No. 10. Bust of Ælius Cæsar. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 11. A statue of Diana. Pt. 3. Pl. XIV.

No. 12. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked. Pt. 3. Pl. XV.

FIFTH ROOM.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM V. ANTIQUITIES.

The objects in this room are figured, and more particularly described in "The Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum." Pt. 5.

No. 1. A sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front; it appears never to have been used, as it is solid, and without any inscription. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 2.

No. 2. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Atimetus. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Lepidius Epaphras. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves and inferior order of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima and Servilia Irene.

No. 7. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titulenus Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Ælius Victor.

No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a female corpse.

No. 13*. Front of a sepulchral urn, inscribed to Cornelia Servanda and Cornelia Onesime.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cossutia Prima.

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented, in* 1817, *by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A funeral inscription to Eutychia. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echetles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (see No. 21.), and on the cover is a recumbent

cumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha.

No. 26. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster, with an inscription to Flavia Valentina.

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it records the names of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cœlia Asteris. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octanius Secundus.

No. 30*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, cut from a sepulchral cippus.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. Ditto, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccus Licinus.

No. 37. Ditto, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 37*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A funeral inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 44. A funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered in digging the foundation for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented, in* 1806, *by the Directors of the Bank.*

SIXTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher.

No. 2. Part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes.

No. 3. A bas-relief, cut from the end of a sarcophagus; it represents two Fauns punishing a Satyr.

No. 4. Part of the front of a large sarcophagus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus representing the Nine Muses with their respective attributes.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two Cupids and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a carpentum, or funeral car, drawn by four horses.

No. 8. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. It is similar to No. 1, but of a later time and inferior sculpture.

No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing captive Amazons with their shields and battle axes.

No. 10. A fragment of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulders of a Faun.

No. 11. A fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man, with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading. Before him stands a Muse holding a mask.

No. 12. The front of a sarcophagus, representing a Bacchanalian procession.

No. 13. Heads of Paris and Helen, in alto-relievo.

No. 14. The front of a sarcophagus, representing Genii supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield, in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Iasius.

No. 15. A head of Jupiter.

No. 16. A terminal statue of a youth represented with the attributes of Mercury.

No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.

No. 17*. An unknown bust of a boy. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 17**. A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante clothed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe which is blown behind her; with the other hand, which is held downwards, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was originally one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling, in the disposition of the hair, and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse.

No. 19. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens and of the Piræeus, in honour of Callidamas. *Presented in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 20. A votive statue of Diana Triformis, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth.

No. 21. An altar of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian figures.

No. 22. A bust, inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympius, by Epithymetus, her freed-man. *Purchased, in* 1812, *at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 22*. An unknown bust, the head perfectly

fectly bald. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 22**. Bust of Diogenes the Cynic. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.

No. 24. A statue of a satyr.

No. 25. An altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented. It is of Roman work.

No. 25*. Fragment of a statue, probably of Hymen, the head encircled by a wreath of flowers. *Purchased in the year* 1831.

No. 26. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 27. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 28. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull.

No. 29. A bust of Hadrian with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in* 1811, *by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 31. A head of one of the Homeric heroes. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIII.

No. 32. A Greek inscription, originally placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that deity at the mouth of the Pontus. *Presented, in* 1809, *by Miss Mead.*

No. 33. A bronze statue of a Roman Emperor, probably of Nero when he was young. The figure is represented in armour, which is most beautifully inlaid. It was found near Barking-Hall, in Suffolk, on the estate of the Earl of Ashburnham. *Presented, in* 1813, *by the Earl of Ashburnham.*

No. 34. A bust of Severus with the imperial paludamentum.

Nos. 35, 36, 36*. Three Tiles, in terracotta, brought from Athens. The fronts are ornamented with a border of the honeysuckle pattern, and in the centre of each is a head of a lion, for carrying off the water. *Purchased in* 1815.

No. 37. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which is the portrait of an elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii.

No. 38. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented, in* 1784, *by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 39. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull.

