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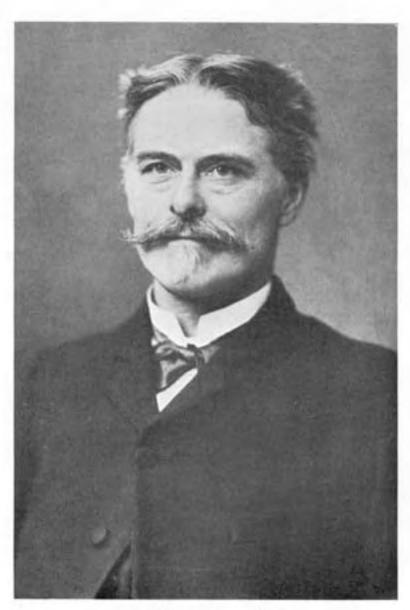
OF

EDWARD DRINKER COPE 1840-1897

BY

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

PRESENTED TO THE ACADEMY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1929



2D.Cope

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LETTER OF TRANSMISSION

January the thirtieth, Nineteen hundred twenty-nine

Edward Drinker Cope, one of the greatest palaeontologists and anatomists America has produced, died on April 12, 1897. Sometime before his death his secretary, Miss Anna M. Brown, had begun work upon his extraordinarily extensive and difficult bibliography. These materials passed into my hands together with a nearly complete set of Cope's writings and his two great collections of fossil vertebrates, including fishes, birds, reptiles and mammals, now in the American Museum of Natural History. Under my direction the bibliography was completely revised by Miss Jannette May Lucas and extensive scientific annotations were made by Dr. William Diller Matthew, Dr. W. B. Veazie, Dr. E. W. Gudger and Dr. William King Gregory. The portions concerning batrachians and reptiles have been verified by Dr. G. Kingsley Noble.

Shortly after Professor Cope's death, Persifor Frazer published a brief bibliography and biography. At the memorial meeting of the American Philosophical Society on November 12, 1897, a biographic symposium was held at which Theodore Gill reviewed Cope's work among the reptiles and fishes, while his contributions to geology and mammalogy were discussed by William Berryman Scott and myself. Appreciative, independent biographies were also written by Hosea Ballou, Marcus Benjamin, J. S. Kingsley and Persifor Frazer, by myself, and Miss Helen Dean King. The prolonged and intensive research into the extremely full life and works of Cope, in which I was first aided by Mrs. Hermann O. Mosenthal, dates back to 1897. This research was suspended for several years and then renewed with still deeper and more extensive research by Miss Helen Warren in the year 1928, continuing up to the present time.

Professor Cope's family has been warmly sympathetic in this

great undertaking and has generously donated to the Osborn Library of the American Museum, the entire family and scientific correspondence of Professor Cope, beginning with the diaries of his boyhood. Some members of Professor Cope's family at the instance of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Cope Collins, have generously contributed a sum to aid in this research, which has been partly sustained also by the Osborn Research and Publication fund of the American Museum of Natural History.

Thus step by step all the materials have been brought together and are now assembled in condensed form for the present Biographical Memoir of the National Academy of Sciences, prepared with the able aid of Mrs. Helen Warren Brown. It is expected that this relatively brief and concise biography of fourteen thousand words will be followed by a volume giving a more comprehensive account of the life and works of this man of remarkable genius.

The bibliography of Cope will be of incalculable value to all workers in vertebrate zoology and palaeontology, as well as in biology and philosophy, because it points out all the available sources, of both permanent and very fugitive character, in which may be found the outpourings of his lifelong observations and the brilliant series of generalizations which flowed from his creative mind.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

EDWARD DRINKER COPE

BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

INTRODUCTION

Edward Drinker Cope was born in Philadelphia, the cradle of American philosophic and scientific thought, on July 28, 1840, grew up a contemporary of the palaeontology which Georges Cuvier had founded in 1799, and spent his life and a considerable fortune in its furtherance. Happening to be born with an observing and enquiring mind, he absorbed in childhood the stores of natural history painstakingly gathered by pioneer scientists of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, worked them over with genius, adding as he grew older a first hand acquaintance with the unbelievably ancient fossils discovered by fur-traders in the plains of Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon and Texas, and proceeded to astonish his conservative predecessors by setting forth overwhelming evidence of the theory of evolution as traced from fossil through living forms, from the lowest single-celled organism to man.

Altogether he contributed more than 1,300 papers to scientific literature, making known more than 600 species and many genera of extinct vertebrates new to science, many of which he had personally discovered in the Cretaceous strata of Kansas or the Tertiary of Wyoming and Colorado. Among these were some of the oldest known mammalia, obtained in New Mexico where he had served with the United States Geological Survey under G. M. Wheeler in 1874. In 1885 Cope wrote with some satisfaction that he had traced successfully the primitive ancestry of the reptiles, birds and fish, back to their point of origin and that among the mammalia he had done the same thing for the deer, the camels, the musk, the horse, the tapir, the rhinoceros, the cats and dogs, lemurs and monkeys, and had important evidence of the origin of man among the mammals.¹ The marsupials he had traced only in part and was also still baffled by the exact tree of the bears, elephants, hyenas and hogs.

ANCESTRY AND BOYHOOD

The Copes of Philadelphia were Quakers, and like many members of the Pennsylvania Society of Friends, very prosperous. They were a branch of an old and distinguished Wiltshire family, one member of which, Oliver, having fallen upon hard times, bought some land from William Penn in 1687 and moved his family to America. They prospered and Oliver's greatgrandson, Thomas Pim Cope, became in 1821 proprietor of the Cope line of packets running between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Alfred Cope, son of Thomas, was therefore able to live a more or less retired life in the family place "Fairfield" not far from Philadelphia and to indulge his love for cultivating fine trees, rare shrubs and flowers.

At Fairfield his son, Edward, was born in July 1840 and grew up under his father's tutelage. His early education although ostensibly aimed to make of him either a farmer or a shipowner, when taken into relation with his strong natural bent, moulded him firmly into a man of science. He was taught the names, characteristics and proper care of the trees and plants under cultivation in his father's eight-acre farm. He was encouraged to observe the habits of the farmyard beasts and to keep pets. He was trained to make accurate maps, beginning with a diagram of the farm and branching out to the several states, the whole United States, the continent of North America, and finally the world. He learned a primary division of animals from his father:

> Pigs have bristles, Cows have hair, Birds have feathers, Snakes are bare.

¹Origin of Man and Other Vertebrates, Professor Edward D. Cope, Popular Science Monthly, September, 1885.

He was also permitted, as he grew older, to use his father's library which included such natural history texts as Mark Catesby on the Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands.

When he was six years old Edward was taken to a museum in Philadelphia, either Barnum's or the one in the Academy of Natural Sciences building. There he saw the Mastodon skeleton and Koch's disproportionate Hydrarchus (Zeuglodon), the water king, which had been constructed from the remains of three skeletons to the astonishing length of 114 feet. Stuffed monkeys, alligators and crocodiles were also on display and Edward wrote a full description of the trip to his grandmother, stating characteristically: "Does thee know what that is? I will tell thee." The following year the boy was taken to Boston on one of his grandfather's ships and wrote a little journal along the way, sketching in it starfish, dolphins and flying fish, as well as the Bunker Hill monument. A year or two later he was taken to Cuba and was evidently deeply impressed by the tropical scenery; when he was seventeen he wrote from memory a very vivid description of a ride along a southern beach, skirting a most convincing jungle and palm trees. When he was about nine years old he was sent to school in Philadelphia and his visits to the Academy Museum became frequent. He went alone or with school-fellows and kept careful account of what he had seen, often illustrating by sketches of the animals his attempts at classification by name and characteristics. At thirteen, in 1853, he was sent to the Friends Select School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, where his lessons were usually well reported but the conduct of his restless and mischievious spirit often fell below par; this in spite of many remorseful promises of reform.

The Westtown School library seems to have been wellstocked; there in February 1856 Cope, at the age of fifteen, read Darwin's *Voyage of a Naturalist*² and pronounced it too full of geology. The course of school study, however, was the routine

² Voyage of a Naturalist, Charles Darwin, Harper Brothers, 1845. 2 vol.

reading, mathematics, Bible study, penmanship, Greek and Latin with a little chemistry thrown in. In the summer the young naturalist made strides ahead in his favorite studies; not being very robust he was sent by his father to work on farms of various relations. These farms differed from year to year; the first was a garden truck farm, the next devoted to wheat and corn and another to fruit raising. By his own account the lad employed his spare time in studying "nurserying, ornithology, herpetology, botany and flageoletology." He explored meadows, woods and fields, collecting birds, snakes, insects, reptiles, fish and flowers, for later comparison in the Philadelphia museum. He became more and more embued with the beauty in Nature, of which he had a strong sense, more and more eager to unravel the plan and meaning of life, both physical and mental, and more and more determined not to become a farmer.

