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The dates of Moore's 'Lepidoptera Indica.'

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mental authors have supplied much new matter of late years in the various branches of palæontology; and M. Bernard has largely availed himself of these additions to science. English works have also been used to some extent; but some improved views have been neglected—such as A. S. Woodward's determination of *Ptychodus* as a Batoid or Ray, W. Hind's elucidation of *Anthracomya* and *Anthracoptera*, &c.; and the division of the Batrachians from Reptiles as Amphibia is ignored.

On the other hand, great pains have been bestowed on various important subjects, such as the character, development, and classification of the Ammonites (pages 639–677, with upwards of thirty illustrations, in many instances composed of several figures).

The Author has more especially kept in view the relationship of Palæontology with Biology, and has thus dealt with generic rather than with specific forms, except in the case of unique or very rare fossils, such as *Archæopteryx* and *Triceratops*. The comparison of the fossil with recent animals and plants has been carried out, as far as practicable, with respect to their morphology, intimate structure, and embryological development, thus aiming at the improvement of their classification.

The Author gratefully acknowledges the kind help received from Munier-Chalmas, Boule, Filhol, Haug, Oehlert, Renault, Steinmann, Gaudry, Remy Perrier, and the late Dr. Fischer; as well as the advantages he has had from the information found in the several large manuals of Palæontology by Steinmann and Döderlein, by Nicholson and Lydekker, and especially the treatise by Zittel. To the last he refers students for bibliographic references previous to its publication; while those of later date are mostly to be found in the text and footnotes of the book before us.

The Index for the whole volume fills twenty pages, with three columns of small print in each, indicating by different printer's types the names of genera separately from those of families and orders, and from those of classes and divisions.

In whatever respects M. Bernard's book and teaching may differ here and there from the views of other palæontologists, and whatever the shortcomings in printer's and author's errata, he has done good service in producing a comprehensive and philosophical elaboration of what is known about fossil animals and plants, clearly expressed, excellently well illustrated, and enriched with references to many original workers and thinkers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dates of Moore's 'Lepidoptera Indica.'

To the Editors of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

GENTLEMEN,—In the 'Annals' (ser. 6, vol. xi. 1893, p. 260) a list of the correct dates of publication of F. Moore's 'Lepidoptera Indica' was given. As the strictures there passed on the method

of deceptive dating employed by this author were apparently not observed by him, it will be useful to call attention to the dating of parts that have subsequently appeared:—

- Pt. XIV. pp. 33–64, April 1893. *Not Aug. and Oct. 1892, as stated in the signatures!*
 XV. ,, 65–88, July 1893. *Not Nov. 1892, as stated in the signatures!*
 XVI. ,, 89–112, Oct. 1893. *Not February 1893, as stated in the signatures!*
 XVII. ,, 113–136, April 1894. *Not February 1893, as stated in the signatures!*
 XVIII. ,, 137–160, June 1894. *Not April 1893, as stated in the signatures!*
 XIX. ,, 161–176, Oct. 1894. *Not July and Oct. 1893, as stated in the signatures!*

I notice that Mr. Moore is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, as well as an Honorary Associate of the Linnean Society; and it might be well if the Councils of these Societies took cognizance of authors who misdate their works, as the question of nomenclature is already one of extreme difficulty.

If Mr. Moore wishes to date his signatures, let him by all means do so, but it must be done with the rigid honesty of Godman and Salvin, who, in their 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' also give a strict account on the outer wrapper of the contents and date of each part.

C. DAVIES SHEERBORN
 (Index gen. et spec. anim.).

Researches on the Structure, Organization, and Classification of the Fossil Reptilia.—Part IX. Section 6. *Associated Remains of two small Specimens from Klipfontein, Fraserburg.* By H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

The author obtained parts of two skeletons from the summit of the Karroo rocks which form the Nieuwveldt range. They resemble Theriodonts in their general marsupial characters. The fragments of skulls are not in the same slabs with the other bones.

Theromus leptonotus shows the fore limb and some vertebrae. The humerus is determined to be Theriodont by the transverse extension of the proximal articulation. The bone is $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch long, resembling in form that of the Phalangers. The entepicondylar foramen is more vertical than in the marsupials, and, as among marsupials, the radial crest, if prolonged distally, would be continuous with the bridge over that foramen. The vertebrae are each $\frac{3}{10}$ inch long; they show a transverse suture between the neural arch and the centrum.

The anterior part of the skull, very imperfectly preserved, indi-