No. 40. A head of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

No. 41. A triangular base of a small candelabrum.

No. 42. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Viria Primitiva.

No. 43. A swan, in red marble.

No. 44. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

No. 45. A head of Tiberius. *Purchased, in* 1812, *at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 46. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in* 1772, *by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 46*. An unknown bust of a female. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 46**. A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work. Pt. 3. Pl. iv.

No. 47. An Eagle.

No. 48. A triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with the attributes of Apollo; namely, a griffin, a raven, and a tripod.

No. 49. A head of Plautilla.

No. 50. A votive altar, dedicated to Diana.

No. 51. A sepulchral cippus, the inscription upon which appears to have been erased.

No. 52. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over

over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther.

No. 53. A head of Atys.

No. 54. A head of an unknown female, the hair elegantly bound with broad fillets.

No. 55. A statue of Ceres, crowned in the manner of Isis.

No. 56. A head of Nero.

No. 57. A votive statue of a fisherman, who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a mariner's bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

No. 58. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon which is composed of fruits and foliage, and is suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking.

No. 58*. A sun-dial. *Purchased in* 1821.

No. 59. A Greek sepulchral urn, solid, and with a bas-relief in front; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 60. A Grecian altar. *Presented, in* 1775, *by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 61. A head of Augustus. *Purchased, in* 1812, *at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 61*. Unknown bust. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 61**. Bust of a Faun. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 62. A Greek funeral monument of Democles, the son of Democles, with a bas-relief and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It was brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in* 1772, *by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 63. A statue of Bacchus, represented as a boy about five years old. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body is partly covered with the skin of a goat.

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition. The parts in the inscription which are erased contained the name of Geta, which, by a severe edict of Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the Roman empire.

No. 65. A bust of Caracalla; the head only is antique.

No. 65*. A bas-relief, representing the goddess Luna surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. *Presented, in* 1818, *by Col. de Bosset.*

No. 66. A votive statue of a fisherman, holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

No. 67. A votive altar sacred to Bacchus. On the front, Silenus is represented riding on a panther.

No. 68. A group of two dogs, one of which is biting the ear of the other in play.

No. 69. An unknown bust, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 70. A head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was originally coloured, is still visible.

No. 71. A small statue of a muse, sitting on a rock, holding a lyre in her left hand; the plinth is inscribed ΕΥΜΟΥΣΙΑ.

No. 72. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 73. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

No. 74. A small statue of Hercules, sitting on a rock, with the apples of the Hesperides in his left hand.

No. 75. A bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 76. A head of a child.

Nos. 77, 78. Two tiles in terracotta, brought from Athens; the fronts are painted. *Purchased in* 1815.

No. 79. The front of the cover of a magnificent

cent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle, on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the other a young Faun, both recumbent.

No. 80. A fragment of a mask of Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 81. A fragment of a colossal foot.

No. 82. A votive foot, with a sandal. Round the foot a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ancle.

No. 83. An earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom, like an amphora. It was found in the baths of Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort; all of them contained the fine African sand, with which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed their bodies before they exercised.

No. 81*. A votive foot covered with a sandal, and having a serpent twined round it in the same manner as is described at No. 82.

No. 82*. A colossal hand.

No. 83*. A mask of Bacchus.

No. 84. A sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a superb candelabrum.

No. 84*. An unknown head. *Purchased in* 1818.

No. 85. A head of Sabina.

No. 86. A small figure of a recumbent Satyr.

No. 87. A sepulchral cippus, without any inscription.

scription. It is richly ornamented on the four sides with festoons of fruit.

No. 88. An Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile.

No. 89. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Cœlius Superstes.

No. 90. An unknown bust of a middle-aged man. The hair of the head and beard is short and bushy; the left shoulder is covered with part of the chlamys; the right shoulder and breast are uncovered. On the plinth is an inscription, signifying that L. Æmilius Fortunatus dedicates the bust to his friend.

No. 90*. Bust of Hercules. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

No. 90**. A head, supposed to be that of Dione. Pt. 3. Pl. XIII.

No. 91. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Exacestes and Metra his wife.