Youth

He was persistent in this latter determination and advanced so many arguments against the economic wastefulness of the contemporary methods of farming that, when he was nineteen, his father finally gave in and set him to studying French and German under a private tutor. Dr. Joseph Thomas, the scholar selected, was an excellent linguist and developed in his pupil a fluency and familiarity with languages which was of great value to him. Cope consented to the language courses with the express understanding that they would "enable me to read useful books of a literary or scientific character."

His first formal contribution to scientific literature came during this same year of 1859 with his communication of a paper on the *Salamandridae*³ to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, in whose halls he had been an interested student since his sixth year.

The ambitious youth soon convinced his father of the necessity of his studying comparative anatomy at the University of

⁸ On the Primary Divisions of the Salamandridae, with Descriptions of Two New Species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (Vol. XI), 1859, pp. 122-128.

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Philadelphia under Dr. Joseph Leidy as it would give him a proper knowledge of how to treat stock, should the occasion arise. He further remarked that he was already, at the age of twenty, familiar with the main points of anatomical structure and could perfect himself in the minutiae in a winter.

Young Manhood

Having completed the course with Leidy in the early Spring of 1861, he spent some months in cataloguing the reptilian collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences and then proceeded to Washington to study the herpetological collections of the Smithsonian Institution under Professor Spencer F. Baird. The winters of 1861-2 and 1862-3 were passed thus in war-torn Washington, while the summers were spent in farm work and in scientific writing. Most of the papers of these years were on herpetology, but one ventured into ichthyology and one into mammalogy. At the age of twenty-two, in the Spring of 1863, Cope went abroad to study the collections at Berlin, Leyden, Munich, Vienna, Paris and London. He remained abroad a year and returned in 1864 to an appointment as professor of natural science in Haverford College, a post he held for three years and then gave up in favor of scientific exploration and writing.

Manhood

Cope was married in July 1865 by the Quaker ceremony to his distant cousin, Annie Pim. Their only child, Julia, was born in July of the following year. In March 1867 Cope visited Agassiz at Cambridge and examined the great Brazilian collections. Three months later his own life as an explorer of remote and hazardous fields began with the apparently mild proposal of taking his wife and baby to the Virginia Springs for a vacation.

There, in Montgomery County, he explored the cave fauna a type of investigation in which he was again engaged shortly before his death, thirty years later. In October 1867 he progressed to Maryland, examining the Eocene and Miocene beds which lie between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers. The next

March he turned his attention to the New Jersey marly sands near Pemberton in Burlington County. These he explored with his new found friend. Professor Othniel Charles Marsh of Yale. who was to become one of his bitterest rivals. But in 1868 they explored the marl peaceably together and found three new saurians of apparently known genera, though Cope was not certain of this classification and ascribed them tentatively to Mosasaurus, Glavialus and Brimosaurus. The summer of 1869 found him among the mountains of McDowell County. North Carolina, hunting insects, salamanders, and fish and investigating the caves of the Black range, Craggy, Blue Ridge and Great Smoky mountains. Later in the season he lived near Raleigh inspecting the Miocene marl which exists thereabouts. In 1871 Cope's private explorations, which had thus far been financed from his own slender allowance, took him to the Kansas Cretaceous, but his field trips thereafter were in part financed by the national or State Geological Surveys with whom he had first become affiliated in 1865.

WORK WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Cope was busy with Herpetology in 1865, when Dr. Worthen of the Illinois State Geological Survey sent him the remains of a carboniferous salamanderlike amphibian for description. He named the creature *Amphibamus grandiceps* and transferred his enthusiasm for hunting living reptiles into seeking out the fossil forms. Extinct and living forms he considered together and light was shed from one to the other. In 1870 he gave expression to the results of his studies in a well-illustrated *Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia and Aves of North America,* a brief diagnosis of groups with descriptions of new genera and species from the coal measures of Linton, Ohio. This was supplemented in 1875 by a *Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia from the Coal Measures,* which appeared as part of the annual report of the Ohio Survey.

In 1872 his friend F. V. Hayden offered him a post with the U. S. Geological Survey and Cope went to Wyoming to examine the Bridger and Bitter Creek regions with a driving activity

which exhausted him and ended in his first serious illness. The trip began like so many of Cope's with three days and three nights in a stage coach, bumping and jerking into the Wyoning wilderness, and consisted in weeks on horseback in an arid land amid constant danger of Indians, who were decidedly upon the warpath, but who fortunately considered Hayden mad and consequently an object of especial divine protection. The following summer Cope worked in the Colorado Miocene, again with Hayden and in 1875 his Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West was published by the Government Printing Office. Cope's work with Hayden, however, culminated in the publication in 1884 of a volume, popularly known as Cope's Bible: The Vertebrata of the Tertiary Formations of the West.* Book One of this work comprised the first half of Cope's final report to the Hayden Survey. It includes the Eocene faunas and a part of the Oligocene (Lower Miocene) Rodentia, Insectivora, etc., Carnivora. The second book, to include the Oligocene (Lower Miocene) Ungulata and the Miocene ("Loup Fork") fauna was never published although a large number of the plates prepared under Cope's direction by William Diller Matthew were published in 1915 by the American Museum of Natural History with the co-operation of the U.S. Geological Survey.⁵ The failure to get this volume published was one of the great disappointments of Cope's life. When it became apparent that the original Congressional appropriation for the publication would not be available, he spent many weary weeks and months in Washington from 1886 until 1890, trying to get a special item covering the costs passed as part of the Sundry Civil Bill. He waited upon Congressmen, Senators and Secretaries of the Interior, interviewed, prepared briefs, pleaded, and waited. Several times the item was approved by the Senate, but failed in the House. Finally Cope was referred back

⁴ Report U. S. Geol. Survey of the Territories, (Hayden), Vol. III, pp. i-xxxv, 1-1009, Pls. I-LXXVa.

⁶ Hitherto Unpublished Plates of Tertiary Mammalia and Permian Vertebrata (With W. D. Matthew). Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Monograph Series No. 2.

to Major Powell and the volume eventually appeared in the much abridged form of 1915.

Cope served as palaeontologist with the U. S. Geological Survey of the territory west of the 100th Meridian under G. M. Wheeler in 1874 and 1875, working in New Mexico, Montana and Oregon, and eventually publishing his report with that of Wheeler in 1877.⁶ The summer of that year [1877] Cope worked with the Wheeler Survey in the Permian of Texas, the results of his investigations being published in several bulletins of the Survey.

Besides his connection with the U. S. Geological Survey, which terminated when Marsh was placed in command, Cope worked with the Indiana State Survey, with the Canadian Geological Survey, and with the Texas State Survey. In the Indiana work he collaborated with Wortman publishing an Account of the Mammalian Fauna of the Post Pliocene Deposits in the State of Indiana in 1884 as part of the fourteenth annual report of the State Survey. His studies took him to Canada in the eighties and he became connected with the Canadian Geological Survey with the resultant publication of his Vertebrata of the Swift Current Creek Region of the Cypress Hills in that body's annual report of 1885, and of his Vertebrata from the Tertiary and Cretaccous Rocks of the Northwest Territory in the Contributions to Canadian Palaeontology, of 1891. The following year he returned to Texas, serving with the State Survey. The chief publication resultant was A Preliminary Report on the Vertebrate Palaeontology of the Llano Estacado which appeared in 1893, occupying ninety pages of the fourth annual report of the Survey.

TWENTY YEARS OF INTENSIVE RESEARCH

The years after his retirement from the faculty of Haverford College were not solely devoted to work for the various Geological Surveys mentioned above. From late autumn until

⁶ Report upon the Extinct Vertebrata obtained in New Mexico by Parties of the Expedition of 1874. *Report of the U. S. Geogr. Surveys* west of the 100th Meridian (Wheeler) IV. pt. II. pp. 1-370.

early Spring of these years Cope lived in Philadelphia, studying and describing the fossils collected on summer journeys and those sent him by other collectors in the same fields, writing long monographs and short papers, correcting and revising endless proofs, lecturing before the Franklin Institute and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and after 1878 publishing the American Naturalist as well. During these winters he occupied no professorial chair, though in 1873 he was considered by Princeton College for the Chair of Natural History. He was not enthusiastic about this position, however, because it would cut into his hours for research, and President McCosh of Princeton, on the other hand, was unenthusiastic about Cope, or so Cope thought, because of his advanced views regarding evolution. Occasional summers of these twenty years of research were spent away from the collecting fields. During the summer months of 1875 Cope remained in Philadelphia in charge of the division of organic material in the permanent exhibit of the Educational department at the Centennial Exposition; geological and palaeontological specimens of the United States were assembled under his direction and in later years he frequently referred to the Exposition with great pride. In 1878 he went abroad to attend the Dublin meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to renew his familiarity with the fossil collections at London. Paris and Rheims, and to make the acquaintance of palaeontologists and geologists to whom he was already known through his writings. Among these men in the order of Cope's personal preference were, Professors W. Boyd Dawkins, Leith Adams, Macalister (of Dublin), Traquair (of Edinburgh), and Thomas Huxleyall palaeontologists of the Vertebrata-and among geologists, Professor John Evans, Mr. Hicks of Wales and Mr. Pengelly of Cornwall.

