From: and out of a cartload of it he had been enabled to obtain more than a million organisms, in addition to twenty-nine types of mammals and various kinds of reptiles. He had published accounts of these beds, which had never been previously recognized. In these beds he had obtained over 75,000 teeth of one kind of fossil alone in the phytodendron beds, and he had made some interesting observations with regard to the ironstone that is to be found in the neighborhood. One landlord proprietor owned 40,000 acres of land, which for agricultural purposes was valueless, but the quantity of ironstone in it was of great extent. Multiplying 40,000 acres by 80,000, the quantity of ironstone might be approximated, and this quantity converted into iron, and sold, would more than pay off the national debt. He was therefore surprised that in this district there were not smelting-furnaces the same as in other districts. Mr. Moore had produced some interesting specimens of stones which he had found in the neighborhood of Bath. These stones were about five inches in diameter, and about six or seven long, and each of them contained a specimen of some kind of fish. Indeed he could tell by the appearance of the stone what it contained, and he would break open several to show the fish in the white when he so desired; and in every case the fish Mr. Moore had previously indicated was discovered; but the most interesting specimen was the ova which contained the cuttle-fish. When Mr. Moore showed the stone, Mr. Lyell said it was the cuttle-fish-discovered, but the inky fluid—the sepia—was discovered as in a fish of the same kind that might be taken out of the sea at the present day. If it had been as would be found in a small sized ink-bottle, and Mr. Moore took a portion of it and smeared it over a piece of white paper, making it literally as black as ink. He then produced some of the ink from the Ichthyosaurus found in the neighborhood of Bath, and a specimen of a fish, about the size of a salmon, of six or seven pounds weight. It was so perfect in its form and appearance, that it might be mistaken but for Mr. Moore said, it might be handled by mistake to the eye of dress, and yet it must have been millions and millions of years since this fish lived and moved in the water. In the mammoth drift which entirely surrounded Bath, the remains of the mammoth tribe were abundant, and Mr. Moore exhibited many specimens.

Sir C. L. Lyell said that the lonesome and mammoth drift to which Mr. Moore had alluded, had been long known to geologists, especially the one in the neighborhood of Bristol, and Mr. Moore had gathered, studied, and published the various specimens of the fossils which this drift contained. He (Sir C. Lyell) had seen the same kind of drift occupying just the same position in conjunction with the sea, in the neighborhood of Stuttgard, in Germany. Mr. Moore had discovered the remains of the mammoth buffalo in the drift of this neighborhood, an animal which now inhabited the Arctic regions only. He (Sir C. Lyell) had also discovered a similar specimen close upon the gates of Berlin. Similar fossils had been discovered at Salisbury, together with the mammoth and rhinoceros, and these were that were conclusive that man existed at the same time as those animals.

On the Foraminifera of the Middle and Upper Lias of Somerset, by H. B. S. Richardson.

On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the South-East of Cumberland and the North-East of Westmoreland, by Prof. Harkness.


On the Lowest Beds of the Clifton Carboniferous Series, by Mr. W. P. Harcourt.

On the Geological Formation of the District around Kingswood Hill with especial Reference to the supposed Development of Millstone Grit in that Neighborhood, by Mr. H. C. H. Sommers.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Contribution to the Anatomy of the Quadrupeds, with a Comparative Estimate of the Intelle

On the Special Differences between the Labyrinths of the White horse, by Dr. G. D. Gibbs. These consisted in the invasions of the cartilage of Wirzburg, generally absent or quite rudimentary in the white race; the obliquity of the plane of the cartilage within one another, and varying in degree, and of the more or less pendent position of the ventricles, which permitted of a view of their fundus with the laryngo.


On the Turdus turdus as observed in Devon, by Dr. Scott.

On the Genus Synapta, by Dr. Harapath.

ON MUSCULAR IRIDITABILITY, by Dr. M. Foster.

On Observations on the Measurements of the Head and Weight of the Brain in 906 Cases of Insanity, by Dr. D. R. Boyd.

On Cranial Deformities: Trigonocephalus, by Dr. R. Hasrmss.

On the Obliteration of the Sutures in one Class of Ancient British Brains, by Dr. J. Thornham.

On the Presence of Indigo in Purulent Diseases, by Dr. C. H. Hasrmss.

On the Temperature of the Sexes, by Dr. J. Davy. The author gave the results of some experiments he had made as to the relative temperatures of two sexes. The theory of Aristotle, that a man possessed of more heat than a woman had been disputed; but it had been held by some, as the result of modern research, that the temperature of woman was slightly superior to that of man.

On the Temperature of the Sexes, by Dr. J. Davy.—The author gave the results of some experiments he had made as to the relative temperatures of two sexes. The theory of Aristotle, that a man possessed of more heat than a woman had been disputed; but it had been held by some, as the result of modern research, that the temperature of woman was slightly superior to that of man. Notwithstanding these observations, however, from in his early opinion the more correct. Taking the average, it appeared that the temperature of males and females was as 1058 to 1013. He had more recently made some additional observations, using a thermometer of great delicacy and taking for the purpose of his experiments six persons, three males and three females, in good health. The result was, that the temperature in the case of the men varied between 97 and 99.1, that of the women was between 97.4 and 98. An examination of other observations, using a thermometer of great delicacy and taking for the purpose of his experiments six persons, three males and three females, in good health. The result was, that the temperature in the case of the men varied between 97.4 and 99. Again, the author gave the result of some experiments he had made as to the relative temperatures of two sexes. The theory of Aristotle, that a man possessed of more heat than a woman had been disputa
quoted instances to show how the destruction of trees led to the desertification of countries, especially in or near the tropical zone. The protection of forests on hill-sides, it was shown, had long been part of the practice of the ancient Greeks.

On the Growth of Desert in Morocco," by Dr. T. HODKIN.

On the Early Migrations of Man," by Mr. J. CRAWFURD.

The author maintained that the view advocated by many writers of extensive migrations having taken place in primitive times was entirely erroneous. To undertake migrations even on a very considerable scale demanded a considerable advance in civilization. They must have learned to produce some kind of food capable of being stored, to serve them on a long journey, and must have attained some skill in fabricating and using weapons of offence and defence. The earliest authentic records of emigration are those of the Greeks, and they were all by sea, requiring a provision of a ship, and an assurance of success.

There is no example of a people, considerable in number and tolerably civilized, who, without being driven to do so by a conqueror, the early migrations of the Malays bear a tolerably close resemblance to those of the Greeks, but when those migrations were undertaken, the Malays had acquired a certain amount of civilization. They were a people quite equal to the enterprise of emigrating and establishing colonies. Considering these facts, some very learned writers have indulged their imaginations with the supposed migrations of such savages, fancying that the whole earth was peopled by one race of people. It has been asserted, that from that spot from which the entire earth was peopled, it is now admitted that the people who achieved this marvellous migration were in the rudest savage state, and that all their arts and accomplishments, down to their very languages, were attained after their arrival in America. It is unnecessary to show that the shortest of the sea-voyages by which these primitive savages have passed from the surface of the Earth and of Man," and were adopted by the Egyptians.

The ancient Egyptians constituted a somewhat different variety. The ancient Egyptians, as known to us from the monuments, were the first to fix ideas on the physical characteristics of the negro race, but might be better called the Lower Nilotic. The modern Egyptians constituted a somewhat different variety. The ancient Egyptians, as known to us from the monuments, were the first to fix ideas on the physical characteristics of the negro race, but might be better called the Lower Nilotic. The modern Egyptians constituted a somewhat different variety.