No. 92. A trophy found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented, in* 1802, *by John Walker, Esq.*

No. 93. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to T. Claudius Epictetus.

No. 94. A head of Domitia.

No. 95. A small statue of Jupiter sitting. He is represented in his two-fold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

No. 96. A monumental inscription, cut from the

ROOM VI. ANTIQUITIES.

the front of a sepulchral cippus. It records the name of Claudia Tychen.

No. 96*. A head of Demosthenes. *Purchased in* 1818.

No. 97. A statue 3 feet 10 inches high, ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking.

No. 98. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 99. A head of Jupiter Serapis. The paint with which the face was originally coloured is still discernible.

No. 100. Greek inscription. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in* 1825, *by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

No. 101. A Greek sepulchral monument, with bas-relief and an inscription. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in* 1825, *by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

No. 102. Mercury seated upon a heap of stones.

No. 103. Front of a sepulchral monument.

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VII. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The front of a tomb, from Delos. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in* 1825, *by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

No. 2.

No. 2. A bust of a sleeping child, in alto-relievo.

No. 3. A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race, in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a circus.

No. 4. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs 154 pounds. It was discovered, in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bequeathed by Sir John Ingilby, Bart., and presented by his Executors in* 1772.

No. 5. Ditto, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds. It was found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in* 1797, *by Adam Wolley, Esq. and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

No. 6. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annius Felix, and Tyrannus.

No. 7. A pig of lead.

No. 8. The front of a sarcophagus, with a Greek inscription to M. Sempronius Neicocrates.

No. 9. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found in the year 1796, or 1797, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of

ROOM VII. ANTIQUITIES.

of Westbury, 10 miles SW. of Salop. *Presented, in* 1798, *by John Lloyd, Esq.*

No. 10. A pig of lead, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found in Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in* 1797, *by Adam Wolley, Esq. and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

No. 11. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

No. 12. A circular altar. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in* 1825, *by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

EIGHTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VIII. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, sent to England by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and presented to the Museum, in 1766, by His Majesty, King Geo. III. In the left hand corner of this case is a conical vessel of baked clay, containing an embalmed Ibis; on the other side is the lid of another mummy case.

No. 2. Two Egyptian mummies. That on the left hand, which has been elaborately and beautifully ornamented with coloured glass beads, some of which still remain, was taken out of the coffin above mentioned. That on the right

right hand, the face of which is gilt, and the other parts of the body ornamented with paintings, was taken out of the coffin which will be described in the next number. In the lower part of this case is a small Egyptian coffin of an oblong square form; it contains the mummy of a child. The lid and sides of this coffin are covered with paintings. In this case are also deposited three cat mummies; some fragments of stone and of pottery, with Greek and Egyptian inscriptions; and a mummy Ibis. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 3. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, found in one of the catacombs at Sakkara, about four leagues from Cairo, and sent to England, in the year 1722, by *Col. William Lethieullier, who bequeathed it to the Museum by his Will, dated July* 23, 1755. On the left are two small coffins, each containing the mummy of an infant. A basket found in a tomb by Sir Frederick Henniker; it contains Egyptian bread or biscuit. In this case are also several fragments of pottery with Greek and Egyptian inscriptions, *from Mr. Salt's collection;* and a fragment from the Tomb of the Kings at Gournou, *presented by Major T. P. Thompson, 65th regiment.*

No. 4. A collection of vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses. The lids are severally

rally ornamented with a head of Isis, Osiris, a hawk, a jackal, and a baboon.

No. 5. A collection of Egyptian idols, in bronze: among them are three sistrums.

No. 6. A collection of Egyptian idols, in wood;—Egyptian idols of Roman work, apparently of the time of Hadrian;—idols and amulets of the Basilidians, who spread their mysterious doctrines, and practised their magical arts, in Egypt, from the time of Hadrian to the fifth century; Egyptian scarabæi, or beetles, found in mummies;—small idols in basalt.

No. 7. A collection of Egyptian idols in porcelain.