Returning to his field work, Cope visited California and Oregon in 1879 making the friendship of Professor Condon of Oregon, with whom he had long discussions of his present work in the Silver Lake district, of the fossils he had found and discovered in the past, and of those he hoped to find in the

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future. 1881 took him back to the Santa Fe trail and New Mexico, this time working alone, while in 1882 he returned to Oregon. During the next three summers his eagerness to increase his funds, for the purchase and collecting of material for his precious monographs, led Cope into disaster. He had inherited more than a quarter of a million dollars after his father's death in 1875 and with almost childlike faith he invested his capital in silver mines in Mexico. He personally investigated the mines and detected silver, but failed to detect the schemes of promoters. Seeing his misplaced trust too late he feverishly threw good money to cover bad. Finally in 1886 he realized that he was in very straightened circumstances; he struggled with poverty for the rest of his life.

Honors came to Cope during his years of intensive research. In 1872 he was made a member of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences and in 1878 of the Societie Geologique de France. The Bigsby gold medal of the Geological Society of London was awarded to him the following year. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Imperial Society of Moscow and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Heidelberg. This was his only academic degree. In 1891 the results of his research were recognized by the award of the Hayden Memorial medal. Distinction had also come to him through his connection with the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the *American Naturalist*, of which he was editor and publisher.

CONNECTION WITH THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Cope's connection with the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia began with his first visit to its halls, when he was six years old. The publication of his first paper in the Academy Proceedings of 1859 strengthened the bond his constant childhood visits had made and upon coming of age in 1861 he became a member of the Academy, whose herpetological collections had already afforded him his first scientific job. For twenty years thereafter Cope's shorter papers, with the exception of those appearing in the American Naturalist, were usually published by the Academy.

He served it as Curator from 1865 until 1873, as Corresponding Secretary from 1863 until 1876 and as a member of the Council in 1879, but he was not satisfied with it and his outspoken criticism of the management of its affairs, which he believed placed buildings before publications and wealth before accomplishment, made him many enemies. He suggested three fundamental changes in its organization without avail: first that a series of fellowships open only to experts of established reputation be inaugurated; second, that the officers of the Academy should be selected from the fellows only; third, that the Professors should be, *ex officio*, members of the Council. This attempt to keep science for the scientists, as far as the actual machinery was concerned, was frowned upon and defeated.

Finally in 1883 Cope resigned from the Academy and in 1885 described himself as elected to "a position of honor if not emolument in the American Philosophical Society." For years those papers not published by the U. S. Geological Survey, the *American Naturalist* and the *Open Court* or the National Academy of Sciences were included in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Yet in making his will Cope forgot the Philosophical Society and remembered the Academy.

Editor of the American Naturalist

The American Naturalist of Salem, Massachusetts, was for sale in 1878; Cope bought a part interest. He moved the magazine to Philadelphia and arranged to edit it jointly with Professor A. S. Packard. In 1887 he became editor-in-chief and so continued until his death, but although it provided him with an organ for disseminating his opinions on science, sociology, religion and government and thus increased his prestige and influence, the Naturalist was a constant drain upon his purse and upon his energy, as its publishers were numerous, difficult to manage and expensive.

Cope's two most important contributions to the literature of Evolution were issued independently of the *Naturalist*, the Origin of the Fittest being brought out by Appleton in 1886 and Primary Factors of Organic Evolution by the Open Court Publishing Company in 1896.

LATER YEARS

It being apparent in 1886 that Cope had been swindled out of his patrimony and that something must be done to meet even the modest expenses of his family, he leased his Philadelphia dwelling and moved into the adjoining house which he had previously used as a workroom and storehouse. He merely pitched camp among the bones and manuscripts and set up house-keeping. He began negotiations for the sale of his North American fossil collection and endeavored to secure an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, but failed. He was, therefore, doubly glad to receive the professorship of geology and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 and to occupy that position until 1895, when he was transferred to the professorship of zoology and comparative anatomy previously held by Dr. Joseph Leidy.

He went joyously to his work with the Texas Survey in 1892 and 1893, investigating both that state and North Dakota. These were his last Western trips; the remaining three summers of his life were varied only by short trips to eastern caves, such as the Port Kennedy caves in Pennsylvania and the Megalonyx caves in Ohio and Kentucky. The sale of his North American fossil mammalian collection was concluded in 1895 to the American Museum of Natural History, which also later secured the Pampean collection he had bought from Buenos Ayrian scientists in Paris in 1878. Cope hated to part with his North American mammalian more than any other feature of his poverty, but he remained gay and cheerful despite his disappointment and despite the fact that he was beginning to be threateningly ill. In 1806 he was elected to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and would have delivered the presidential address in August 1807 had his long-menaced health held out. He fell ill in the spring of 1897 and continued doggedly to attend his classes at the

University, but in April he became really very ill and on the twelfth of that month he died. Shortly before his death he delivered in delirium a brilliant and unified lecture on the *Felidae* and his last conscious sight was of giant bones, piled on every side of his cot. The Quakers, from whose Society Cope had resigned in 1878, came to bury him and to help execute his will, dated October 1, 1895, the principal provisions of which were as follows:

I hereby appoint Jno. B. Garrett of Philadelphia and Henry F. Osborn of New York to be the Executors of this Will. In case of the death of either party, I appoint as substitutes Asa S. Wing of Philadelphia and William B. Scott of Princeton, N. J., the former in place of J. B. Garrett, and the latter in place of H. F. Osborn.

. . . Of my scientific books I direct that all which they desire shall be taken by the Biological School of the University of Pennsylvania for their library, and the remainder shall be sold and the proceeds divided equally between my wife and daughter.

Of my collections, I direct that all those preserved as wet preparations shall be given to the Academy of Natural Sciences for their museum.

I leave my osteological collections to the School of Biology of the University of Pennsylvania for the use of original investigators primarily, and for use by students when said specimens are not in use by original investigators.

My collection of minerals I present to the University of Pennsylvania to be placed in their general collection. My collection of skins of animals together with the skeleton which accompanies each skin, if any there be, I present to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

My collection of Fresh water Mollusca I present to the School of Biology of the University of Pennsylvania; the first set of duplicates to go to the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and the second to the American Museum of Natural History of New York.

My palaeontological collections I divide into three parts. First, the North American Collection; Second, the South American, i. e., the Pampean Collection which I purchased of the Buenos Ayrian Exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and small collections from the West Indies and Mexico; Third, European Collections, chiefly from the Miocene of Allier, France. I direct all these to be sold for the benefit of my estate. I advise my executors that these collections have cost me about \$50,000.00. I place no restrictions on them as to the manner of sale except that it may be done as soon as the best advantage indicates.

Of the proceeds of all sales hitherto mentioned in this will, I direct

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that my debts shall be paid. . . . The remainder, which I suppose will amount to about \$40,000, I leave to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia as an endowment for a professorship or curatorship of Vertebrate palaeontology under the following conditions: Said professor shall be an original investigator of merit who shall be elected by the Council of the Academy and shall have the approval of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences, as an original investigator of merit. His position and services shall be those of a professor as defined in the present by-laws of the Academy : i. e., he shall have entire charge of the material embraced in his department, and the curators shall not interfere with his jurisdiction excepting to see that he does not neglect his duties. Of the income of this sum, \$400 per annum shall be used for the procurement of vertebrate fossils either by collection or by purchase.

The remainder of my real and personal estate I leave to my wife during her lifetime; and after her death to my daughter, Mrs. Julia C. Collins. In case both die, I leave said remainder, one half to my son-in-law, W. C. Collins, and the other half to augment the purchase fund of the chair of vertebrate palaeontology in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Codicil. March 24th, 1896.

I direct that after my funeral my body shall be presented to the Anthropometric Society and that an autopsy shall be performed on it. My brain shall be preserved in their collection of brains, and my skeleton shall be prepared and preserved in their collections, in a locked case or drawer, and shall not be placed on exhibition, but shall be open to the inspection of students of anthropology. The remainder of my body, I direct, shall be burned and my ashes be preserved in the same place as shall contain the ashes of my esteemed friends, Dr. Jos. Leidy and Dr. Jno. A. Ryder.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

Inextricably involved in Cope's chosen task of unravelling the problems of life, the structure, functions, development and phylogenetic descent of animals, as well as the broad metaphysical questions which underlie and condition all these problems, were his investigations of geology. These were in his eyes subordinate to palaeontology, but necessary to its proper chronology, consequently he had very little to say concerning structural or dynamic problems of geology and regarded every question in that field from the strictly historical view. Stratigraphy, the determination of limits, distribution, succession and geological date of the formations in which his fossils were embedded, as well as the correlation of these formations with their equivalents in other parts of the world, constituted his geological occupations; for he could make out the phylogenies of the various animal groups only after he had determined the true chronological order of succession of the genera composing the phyletic series.

