the general type of the Queensland remains as referring them to the Upper Oolite. A gigantic species of *Crioceras* is regarded by the author as possibly indicative of the occurrence of Neocomian deposits in Australia. The fossil evidence upon which Professor M'Coy inferred the occurrence of the Muschelkalk in Australia was said by the author to be nugatory, his supposed *Myophoria* proving to be a *Trigonia* nearly allied to *T. gibbosa* of the Portland Oolite, and his doubtful *Orthoceras* a small *Serpula*. The author had found no indications of the existence of Triassic or Liassic deposits in Queensland.

The blocks from Western Australia, referred by the author to the Middle Lias, contain *Myacites liassianus* (Quenst.), and are quite as highly ferruginous as the English Marlstone. The species identified by the author with British Oolitic species would indicate a range from the Inferior Oolite to the Cornbrash; the author suggested that the species may have had a longer range in time in Australia than in England, or that the subordinate divisions of the Oolite were not clearly marked in the Australian Mesozoic deposits. He is inclined to refer the fossils to the period of the Inferior Oolite.

The author inferred, from the occurrence of these Mesozoic fossils in drifted blocks at the two extremities of Australia, separated by 38° of longitude, that an enormous denudation of rocks of the secondary series has taken place over a considerable part of Australia.

Descriptions of a great number of new species were appended to the paper.

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2. *On a PLANT- and INSECT-BED on the ROCKY RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.* By CHARLES MOORE, Esq., F.G.S.

(The publication of this paper is deferred.)

[Abstract.]

THE organic remains noticed by the author were found by him in a small block of chocolate-coloured micaceous laminated marl, obtained from a bed about ten feet thick, at a depth of 100–110 feet, in the auriferous drifts of Sydney flats, on the banks of the Rocky River. The author found the leaves of two forms of Dicotyledonous plants, fragments of a flat narrow leaf which he refers to the Conifere, a seed-vessel, and the impressions of several seeds. The insect-remains consist principally of the elytra of Beetles, among which Buprestidae appear to predominate. The vegetable-remains seem to indicate that the deposit is of Tertiary age.

DISCUSSION.

Prof. T. RUPERT JONES mentioned the discovery of a large *Crioceras* in the Jurassic beds near Port Elizabeth.

Mr. W. BOYD DAWKINS suggested that we had hardly a right to apply the European standard in judging fossils from all parts of the

world, and doubted whether, if these fossils were examined from the purely Australian point of view, the same age would be assigned to them.

Mr. SEELEY agreed with Mr. Dawkins, and argued, from the existence of natural groups in different areas of the globe, and from the succession of life in time, that in no distant locality could the age of a rock be known from the resemblance of the fossils to an English type.

Mr. R. TATE remarked that if Mr. Moore had compared the Jurassic fauna with those of India, Africa, and Chili, he would have found the same mixture of forms belonging apparently to different horizons. He considered that the Australian fossils probably represented our Middle Oolite. He did not quite agree with the author as to some of the specific determinations.

Dr. DUNCAN remarked that the same combination of forms separated in Europe was found among the Tertiary fossils of Australia. He thought that further facts were necessary before forming a decided opinion as to the succession of the beds in that continent.

The PRESIDENT remarked that when we talked of identity of fauna in Australia and this country, improbable as it might appear, we must remember that at the present time identical species and, to a great extent, a similar fauna were to be found in our seas more than 180° apart.

Mr. MOORE, in reply, argued that it was the safest plan to follow the well-established standard of Europe even in remote parts of the world. He was inclined to refer the bulk of the specimens rather to the Lower than to the Middle Oolite, but otherwise he agreed in the main with Mr. Tate.

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3. *On HYPsilOPHODON FOXII, a NEW DINOSAURIAN from the WEALDEN of the ISLE of WIGHT.* By T. H. HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Society.

(PLATES I. & II.)

DURING the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868, Mr. F. Fellows, on behalf of the Rev. W. Fox, read a paper on, and exhibited the skull of, a fossil reptile discovered by that indefatigable explorer of the rocks of the Isle of Wight in a bed of the Wealden formation, "which forms the floor of Cowleaze Chine, and rises to the top of the sea cliff at Barne's High, in the parish of Brixton." Mr. Fox considered the reptile to be a "young *Iguanodon*," or more probably a "new small species of *Iguanodon*," and stated that he had found "several other skeletons" of the animal in the same locality.

In accordance with a wish expressed to me by Mr. Fellows, I made as careful an examination of the specimen as the circumstances would permit, and embodied the results of the investigation in some observations, accompanied by extemporaneous illustrations, which I made before Section C when the paper was read.