No. 8. Various fragments of small statues in basalt, marble, and alabaster. Among them are a few perfect figures, namely, two of Harpocrates, one of a baboon, and another of an Apis.

No. 9. A bas-relief and some large idols in wood; a bronze figure of Osiris.

No. 10. A collection of vases, &c., similar to those in No. 4.

No. 11. A frame containing an Egyptian painting, taken from the breast of a mummy.

No. 12. A frame containing the bones of an embalmed Ibis. *Presented by the late Sir Joseph Banks.*

No. 13. A manuscript, taken from a mummy;

it

it is written on papyrus, in the enchorial characters of Egypt. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Wm. Hamilton, Esq.* ROOM VIII. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 14. Fragments of a manuscript on papyrus. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Wm. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 15. A painted mummy case. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

NINTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES.

The articles contained in this Room, to which this mark (†) *is prefixed in this catalogue, were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September,* 1801. *They were brought to England in February,* 1802, *under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of* HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, *to the British Museum.*

The articles placed upon the shelves round the room, consisting of hieroglyphics and other Egyptian inscriptions, and a few figures, are almost all from Mr. Salt's collection, which was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, in the year 1821. ROOM IX. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1.

ROOM IX. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. Figure of a hawk-headed sphinx, found by Belzoni, in the Temple of Ipsambul. Part of the head has been broken off. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 2. An Egyptian monument of granite, found in the palace at Carnak, decorated with six figures in high relief, holding each other's hands, viz. a male and female on each side, and a female at each end. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 3. Similar to No. 1, but more perfect, found at the same place. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 4. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consists of a row of serpents. The corresponding part of the other side, of a row of birds. *Presented, in* 1766, *by* HIS MAJESTY, KING GEO. III.

No. 5. †An Egyptian obelisk, of black basalt, found at Cairo.

No. 6. †A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without.

No. 7. †A colossal fist of very considerable magnitude, found in the ruins of Memphis.

No. 8. A colossal head in red granite, from Carnak,

Carnak, found by Belzoni, in 1818. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 9. †A colossal ram's head, which has formed part of a sphinx.

No. 10. A sitting figure of Isis, with the head of a lioness, over which is the disk of the moon; in her left hand she holds the key of the Nile: discovered, in 1816, by Belzoni. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 11. A Greek inscription on a marble slab of considerable dimensions, brought from the island of Tenos. *Purchased in* 1818.

No. 12. A colossal hawk. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Mr. T. Philipe.*

No. 13. A capital of an Egyptian column. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Earl Spencer.*

No. 14. The lower part of an Egyptian figure kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics. *Presented, in* 1812, *by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

No. 15. A tablet of hieroglyphics, found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 16. A manuscript written on papyrus in the enchorial characters of Egypt. *Presented, in* 1820, *by the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks; it was brought from Thebes by G. Belzoni, Esq.*

No. 17. A colossal arm, in red granite, be-

 longing

longing to the same statue as the head No. 8. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 18. A colossal fist. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Earl Spencer.*

No. 19. †An Egyptian figure, the size of life, kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics: the head and arms of the figure are wanting.

No. 20. A small figure of Isis, without a head; she is sitting on the ground, and resting her arms upon her knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Orus. *Presented, in* 1767, *by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 21. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented, in* 1807, *by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 22. A figure of Isis, the size of life. She is represented sitting on the ground, and resting her arms upon her knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Orus.

No. 22*. A bas-relief of an Egyptian priest, a close garment enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the right shoulder and arm; the hands are crossed in front of the body; the head has been broken off. This appears to have formed the cover of a sarcophagus. *Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

No. 23. †An Egyptian sarcophagus, in black basalt, slightly resembling in its form the human figure. It has a single border of hieroglyphics round the outside.

No. 24. A sphinx, represented, according to the custom of the Egyptians, without wings. Found in the excavation made in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 25. One of the horns of an altar which was found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 26. A small hawk of very coarse work, found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 27. A fragment of the plaited beard of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 28. A sphinx, represented, like No. 24, without wings. *Presented, in* 1767, *by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 29. A fragment, which was found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, and is partly covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 30. A fragment of an Egyptian inscription, on papyrus.