When Cope began his studies in the Cretaceous of Kansas in 1871, the whole region was comparatively new and for the most part geologically unexplored; he was, therefore, forced to work out the stratigraphical succession for himself. This was most fortunate, since it made him personally familiar with the strata in which the fossils lay, a rare opportunity for scientists of that day, among them, Leidy, who had worked all his life from bones picked up by chance passersby from the surface of the ground where they had been weathered out of the matrix. Sternberg's method of getting out skeletons and shipping them so far as possible in situ had not yet been perfected, so Cope came to geology through palaeontology. Accordingly most of his writings on the subject are scattered through his palaeontological papers and would be very difficult to reassemble, but in the opinion of Professor William Berryman Scott, from whose material this article is prepared, those scattered observations of Cope's were epoch making.

They came, says Professor Scott, at a time when "the haziest ideas were entertained regarding the position and succession of most of the numerous and extensive fresh-water formations, which characterize the western part of the country. It would be an exaggerated claim to say that he had brought order out of the chaos, but it is hardly too much to say that he, more than any other single individual, contributed to this great result. Such was his power of insight that he was occasionally too far ahead of his contemporaries, and only of late have certain of his views received their just meed of appreciation. In some instances, indeed, we are coming back to the opinions which he first promulgated, but which were ignored or rejected at the time.

"Great as his genius undoubtedly was, Cope was not, even as an investigator perfect and free from every fault: to use a Gallicism, he had 'the defects of his qualities.' He was so impressed with the immensity of the work to be done, with the necessity of speed, and with the shortness of the time allotted to him, and he was often so carried away by the rushing impetuosity of his thought, that he published no little hasty and ill-considered work. He frequently made blunders that a little more care and consideration would have enabled him to avoid. so eager was he to say what he had to say, and then pass on to the attack of some new problem. To balance this defect, however, he had no tendency to pose as infallible, or to defend errors simply because he had himself committed them. While extremely clear as to his own opinions and the grounds upon which he held them, and while ready to give and take hard knocks in the defense of his views, he was always ready, on good reason being shown, to change those views, and he allowed no weak regard for fancied consistency to hamper the freedom of his thought. . . . Those who are familiar with the vast and desolate regions where the work was done, and who know the great difficulties which the pioneer explorer has to overcome, will view the matter in a very different light and will always regard with admiration the rapidity, clear-sightedness, and skill with which the great complex of fresh-water deposits was marshaled in orderly array, their succession determined, and their equivalences with similar deposits in other parts of the world made out."

This correlation of the various fossiliferous horizons of North America with those of Europe, made possible by Cope's wide and accurate knowledge of the successive vertebrate fauna of both continents, was one of his most valuable contributions to geology. Of this Professor Scott wrote in 1897:

"Of late it has become rather the fashion to deprecate as premature all attempts at correlating American and European formations and even to deny the possibility of making such correlations in any trustworthy way. From the strictly geological point of view, such a conservative attitude is natural enough; but Cope did not regard the question from a purely geological standpoint. He was, above all things, a zoologist, and his principal life work lay in tracing the origins, phylogenies, and relationships of animals, their migrations and geographical distribution, and he clearly saw that such determinations could not be successfully undertaken unless the order of successive appearance of the various animal types in the different continents could first be established. To this end, geological correlations of widely separated deposits are an indispensable necessity, and a false correlation is better as a working hypothesis than none at all, for it sets up a definite thesis in place of vague surmises.

"In several of these determinations of the equivalences between the fresh-water Tertiaries of North America and those of other continents, Cope was a pioneer, and while not all of his correlations have stood the test of fuller knowledge, many of them have only grown stronger with the advance of time and stand out as guide-posts in the further prosecution of the work. For example, his correlations of the Wasatch with the Suessonian of France (in which he followed Marsh), and of the White River with the Oligocene of Ronzon, have been abundantly confirmed by discoveries undreamed of when the equivalences were first suggested. The value of these determinations to the morphological palaeontologist can hardly be overestimated, and every investigator owes a debt of gratitude to Cope for his labors in this department of geology."

A cursory survey of Cope's work in geology, taken in the order of geological chronology, begins with his single interest in the Permian rocks among the Palaeozoic formations. A controversy about the existence of Permian rocks in the United States had been going on since 1852, when Marcou had reported their presence in Texas and Swallow, Meek and Hayden had confirmed this discovery by finding them in Kansas as well, in 1858. Other authorities disputed this determination and maintained that there was no well-defined Permian rocks in the United States. In 1877 Cope obtained his first specimens of Amphibia and Reptilia from Texas and proceeded to publish a

series of descriptions of extinct vertebrata from the Permian and Triassic Formations of the United States, in which he fully determined the Permian character of rocks in both Texas and Illinois. The researches of I. C. White and Fontaine upon the plants and of C. A. White upon the invertebrates later confirmed Cope's conclusions.

This identification of horizons in regions where they had not previously been known continued in Cope's work in the Triassic, Jurassic and older Cretaceous. Though he neither discovered new formations, nor corrected the reference of those mistakenly placed in the geological columns, he did investigate very thoroughly, especially in the Cretaceous. He was the first to discover Dinosaurian remains in the Laramie stage, and is said to have been the first to recommend the reference of that horizon to the Cretaceous, a radical innovation which was finally adopted by his contemporaries, as it proved its value in giving a fixed point in the obscure formations intervening between the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

In the unravelling of the fresh-water Tertiaries which cover such vast areas of the West lay Cope's most signal service to geology. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of these services according to Professor Scott, who has summed them up, as follows:

"First of all should be mentioned his discovery and identification of the Puerco, or oldest Eocene, which may fairly be called 'epoch-making.' Not only was a very extensive, entirely new and highly significant fauna brought to light, but also the existence of a long time-interval between the Laramie and the Wasatch was demonstrated, showing that the supposed continuity of sedimentation connecting those horizons was illusory. This discovery necessitated an entire change in the views concerning the geological history of the Western region in post-Cretaceous times. The Puerco carried the Eocene much farther back than had been expected, and opened up a new world to the palaeontologist.

"The succeeding Wasatch formation had been discovered and named by Hayden, and its correlation with the Suessonian of Europe had been pointed out by Marsh, but it is to Cope that we owe much the greater part of our knowledge concerning its distribution, its relations, and its place in the geological column. Personally, or through his collectors, he thoroughly explored the Wasatch of New Mexico and Wyoming, elucidating its fauna with wonderful skill and insight, and strengthening the theory of its close correspondence to the Suessonian of France, with which his studies in that country had made him familiar.

"In the Bridger formation, Cope added very largely to what was known regarding the vertebrate fauna, and established the position of the Wind River beds as forming a substage at the base of the Bridger and making a transition from the older Wasatch to the Bridger proper. He also made a classical series of investigations upon the fishes of the Green River shales, and pointed out the probable equivalence in time of these beds with those of the Wind River substage. He first described the fauna of the Manti beds of Utah of approximately contemporaneous age."

Havden and Leidy had very thoroughly examined the White River formation and its very rich vertebrate fanna, and Leidy in his famous monographs had determined these beds as being of Miocene age. Cope challenged this determination and referred the formations rather to Oligocene, stressing the importance of their correspondence with European formations, but the followers of Leidy remained firm adherents of the Miocene determination and considerable confusion resulted. The misleading Miocene determination remained in use for some time, despite Cope's detection of White River beds in North Dakota two hundred miles north of the first discovery and his extension of the range of that formation into the Swift Current region of the Northwestern territory of Canada. Fossils sent him by the Canadian Survey facilitated this latter determination and showed him certain resemblances to the contemporary life of Europe in addition to those which he had detected in the United States.

The Amyzon shales of Nevada and central Oregon and the

Florissant beds of Colorado came under Cope's examination during his preparation of a description of a series of fishes which had been obtained from these formations. He was inclined to consider them of Oligocene or late Eocene age, although somewhat in doubt as to their exact geological date, because of the absence of decisive stratigraphical indication and because fossils common to them and other localities were lacking. In dealing voluminously with the abundant vertebrate fauna of the John Day stage, Cope had little to say regarding its geology beyond that which had been said by his predecessors. In the Loup Fork, however, his observations were original and contrary to precedent.

Leidy had first described the Loup Fork fauna from fossils sent him by explorers and fur traders, who had picked up bones lying on the surface of the ground. These had been weathered out from overlying Pleistocene deposits and were intermixed with too many extinct and peculiar genera to altogether retain their modern classification. Leidy accordingly determined this admixture of fauna as Pliocene, but Cope was suspicious of this reference from the first. When his opportunity of personally examining the Loup Fork beds presented itself, he sought out areas where the strata were at the surface and where no newer overlying formations could falsify his collections. He thus accurately determined the actual elements of the Loup Fork fauna and found them lacking the Pleistocene forms which former casual collections had mistakenly included in them. He came at once to the belief that the Loup Fork beds were not Pliocene at all, but Upper Miocene and extended their area to New Mexico, Texas and the valley of old Mexico. Though considered a great reform in Western stratigraphy by many American geologists this determination was not universally adopted, and while some authorities continued to uphold Leidy's reference confusion prevailed, much to the embarrassment of European writers.