No. 31. A stone sarcophagus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Presented, in* 1820, *by the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 32. †A small mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a broken square plinth.

No. 33. A fragment of an Egyptian deity, similar to No. 10, but the disk has been removed.

No. 34. A large statue of Isis sitting in a kind of chair, and resting the arms upon the thighs.

No. 35. Statue of Isis, with the head of a lioness, on which is the disk of the moon and erect serpent's head; she holds the lotus before her in her left hand, the key of the Nile in her right. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 36. Similar to No. 34. The disk and the erect serpent's head have been knocked off from the head of this figure, but in the preceding statue they are entire.

No. 37. Similar to No. 35. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 38. A colossal statue of Memnon sitting, of black breccia. His hands are extended flat upon the thighs: the front and back of the throne are decorated with hieroglyphics. Found, in 1818, in an excavation in the Temple of Memnon. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 39. Similar to No. 35. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 40. A large square tablet, of breccia, covered with hieroglyphics. It appears to have been used as a mill-stone for grinding corn. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Earl Spencer.*

No. 41. A fragment covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Earl Spencer.*

No. 42. A mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling, and supporting with both hands an altar, on which a scarabæus is placed. *Presented, in* 1805, *by Earl Spencer.*

No. 43. Colossal head of brownish breccia, and three fragments from the same statue. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 44. A piece of stone, with figures represented in intaglio. Found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 44*. An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is imperfect, half of the figures having been sculptured upon another stone. The lower range represents some priests armed with knives, with which they are sacrificing bulls. It was found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in* 1767, *by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 44**. A figure of Isis, the size of life, seated upon the ground, and resting her arms upon her knees; the left arm has been broken off. Ears of corn are in her left hand; round her neck is suspended a tablet inscribed, in hieroglyphics, with the name and titles of Ramses (Sesostris). In front a tablet inscribed with hieroglyphics, including also the same names

names and titles. Hieroglyphics also appear upon the arm, and behind this figure.

No. 45. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 46. † Similar to No. 34.

No. 47. † A fragment of a large sarcophagus, similar in its structure to Nos. 6 and 69.

No. 48. A lion very rudely sculptured; it is supposed to have stood on one of the walls between the paws of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 49. The impression of a human foot carved in stone, with the letters NEKΦΘ engraved over it. Found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 50. A small lion, found in a temple between the paws of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 51. Fragment of an Egyptian figure seated upon a plinth, with the legs turned inward, and lying one upon the other. The plinth and portions of the dress are covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 52. A small Egyptian figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his hands a kind of altar, in front of which, within a sunk tablet, is a figure of Isis. The plinth and front of the altar are covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in* 1771, *by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

No. 53. The statue of an Egyptian deity, similar to No. 34.

No. 54. A small Egyptian figure, with a beard, a short apron, and a terrific aspect. He is standing upright, holding his arms downwards a little apart from the body. The ornament upon the head is peculiar to the representation of this figure. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 55. A painted statue, found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 56. An Egyptian monument, in which are sunk two square tablets, one of which is left blank, and in the other are represented two female figures standing side by side. These tablets are surrounded by hieroglyphics. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 57. Colossal head of brownish breccia, similar to No. 43. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 58. Egyptian inscription on papyrus. *Presented, together with a fac-simile, by Dr. T. Young.*

No. 59. A piece of stone, with hieroglyphics, found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 60. A head of an Egyptian sphinx. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 61. A Greek inscription erected in front of the Great Sphinx, by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius

Lucius Verus. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 62. A figure of Isis seated, holding Orus on her knees; in a hard white stone. Hieroglyphics on the shoulders of the figure, on the sides of the seat, and round the pedestal. On her feet are sandals. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 63. A Greek inscription erected in front of the Great Sphinx, by Nero. *Presented, in* 1817, *by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 64. Lion-headed deity, similar to No. 10, but of inferior workmanship. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 65. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Fifth had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis, for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone was found near Rosetta.

No. 66. The head and upper part of the body of a colossal statue brought from the ruins of the Memnonium, a building dedicated to Memnon, at Thebes. This fragment is composed of one piece of granite of two colours, and the face, which is in remarkably fine preservation, is executed in a very admirable manner. *Presented,*

sented, in 1817, *by Henry Salt, Esq. and the late Louis Burckhardt, Esq.*

No. 67. Statue of Isis, in basalt, seated upon a pedestal, her arms crossed upon her knees, which are almost as high as her chin. The front of the figure and pedestal are covered with an hieroglyphical inscription. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 68. An oblong stone, with a shallow excavation in the centre. The top and sides are adorned with hieroglyphics. It was perhaps intended for a pedestal.

No. 69. †A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, covered with hieroglyphics, inside and outside. This sarcophagus, which was brought from Grand Cairo, was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lovers' Fountain."

No. 70. †An Egyptian obelisk, of black basalt, found at Cairo.

No. 71. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consisted of a row of birds, the legs of which are all that now remain. *Presented, in* 1766, *by* HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

No. 72. A trough, in hard breccia, with hieroglyphics; decorated at one end with the figure of an old man seated. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

ROOM IX. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 73. A colossal head, in white hard stone. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 74. A group of two figures seated with a smaller one between them, in hard sand stone: found in a tomb, and probably represents the man, his wife and child, who were buried therein. The sides of the seat, the ground about their feet, and a stripe down the front of their lower garments are decorated with hieroglyphics. The heads and upper parts of the bodies of the figures have been covered with a thick coat of paint, part of which still remains. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

TENTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM X. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A head of Juno, crowned with a broad indented diadem.

No. 2. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the vine.

No. 3. A head, apparently of a trumpeter.

No. 4. An unknown female head. The sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been originally filled with coloured stones, or some other material.

No. 5. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 6. An unknown female head, with a broad fillet across the forehead.

No. 7.

No. 7. A head of a goat.

No. 8. Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.

No. 9. An epitaph on a dog. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 10. An unknown head.

No. 11. A head of Apollo.

No. 12. A head of a lion, being a fragment of a large sarcophagus.

No. 13. An oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples, to contain the water necessary for the purification of those who sought admittance to the sacrifices.

No. 14. A mask cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 15. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 16. A head of a female Bacchante.

No. 17. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 18. A head of a laughing Faun.

No. 19. Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

No. 20. A small terminal head of Libera. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 21. Ditto, in yellow marble.

No. 22. Ditto, in red marble.

No. 23. A small terminal head of Libera, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

No. 24. A small terminal head of Libera, in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 26. A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

No. 27. A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 28. A small mask of Silenus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 29. A small cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four griffins and two candelabra.

No. 30. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 32. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.

No. 34. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus,

Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 35. A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

No. 36. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.

No. 37. A head of Jupiter Serapis in green basalt.

No. 38. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock and playing on a lyre.

No. 39. A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A piece of mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in* 1808, *by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 41. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble. from the celebrated bronze statue executed by Myro.

No. 42. A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique.

No. 43. A small scenic figure, sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask.

No. 44. A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

No. 45. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 46. A bust of an unknown female, represented

sented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphæa Lotus, on which it appears to rest.

No. 47. A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

No. 48. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 49. A head of one of the Dioscuri.

No. 50. A fragment of a small head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 51. A funeral mask, which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 52. A small head of Hercules. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 53. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 54. A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 55. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 56. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 57. A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 58. A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented, in* 1765, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 59. A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 60. A small head of Juno. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 61. A group representing Venus and two Cupids.

No. 62. One of the handles of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 63. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of a female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 64. A bas-relief, representing a mask of a Faun.

No. 65. A left foot covered with a sandal.

No. 66. The right foot of a child.

No. 67. A hand of a female, holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus, who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 68. The right hand of a female holding a pipe.

No. 69. A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

No. 70. The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

No. 71.

No. 71. A lion's foot, which has been applied to the same purpose as No. 69.

No. 72. The left hand of a female, stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

No. 73. The right hand of a youth, holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 74. The right hand of a child holding the head of a ram.