Having determined the fauna as Upper Miocene, Cope proceeded to show that the formation is divisible into two distinct substages. Grinnel and Dana had discovered certain lacustrine deposits in the valley of the Smith River in central Montana in 1875 and determined them as Pliocene, by which they supposedly meant Loup Fork. Cope sent a collector into this region and from the material gathered showed that these beds which Cope assigned to Nebraska and South Dakota as well as Montana, constituted a substage of the Loup Fork and were older than any part of that formation which had been known up to that time. This determination was of significance in helping to bridge the gap between the John Day and the typical Loup Fork and eventually proved to be of great value in making correlations with the fresh-water deposits of the European Upper Miocene.

The Pliocene of the interior portion of the United States was at this time very vaguely known, but during his studies of the fishes Cope identified certain beds in Idaho and Central Oregon as Pliocene and proposed the name Idaho beds for them. He also was the first to make known the Blanco beds of Texas, describing their stratigraphy, geographical distribution and fossil contents, and thus disclosed one of the most typical and unmistakable of North American fresh-water Pliocenes.

In the Pleistocene, Cope's work consisted in the determination of the successive mammalian faunas and the consequent foundation of the divisions of the North American Pleistocene. This work was thoroughly done in the Sheridan or Equus beds of the West and Southwest in widely separated localities, and in the caverns of the East. Notable among these caverns were his early and later investigations of the extensive assemblage of Pleistocene vertebrates in the Port Kennedy bone cave of Pennsylvania, which formed the subject of one of his last publications. The Sheridan beds and the Megalonyx beds of the East, he at first considered Pliocene, but eventually changed his opinion and classed them with the Port Kennedy faunas as Pleistocene.

Investigations of the geology and palaeontology of the Atlantic coast, though they formed Cope's first introduction to palaeontology, yielded up such fragmentary and unsatisfactory

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material that the results of his labors are less apparent and he remains the geologist, palaeontologist and evolutionist of the Western plains.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HERPETOLOGY 7

Cope was a naturalist, not a specialist in one branch of natural history. Herpetology, however, was the first field to interest him and remained one of his chief studies, so that his work in this line ranks with the specialization of many men. The first exhibit of the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia of which the six-year-old boy wrote to his grandmother was the manimal *Hydrarchus* (Zeuglodon) then falsely labelled the whale-like lizard. Visiting the Museum a year or so later, he noted in his little journal: "Some saurians which are fossil skeletons that are found in the rocks of England, but it is very curious that they are monstrous sea lizards." In the woods and fields at Fairfield, in the school grounds at Westtown and during summers on the Pennsylvania farms of various cousins, he sought salamanders, snakes and tortoises under roots, stones, fallen trees and layers of leaves and identified his trophies with those described in his father's library or preserved in the Academy Museum.

Just before his fifteenth birthday he wrote to his father, "I caught a large water snake or water wampum, as they are called here—one of the Colubers—in Brandywine and brought it home. It was about as long as my leg, but very thick for its length, . . . I afterwards found it had eaten a large bull frog . . . I soon convinced myself it was not (poison-ous) by examining its mouth which wanted fangs, and as all non-venomous have, it had four rows of scales under its tail." Throughout his life he collected snakes, toads and salamanders whenever he found a strange species, shipping them home, some

⁷ See Theodore Gill, Retiring Presidential Address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897; also *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical Society, November 12, 1897.

alive and some in alcohol, from the muddy streets of San Antonio, the deserts of New Mexico and the mountains of Nevada and North Carolina. When Cope was nineteen, in 1859, his first formal contribution to scientific literature appeared in the April Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences under title, On the Primary Divisions of the Salamandridae, with descriptions of Two New Species. Therein the youthful scientist instituted modifications of the systems previously adopted in the United States.

While still too young to become a member of the Academy. which he joined in 1861 upon coming of age, he occupied several winter months in cataloguing the serpents contained in its Museum and introduced innovations in the systems of classification then in use. He next studied the herpetological collections of the Smithsonian Institution under Spencer F. Baird and then went abroad for his intensive study of the collections of England, France, Austria, Holland and Prussia. His studies covered besides specific details and general taxonomy, the consideration of anatomical details of the reptiles and amphibians. the modifications of general organs, geographical distribution. genetic relations and physiological consequences. For five years his publications were devoted almost exclusively to the reptiles and amphibians and through this channel he entered palaeontology, writing in 1865 his first paper in this field, a description of the stegosaurian amphibian called Amphibamus grandiceps, and though the scope of his writings widened thereafter to palaeontology, geology, philosophy and even sociology, he never lost sight of his interest in herpetology nor ceased contributing to it.

Theodore Gill has said of Cope: "He found Herpetology an art; he left it a science; he found it a device mainly for the naming of specimens; he left it the expression of the co-ordination of all structural features." Cope approached herpetological classification boldly and critically surveyed the work of the authorities of the day, Duméril, Bibron and Günther. Where he saw that changes were needed he calmly proposed that they be

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made and backed up his suggestions with such sound reasoning that they were adopted.

The anurous amphibians and the saurian reptiles were differentiated in groups, at the time Cope's work began, chiefly on account of superficial characteristics: such as the mode of fixation of the tongue, or its lack; the development of the toes to disklike expansions at the tips, or to simple attenuation; and the presence or absence of teeth. Cope proceeded to investigate the group anatomically and reached new conclusions. Hefound that important differences existed in the structure of the sternum, especially in the connection of the lateral halves; that in the common tree-toads of Europe and North America the so-called clavicle and coracoid of each side are "connected by a longitudinal arched cartilage which overlaps that of the opposite side" while in the common frogs the clavicles and coracoids of both sides are connected by a single median cartilage. He named the former of these groups, the toads, Arcifers and the latter, frogs, et cetera, Firmisternials and placed the Firmisternials higher in the evolution scale because of their more highly developed shoulder girdle. The development of teeth he first regarded, with his contemporaries, as a very important factor of classification, but later came to subordinate.

Applying his principle of a skeletal basis of classification, Cope dissected the lizards and redistributed them into new divisions, based upon an equation of all skeletal characteristics: such as, structure of the cranium, concordance and variations in the development of bones, structure of the vertebrae, shoulder girdle, teeth, tongue and pholidosis; rather than the previous superficial grouping by tongue form, arrangement of scales, and development of legs and feet. This new method of classification became a matter of bitter correspondence between Cope and the old school herpetologists, but finally won recognition through the sanction of the British Museum catalogues. It crystalized into two volumes which remain, though out-dated, the only comprehensive works on American Herpetology: *The Batrachia of North America*, published in 1889,

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and the post-mortem complementary volume, The Crocodilians, Lizards and Snakes of North America.

Contributions to Ichthyology⁸

Cope's contributions to the classification and evolution of the fishes proved to be of such great importance that many of the orders and suborders recognized by him have been adopted by subsequent ichthyologists, especially in America. Beginning with the fresh-water fishes of the Carp family in 1861, he published a series of papers from 1864-1891, including *Partial Catalogue of the Cold-blooded Vertebrata of Michigan; Synop*sis of the Cyprinidae of Pennsylvania and Observations of the Systematic Relations of the Fishes. Some of the most interesting genera of North American fresh-water fishes were first made known by him (1864-1869). He attempted to arrange them in natural groups and was the first to appreciate the importance of certain characters, such as the structure of the dorsal fin and the relation of the air-bladder to the digestive tract.

His next great series of contributions (1871-1891) dealt with the natural subdivisions of the entire series of fish-like vertebrates. In these papers the following subjects of major interest were dealt with:

(1) The division of the fishes into classes and subclasses.

(2) The analysis and reclassification of the old and unnatural group of "ganoids."

(3) The division of the higher teleosts, or Actinopteri, into no less than twenty-four orders, eight of which survive today.

(4) The grouping of a series of fresh-water families, including the suckers, carps, loaches, characins, etc., into the order Plectospondyli.

(5) The breaking up of the old unnatural assemblage of eellike fishes into several orders and many families.

(6) The analysis and classification of the Devonian fossil

⁸ Notes by William King Gregory. For a detailed appreciation, see Gill, Addresses in Memory of Edward Drinker Cope . . . American Philosophical Society, November 12, 1897.

fishes generally called crossopterygians into a series of orders and suborders.

Cope's contributions to the fresh-water fishes, like his observations on the snakes and lizards, were based at all points on personal observation of the material and an adventurous spirit in the discovery of new and hitherto neglected anatomical characters of possible value as criteria of classification. His studies on the classification and phylogeny of fishes as a whole were based partly upon a large collection of skeletons of fishes from all parts of the world, which he had purchased from Professor Joseph Hyrtl of Vienna.