No. 75. A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

No. 76. A large votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 77. A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

No. 78. The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

No. 79. A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

No. 80. A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.

No. 81. A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 82. A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 83. A fragment of a serpent.

No. 84. A head of Apollo.

No. 85. A head of Cybele.

No. 86. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 12 was taken.

No. 87. A cistern of green basalt, originally used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 88. A head of Minerva.

No. 89. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy.

No. 90. A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 91. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs; they have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other, who is falling. *Bequeathed, in* 1812, *by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.*

No. 92. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 90, but of superior work.

ROOM X. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 93. A small domestic fountain, of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 94. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique. The helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris.

No. 95. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

No. 96. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 97. A statue of Mercury, sleeping upon a rock.

ELEVENTH OR ANTE-ROOM.

ROOM XI. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. In the centre of this room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton considerably more than thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading to Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber under the Mount called *Monte del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed is glass: the figures,

figures, which are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opake white, and the ground is in perfect harmony with the figures, and of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable. This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofano, about sixteen miles from Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedum across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera, on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in* 1771, *by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the Arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy,

ROOM XI. ANTIQUITIES.

and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented, in* 1757, *by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 6. Decorations of Roman armour, found in Britain.

No. 7. A Persian sextant.

CASE A. Antiquities from Persepolis, Babylon, and Nineveh. *Purchased with Mr. Rich's collection in* 1825.

CASE B. An ancient lyre and two flutes found in a tomb at Athens. Antiquities, *found by Sir R. Ker Porter in Persepolis, Babylon, &c.*

SHELVES C. Antiquities from Nineveh. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

SHELVES D. Antiquities from Babylon. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

TWELFTH ROOM.

COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

ROOM XII. ANTIQUITIES.

CASES 1, 2, 3, 4. Penates or household gods, in bronze. In the lower part of these cases, are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva.

CASE 5. A raven, the size of life, and seven large

large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was presented, in 1777, by *Lord Seaforth.* It is of the finest workmanship, and has probably accompanied a statue of Apollo.

CASE 6. Specimens of ancient glass. The principal articles are eight cinerary urns. One of them has the leaden covering in which it was preserved; and another contains the burnt bones, and the asbestos cloth which prevented the ashes of the body from mixing with those of the funeral pile. These articles are accompanied by a great number of lachrymatories, and various other vessels and fragments of vessels, of different forms and colours; the whole of which afford ample proof of the ingenuity of the ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

CASE 7. Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold in this case are a bulla and a large patera; the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Gergenti in Sicily. This case contains also a large collection of scarabæi, and engraved gems. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton, Charles Townley, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.*

CASE 11. Gems from the collections of Charles Townley, Esq., R. P. Knight, Esq. and the Rev. C. M.

C. M. Cracherode. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art executed in silver, are likewise among the articles included in this case.

CASE 15. Fragments in terracotta. They consist chiefly of small heads, some of which are well executed, and some are valuable as exhibiting specimens of the Roman head-dresses.

CASE. 16. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

CASE 17. Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

CASE 26. Ditto.

CASE 27. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terrácotta.

CASES 28, 32, 36. Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

CASE 37. Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester in Lancashire.

CASE 38. A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steelyards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze. The first two articles were presented by Sir William Hamilton, namely, the tripod, in 1774, and the lectisternium in 1784.

CASES 39, 40, 41, 42. Miscellaneous antiquities in bronze, comprising scales, knives, pateræ, and simpula; mirrors, lamps, bells, and mortars; measures

measures and wine-strainers; large vessels for culinary and other purposes; several small candelabra, and other articles.

CASES 43, 44, 45. A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

CASES 46, 47, 48. Ditto.

CASES 49, 50, 51. Ditto.

CASE 52. Dice and tali, formed of various substances.

CASE 53. A great variety of tesseræ in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets; pins for the hair; bodkins, and needles both for sewing and netting.

CASE 54. Architectural mouldings in porphyry, part of a frieze in rosso antico, handles of knives, fragments of lectisternia, &c. &c.

CASE 55. Stamps for sealing casks.