Cope's influence in the subsequent development of ichthyology was far greater than would appear on the surface because many of his orders and suborders were adopted with slight modifications in the classification of the fossil fishes in the British Museum by Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward.

Contributions to Mammalogy

Cope's most numerous and voluminous writings were devoted to mammals, and to appreciate the importance of his contributions in this group it is necessary to cast a brief glance over the history of mammalian palaeontology. Cuvier, the founder of this branch of science, had represented the école des faits in opposition to Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and founded a school wholly opposed to generalization as to the origin and succession of animal life, and firmly adherent to the Special Creation hypothesis. As a master of comparative anatomy, Cuvier exerted an immense influence upon the succeeding French palaeontologists, such as Jourdan, Croizet, Christol, De Blainville, Avmard, Lartet and Pomel. It is true that De Blainville and Gervais showed a wide range of knowledge but Gaudry was the first of the French palaeontologists to grasp the spirit of evolution. In Germany, Jager and Blumenbach ranked as more or less voluminous descriptive writers, while Kaup showed superior powers of analysis.

Cuvier's unnatural classification of the hoofed animals into the *Solipcdes*, or horses, and *Pachyderms*, or rhinoceroses and hippopotami, prevailed and was adopted even by Leidy in this country. Richard Owen, by far the greatest anatomist after Cuvier, made a decided advance, and, as in the classification of the fishes and reptiles, was the direct predecessor of Cope. Partly anticipated by De Blainville, he defined the new mammalian orders, *Marsupialia* and *Toxodontia*, and especially broke down Cuvier's classification of the Ungulates by distinguishing the *Perissodactyla* from the *Artiodactyla* upon the basis of foot structure, the importance of which Cuvier himself had only dimly perceived.

In this country the earlier contributions of Jefferson, Harlan and Gibbes were over-shadowed in the mid-century by the numerous valuable works of Leidy, who became at once the founder of American vertebrate palaeontology, although in deference to the theologic spirit of the times he held in check the philosophical spirit both in anatomy and evolution. Thus, from all this long post-Cuvierian period and immense number of facts, there issued only two generalizations, the first of which may be regarded as the great laws or principles in the evolution and classification of the mammalia. These laws are as follows :

1. The Law of Brain-Growth—This principle, that the older mammalia had smaller brains, and that in order of succession there was a steady increase in brain size, was enunciated by Lartet, and has been subsequently elaborated and demonstrated by Marsh.

11. The Classification of the Hoofed Animals by Foot-Structure—This was discovered by Owen in his division above alluded to, which first directed attention to the importance of differences in the feet.

The three vertebrate palaeontologists of the new period who responded most fully to the Darwinian movements were Huxley, Marsh and Cope. Huxley unwillingly entered the field, but soon found an opportunity of overthrowing Cuvier's Law of Correlation. His greatest generalization was the central position of the order *Insectivora*. He had, however, few opportunities of working upon fossil mammals; he erroneously placed *Paloplotherium* instead of *Hyracotherium* in the ancestral horse line, and erroneously supported Reichert's theory of the homology of the quadrate bones. Cope and Marsh alike responded to the Darwinian impulse but along entirely different lines. In Russia appeared Waldemar Kowalevsky, who had a short but brilliant career in mammalian palaeontology. He announced the third great principle:

III. Law of Adaptation of Foot Structure in Ungulates by Reduction, Accompanied by Shifting of the Metapodials— Kowalevsky's ancestral type of ungulate or protungulate, like that of Huxley, was believed to possess five digits.

In the meantime the gifted John A. Ryder, of Philadelphia, was attacking the problems of the mechanical evolution of the feet and teeth from the Lamarckian standpoint.

Cope, who had practically entered mammalian palaeontology in 1870, found a great field of facts lying fallow before him, with the three principles outlined above as means of interpretation. Keen to wed philosophy with anatomy, in 1873 he added to the generalizations of Huxley and Kowalevsky the additional principle:

IV. The Ancestors of the Hoofed Animals Possessed Bunodont, or hillock-like Teeth—This prophecy was speedily verified by Wortman's discovery of Phenacodus. This discovery led Cope on to a reclassification of the entire group of ungulates by foot-structure—the logical outcome of the movement in which Owen, Huxley, Ryder and himself had participated. This classification centered about the following principle:

V. The Law of Taxeopody: that the Primitive Feet of Hoofed Animals were Serially Plantigrade, Like those of the Bear, with Serial Unbroken Joints—Thus he proposed in the early eighties the four new orders, two of which have been permanently adopted into palaeontology: Equivalent to these are three orders proposed by Marsh:

COPE Taxeopoda, 1882 Amblypoda, 1875 Condylarthra, 1881 Diplarthra, 1883 Marsh

Protungulata, 1884 Amblydactyla, 1884 Clinodactyla, 1884

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Kowalevsky, in 1873, had pointed out the significant articulations of the metapodials in the Artiodactyla; Cope here showed the still greater importance of the mutual articulations of the podials, firmly establishing thereupon the orders Condylarthra and Amblypoda, uniting Owen's Perissodactyla and Artiodactyla into the Diplarthra, and by hypothetical phyla connecting the Proboscidea and Hyracoidea with a still-to-be-discovered plantigrade, bunodont stem, the "protungulate" of Huxley, Kowalevsky and Marsh. These generalizations despite errors of detail and interpretation which Rutimeyer and Osborn have pointed out, constituted the first distinct advance in mammalian classification since Owen demolished Cuvier's "pachydermata"; they rank with Huxley's best work among similar problems, and afford a basis for the phylogenetic arrangement of the hoofed orders which has been adopted by all American and foreign palaeontologists.

Having thus raised the foot and head, regions of the body so long neglected by the followers of Cuvier (with the exceptions noted), to a position of prime importance in classification, it was his good fortune to discover in the collections from the Puerco or basal Eocene the following law:

VI. Law of Trituberculy: that all Types of Molar Teeth in Mammals Originate in Modifications of the Tritubercular Form-It became apparent to him that the hoofed mammals had sprung from clawed ancestors, but the Wasatch period was too remote from the parting of the ways to furnish conclusive evidence. This evidence came in a flood from the underlying Puerco fauna, the systematic evidence of which constitutes the most unique section of Cope's work among the extinct mammalia. From this material originated the above great generalization-namely, that the primitive pattern of the molar tooth consists of three great tubercles, a generalization modified and extended by Osborn, Gregory and others. Around this trituberculy center the whole modern morphology of the teeth of the mammalia and the establishment of a series of homologies in the teeth of most diverse types, applying even in the teeth of man. The force and application of the trituber-

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cular law Cope clearly perceived, but left to others fully to work out and demonstrate. It promises ultimately to give us the key to the entire phylogeny of the mammalia, extending to every division of the marsupialia and placentalia.

Thus the final philosophical working basis for the evolution of the hoofed, as well as the clawed, animals has been well established, for, as Professor Marsh observes in his monograph on Dinocerata, "the characters of the most importance in the evolution of the Ungulates are the teeth, the brain, and the feet."

It now only remained for Cope to take another step beyond Huxley and Kowalevsky and, aided by fortunate discoveries in the field, he demonstrated that the ancestors of the hoofed animals were clawed animals, establishing the seventh law:

VII. The Hoofed Orders Arise from the Clawed Types of Creodonta and Insectivora.

So much for the great generalizations which establish Cope's historical position in mammalian palaeontology. These are the mountain peaks, the points where explorations and discovery were followed by happy inspiration, in a chain of contributions which includes his exposition of the faunal succession of the mammals from the base to the summit of the Tertiary, as well as two or three discoveries of great interest in the Cretaceous. His most conspicuous work relates to the Puerco, with its extremely primitive hoofed and clawed animals and primates. Here he established the existence in this country of the *Plagiaulacidae* and defined the order *Multituber-culata*. That from the Wasatch is perhaps next in value, and in succession rank his contributions from the John Day, Loup Fork, Blanco, Palo Duro, and Port Kennedy Bone Cave.

COPE AS A FIELD EXPLORER

As an explorer he had marked success, finding the unique skeleton of *Hyrachyus*, of *Loxolophodon*, a name which was telegraphed to the American Philosophical Society, and converted by the operator into *Lefalophodon*. He also found the last of the great race of Uintatheres at the top of Washakie

Mountain of central Wyoming. In the Bridger, Cope himself found the lower jaw of Anaptomorphus, a little monkey with a dental formula like that of man, which, owing to its extreme antiquity, occasioned him a greater surprise than any discovery he ever made. We owe to him alone our knowledge of the scanty Wind River fauna. From the White River Oligocene his materials were poor and his work less satisfactory. From the rich Upper Oligocene, with the assistance of Wortman, he secured fine collections and has especially enriched our knowledge of the Anchitheriidae, Felidae and Canidae. From the Upper Miocene, Deep River and Loup Fork beds he has practically originated all that we know, especially of the rhinoceroses, horses, mastodons, camels, and other ruminants and carnivora. Of the latter fauna his most complete papers were upon the evolution of the Oreodontidae. His latest contributions to our knowledge of the fossil mammalia were upon the fauna of the Blanco and Palo Duro, or Goodnight beds of Texas, and the rich cave fauna from Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania, brought together by his warm friend, Dr. H. C. Mercer.

The Tertiary Vertebrata, Vol. III, of the Hayden guartos, published in 1884, is his most inspiring contribution to palaeontology, including his studies of all the vertebrate fauna of the Tertiary Lakes west of the Rockies. This work of over a thousand pages and seventy-five plates is said to have been the despair of the Public Printer, owing to the constant additions made while in press. It extends from the Puerco to a portion of the lower Miocene fauna. Besides the full description and illustration of the great hoofed orders above alluded to, it contains the full exposition of the characteristic forms of Creodonta, an order of primitive Carnivora, which, as we have seen, he separated from the Marsupialia in 1875, and in which he placed six families of mammals from different parts of the world. It will be observed that this volume is entitled "Part I." Cope had in mind a second part which would hardly have been less voluminous. The plates for this part were all prepared and in themselves constituted such an important feature in American palaeontology that at the urgent instance of the present

author, they were finally assembled and ably edited with explanatory legends by Dr. William Diller Matthew. They were published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1916, the volumes being distributed with the cooperation of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Before leaving the mammals it is fitting to speak of his Lamarckian work upon "kinetogenesis," or the mechanical origin of the hard parts of the body, especially the teeth, vertebrae, and limbs. An invaluable paper by his friend and later colleague. Ryder, put him upon this line of investigation, the results of which he published in a long series of papers, culminating in his memoir upon the "Origin of the Hard Parts of the Mammalia" and in his collection of essays upon the "Origin of the Fittest" and "Primary Factors of Organic Evolution." One of his chief motives in these researches was the demonstration, which he believed they afforded, of the hereditary transmission of the effects of individual efforts, use and disuse. Even if this Lamarckian motive is subsequently shown to be an illusive one by our future knowledge of the real nature of evolution, these investigations lose little, if any, of their intrinsic value. First, as in all his work, he brings together an immense array of valuable facts and observations: second, he extends the principle of the independent origin of similar structures; third, he in most cases successfully establishes the actual mechanically adaptive or teleological relations of the parts described; fourth, he traces the course of phylogenic modification in a number of important organs and thus establishes certain obscure homologies, notably those in the teeth of Amblypoda, Coryphodon and Uintatherium.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORNITHOLOGY

Cope was an occasional contributor to the literature of ornithology. He was the first to recognize *Laelaps aquilungus* as the probable link between birds and reptiles. He continued to contribute short descriptions of birds from time to time but never became more than an intelligent and well-informed amateur in ornithology. However, a school essay written at the age of seventeen gives strong indication of an accurate knowledge of the habits of birds and shows that Cope might have developed into a popular bird-man if he had not happened to concentrate his forces in other fields of natural history. In that essay the youth said in part, regarding the Yellow Breasted Chat:

"Often while passing along some retired lane in the country, have I stopped to listen to the singular notes of this bird as they came suddenly upon my ear, like the whistling of the wings of a dove or teal . . . causing me to look up in the expectation of seeing some wild fowl flying off before me. . . . One may readily discover the bird's whereabouts by answering him. . . . He will give you some curious specimens of ventriloquism. His shrill whistle will seem far ahead, when on its ceasing you will be greeted with a note not unlike the half-suppressed croak of an old bull-frog, deep in the thicket beside you; if you stop, he raises his key, almost exactly imitating the call of the partridge, varying it with some deep guttural sounds, much like the barking of young puppies. If you happen to be near his mate and her nest, his anxiety becomes very great; he scolds incessantly, mixing up his whistles and croaks into a most singular jargon of sounds. But if you will sit down on the grass and be right quiet, before long his notes will cease, and if you look carefully under the thicket, you will most likely see him, with his tail up and head down, peering at you with his dark eve, from the lower branch of some sumach. If he finds he is discovered, he becomes more bold and will fly out into the air above your head, where with legs hanging straight down, and tail sticking straight up, he will jerk about, rising pretty high with his short concave wings, and then dropping lower and lower when he glides off into the thicket again. On clear moonlight nights his notes may be heard till long after midnight . . . the country people call him the mocking bird.

"This is perhaps the most difficult bird to shoot that we have. . . . Catesby, an Englishman, who spent some time travelling through the country in the 16th century, in his Natural History of the Colonies, says that he tried his best to obtain specimens himself, but could not, and had to apply to the Indians, who with all their ingenuity found it a difficult matter. . . .

"In size he is somewhat less than the cat bird; the color of his back and wings . . . olive green, and his throat and breast bright yellow. In form he differs from all other birds, excepting an East Indian species with which he is arranged in the genus 'Icteria.' Naturalists differ very widely, as to what family this genus should be referred to. His trivial name, 'polyglotta,' indicates his musical powers."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PALAEONTOLOGY 9

Cope had been diverted from herpetology, as we have seen, by the arrival of Amphibamus grandiceps and had swung to an enthusiasm for palaeontology which resulted in his monumental researches, explorations and publications for various State and National Geological Surveys from 1866 until 1897. Beginning in 1866 he was the first to find along the New Jersey coast remains of the leaping dinosaur, Laeleps aquilunguis, and he anticipated Huxley in comparing these reptiles with the birds.¹⁰ In 1871 he extended his investigations into the most arid por tion of Kansas and there found remains of the ancient marine monsters, the ram-nosed mosasaur, and the sea-serpent or elasmosaur. Following up Custer's army into the Rocky Mountains between the years 1872 and 1878, he discovered in New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, the great Amphicoelias, the gigantic Camarasaurus and the frill-necked Agathaumas. In 1877 he received his first fossils from the Permian of Texas and his investigations thereafter revealed a new fauna, rich in species widely different from any previously known.

Working often alone, except for guides, he was obliged to draw his conclusions from fragmentary and imperfect materials and he felt always the necessity of hastening the publication of his findings that he might be the first to herald them. When a bone came into his hands, Professor Cope slowly turned it over and over to thoroughly comprehend its form and to compare it with its nearest ally, then to throw out a conjecture as to its uses and its relation to the life economy of the animal as a whole. He studied the soil and rocks which had entombed the mighty bones, pictured to himself the muscles and nerves which had clothed them and made possible a locomotion to the methods of which the bones themselves bore mute testimony. His mind's eye saw vividly the muddy shores of the

^o See, also, Contributions to Mammalogy, Ichthyology, Geology, and Work with Geological Surveys. Also, Osborn, *Impressions of Great Naturalists*.

¹⁰ Remarks on Extinct Reptiles which approach Birds, E. D. Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (Vol. XIX) pp. 234, 235. May 11, 1868.

Texas Permian seas where the fin-backed lizards basked, and the great fresh-water expanses of Wyoming and Montana where the dinosaurs wandered. He spoke of these things graphically and today they are visualized in many of our great museums through his inspiration.

PHYLOGENY OF THE VERTEBRATA

In reconstructing the history of the animals from their bones, Cope, through his great knowledge of anatomy, was also able to connect the ancient species with their modern descendants and to fill in many gaps both in human and animal ancestry. He was fortunate in finding in northwestern New Mexico by far the oldest quadrupeds known at that time, in finding among these the most venerable monkey then known, in describing to the world hundreds of links in the descent of the horses, camels, tapirs, dogs and cats. He worked out (though these views have been modified by later work) the connection between the amphibians and the reptiles and between the amphibians and the true fish, and he was quick as a flash to detect in the paper of some other author the oversight of some link for which he had long been searching.

His final pronouncement of views concerning the phylogeny of the true fishes, amphibians and reptiles was given in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* for 1892 (pp. 278-281). The ancestral type of the bony fishes was thought to be "probably the Ichthyomous order of the subclass of sharks (Elasmobranchii)." These he selected because "they are hyostylic, and have cranial segmentation, the basioccipital element being conspicuous. The fins are primitive and those of all other types of fishes might have been derived from them." This view is now being modified by the opinion that much of the simplicity of the sharks is degenerate; the Ichthyotomi are now considered as probably the most primitive of known sharks, but too definitely elasmobranchs to be ancestral to the teleostomes and the two are thought to be of equal antiquity palaeontologically.

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There remained some doubt in Cope's mind as to the probable ancestry of the batrachia and he remarked "that it cannot be considered to be yet settled." He was at first a supporter of the Haeckelian belief that they had been derived from the Dipnoi or Dipneusta, but later discarded this theory in favor of Theodore Gill's proposal of the Crossopterygians. He suggested particularly the Rhipidopterygia, in which he included the families of Holoptychiidae, Tristichopteridae, Osteolepididae, Coelacanthidae, "and perhaps some others." The origin of the amphibia is now sought in or near the crossopterygians and the osteolepids are believed to be closest to this ancestry of any known forms.