CASE 56. A large collection of Roman weights.

CASE 57. Votive offerings in bronze.

CASE 58. Mirrors upon which are engravings principally in outline.

CASE 59. Specimens of ancient painting, from Herculaneum.

CASE 60. Mirrors, a patera, the umbo of a shield, and part of the scabbard of a parazonium, upon all which are engravings principally in outline.

CASES 61, 62, 63. Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

CASE 64. Celts.

CASE 65. Various instruments used by the ancients.

CASE 66. Celts.

CASE 67. A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa; in this case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances, found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

CASE 68. Armillæ, or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

CASE 69. A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

CASE 70. Hinges and nails.

CASE 71. Fibulæ, or brooches.

CASE 72. Buckles used by the ancients for different purposes.

CASE 73. Handles and other parts of vases.

CASE 74. Ditto.

CASE 75. Specimens of locks and keys.

CASE 76. Spears, knives, and various instruments in iron.

CASE 77. Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness; fragments of chains, &c.

CASE 78. Some articles in bronze, the uses to which many of them were applied are unknown.

The

The intermediate and subsequent Cases in this Room are filled with Greek vases, of which great numbers were found in sepulchres within those parts of the kingdom of Naples anciently called Magna Græcia. Most of these vases are ornamented with paintings, representing a variety of subjects, chiefly mythological, the compositions of which are truly elegant. The forms of the vases are much varied, and are equally simple and beautiful.

THIRTEENTH ROOM.

This room contains an extensive and valuable collection of Coins and Medals. The contents of this room, as well as the collection of Prints and Drawings, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

N.B. The ELGIN and PHIGALIAN MARBLES are, at present, under removal to the New West Wing of the Museum.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING

THE INSPECTION

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Museum is kept open for Public Inspection every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the week; except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun-weeks; also, on the 30th of January, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanskgiving Day that may occur; and likewise during the whole of the months of August and September.

Persons who may wish to see the Museum, are to apply in the ante-room of the house, between the hours of *ten* and *two,* where their names, and the *number* of the friends they may wish to introduce with them, are inscribed in a book kept for the purpose: upon which, tickets will be delivered to them for the further admission. These tickets are to be *exhibited* on entering the first room on the upper floor, and to be *delivered* at the entrance of the Gallery of Antiquities.

It is expected that all persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or to cause to withdraw, any such as shall disregard this caution.

No children carried in arms will be admitted.

Visitors are required to leave their canes and umbrellas on their first entrance into the Museum.

DIRECTIONS

RESPECTING

THE READING ROOM

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Reading Room of the Museum is open from Ten till Four, every Day, except on Sundays, and for one Week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; except also on the 30th of January, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

Persons desirous of Admission are to send in their Applications in writing (specifying their Christian and Surnames, Rank or Profession, and Places of Abode) to the Principal Librarian, or, in his Absence, to the Senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their Applications before the next General Meeting, or Committee of the Trustees. *But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a Metropolis as London, to admit perfect Strangers, it is expected that every Person who applies should* PRODUCE *a Recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee or an Officer of the House. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.*

Permission will in general be granted for *Six* Months; and at the Expiration of this Term, fresh Application is to be made for a Renewal.

The

The Librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible Despatch in supplying the Readers with the printed Books or Manuscripts they may apply for; but in so extensive a Library it may not be always possible to find every Article immediately.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more Extracts from any printed Book or Manuscript; but no Whole, or greater Part, of a Manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular Leave from the Trustees.—The Transcribers are not to lay the Paper, on which they write, on any Part of the Book or Manuscript they are using: nor are any Tracings allowed without particular Permission of the Trustees.

No Person is, on any Pretence whatever, to write on any Part of a printed Book or Manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a Defect in such Book or Manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting, who will make proper use of the Information.

It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that *Silence* is absolutely requisite in a Place dedicated to the Purposes of Study.

N.B. *The Admission Tickets are by no means transferable; nor may Readers introduce Friends or Amanuenses without respective Tickets.*

G. Woodfall, Printer, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London.