He was less cautious about the reptiles, which at that time were admittedly differentiated from the amphibian stock, although the exact point of departure remained in obscurity, and concluded that the batrachians which were nearest to the reptiles were the "Emblomeri of the Permian epoch." It is now usually accepted that the Emblomeri among the amphibians are closest to the reptiles, perhaps because this term is used for a grade of structure which appears to be primitive for amphibia, but the origin of reptiles is now sought farther back than the Permian.

As to his scientific attainment in the field of taxonomy or classification, apart from his genius, which is indefinable, we signalize his appreciation of the most significant or diagnostic character in a group. Among his fellow-workers in the same field, whether upon the fishes, amphibians, or mammals, he was quick to comprehend and seize upon a strategic position. While others were plodding on serenely in the description of facts, giving all an equal value, Cope, with an eagle eye, would swoop down upon some great distinctive fact and point out its supreme importance. Thus he projected the mammalian order, *Creodonta*, out of numerous forms, such as *Palaeonictis*, *Hyaenodon*, *Arctocyon*, which had been discovered and studied for many years in France. It is to be regretted that he did not more willingly surrender some of his own hypotheses. He

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clung to his erroneous mechanical explanation of the origin of ungulate foot structure long after it had been disproved by the present writer. Like all of us, perhaps, he loved his own hypotheses, and he once observed in jest in regard to a fossil which had opposed one of his theories, "I wish you would throw that bone out of the window."

He was no respecter of authority *per se.* Even if sometimes mistaken, his fearless criticisms were chiefly animated by high ideals and readiness to change the existing order of things. He was full of cheer and determination when things looked most unpromising, allowing nothing to disturb the composure which is so essential to research.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIOLOGY

As the Copes' only child, Julia, grew up her father became interested in the education of women and through that subject in various other sociological problems. He proceeded to publish his opinions. He believed that women, being the mothers of the race and equal contributors to its development, should enjoy opportunities for intellectual development equal to those of men.¹¹ He sent his daughter to Miss Burnham's School at Northampton, Massachusetts, stipulating that she should study as much science as possible. Later, in 1885, he transferred her studies to the newly-opened Bryn Mawr College where Woodrow Wilson and other recent graduates of the Johns Hopkins University were young professors. He continually admonished his daughter to study, telling her that the best beloved woman was she who combined beauty with intelligence and an informed mind.

That woman of any race, however, is predestined to a physical and mental inferiority to the man of her own race Cope firmly stated; giving the physical disabilities as "inferior muscular strength and child-bearing"; and the mental disabilities as "inferior mental co-ordination, and greater emotional sensibility

¹¹ The Relation of the Sexes to Government, E. D. Cope. Popular Science Monthly, October, 1888.

which interferes more or less with rational action." He stated the differences between the sexes as follows:¹²

"The struggle with Nature has given the male of man superior muscular strength and superior rationality. Both have been forced upon him, the first by exertion, the second by experience. Necessity has also compelled him to undergo labor of body and of mind for long continued periods, so that his powers of endurance have been cultivated. Knowing the danger of physical conflict with his kind, he has learned to exercise a certain control of his manners and language. As regards women, their maternal instinct and the care of children have cultivated their affections rather than their rational faculties. Their occupations, although often laborious, have been generally less severe than those of men; hence results their inferior muscular strength, which is from twothirds to one-half that of a man of the same race and condition. Their affectional nature has led women to cultivate the aesthetic and to excel in the adornment of their persons and their homes. For natural reasons they have become more cleanly than man, more refined, and more attentive to small matters. The general effect of the preponderance of the emotional element in the female mind is to render it more liable to the temporary loss of the coordinate action of its parts, than in the man. This fact is illustrated in the greater ease with which women fall into tears, syncope, hysteria, etc. On the other hand women learn many things with great facility, and are quite as skillful in the use of languages as men."

Cope opposed woman suffrage, because he regarded man as woman's natural protector and legislator, because he believed the suffrage should be restricted rather than increased in any case, and because he doubted woman's power of becoming a serious economic or political factor. They would vote through emotional suasion either with or against their husbands and lovers, he thought, and similarly in economics, although some women might be successful in business or professional undertakings, even they would be dependent upon capital produced by masculine effort. Woman suffrage he therefore discarded as an unnecessary promoter of family quarrels, of which there were sufficient causes already, and an instigator of sexual

¹² The Marriage Problem, by Prof. E. D. Cope; published from The Open Court of November 15 and 22, 1888, by A. E. Foote, 1223 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, 1888.

discord which would react evilly upon the race through the deterioration of feminine attributes.

Regarding marriage Cope was very advanced. He approached the problem almost as a physician approaches the sick, and begged for as calm and unprejudiced a view of the situation as possible. He believed in monogamy as the best economic and psychological adjustment of the biologic problem to civilization. He believed that when monogamy failed two root causes were culpable: mental, spiritual and physical ignorance; and serious divergencies of character and conduct due to ancestry and education. His first reform of the marriage laws concerned unions which involved insane persons, habitual drunkards, and drug addicts: to these when single he would forbid marriage, and when married he would enforce separation "for the all-sufficient reason that such unions cause a great deterioration of the race."

Of normal marriage he remarked: "Eighteen hundred years of Christianity finds us in as great difficulties as ever, but with our sense of justice quickened and our sympathies developed. We have as a basis the fact that most of the white race at least, are capable of a generous and self-sacrificing intersexual passion, which, if treated with reasonable consideration. is of lasting character." Taking this view and the acknowledged failures of the existing system as a starting point. Cope stated his premise: "What is necessary is that matrimonial changes shall be removed from the domain of caprice, and shall be only permitted after a full and fair trial," and expounded his golden mean: the contract marriage. This solution provided for three arbitrarily successive contracts: to have the same value and effect as the existing marriage contract and the same bearing upon support, property and divorce as the laws then prevailing in Pennsylvania, which Cope cited as the most liberal in the country. The time limits of the contracts should increase so as to prevent women of mature age from being deprived of support: the first contract, for previously unmarried persons, should endure for five years and should be renewable only at the desire of both parties; the second contract should then run for ten or fifteen years and should lapse only at the desire of both parties; the third contract for permanent relations should then be available. In cases of second marriage the longest contract next in order for either party should be obligatory, except in cases where one person had hitherto been unmarried when the previous time contract of the other should be duplicated for the new marriage. Divorce at the expiration of a contract should be granted without publicity, the custody of children being settled as under prevailing laws. A man should be held responsible for the support of his children after divorce, but not of his wife if she be childless. In that case, as her divorce was of her own choosing, she should support herself or be supported by her family.

Throughout the discussion of the marriage problem, education and suffrage, Cope was insistently the biologist, interpreting his sociology by the laws of nature and led to optimism by his belief in evolution. He was an intense Lamarckian and stated in his "Origin of the Fittest," "I have learned the connection between the motion of animals and the development of their structure by my studies of palæontology. It is a satisfaction to me to be able to prove the fatherhood of mind or living personality over living nature. It will be the next step to prove that it has been so over dead nature, also. . . In the proper way and at the proper time mind controls. To find out how this is and when and where, is the great problem of science, also therefore of progress and prosperity."

Cope was a theist in evolution, probably because so long as his orthodox Quaker father lived he was continually requested to reconcile his theories with the religious views in which he had been strictly trained. His affection for his father and his real devotion to a faith, which was after all less troubled by dogma than many sects of his generation, helped him. In fact he justified his early acceptance of the Darwin theory in 1871 as a "Shaker of false faiths and an aid to that which is founded on a rock, that that which cannot be shaken may remain." After his father's death he began to feel that the need of curtailing

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his views to avoid controversy and scandal in a small circle was too severe a strain upon his adventurous imagination. He accordingly resigned from the Society of Friends in 1878, but remained a theist in philosophy and a creative evolutionist in scientific theory.

CONCLUSION

The most conspicuous feature of Cope's character from boyhood upward was independence; seldom has a face reflected a character more fully. His square and prominent forehead suggested his vigorous intellect and marvelous memory; his brilliant eyes were the media of exceptional keenness of observation; his prominent chin was in traditional harmony with his aggressive spirit. From this rare combination of qualities so essential to free investigation sprang his scientific genius.

Appreciation of greatness is a mark of the civilization and culture of a people. Cope's monumental work, preserved in thousands of notes, short papers, and memoirs, and in three bulky government quartos, constitutes his assurance of enduring fame. Some of his countrymen, and even of his fellowworkers, allowed certain of his characteristics to obscure his stronger side in their estimate of him and his works, and during his life he received few of the honors such as foreigners are wont to bestow upon their countrymen of note. When we think more deeply of what really underlies human progress, we realize that only to a few men with the light of genius is it given to push the world's human thought along, and that Edward Drinker Cope was one of these men.

We may contrast three great Academicians: Joseph Leidy, Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh. Whereas in Leidy we had a man of the exact observer type, Cope was a man who loved speculation. If Leidy was the natural successor of Cuvier, Cope was the natural successor of Lamarck. Leidy, in his contributions to the academy, covered the whole world of nature, from the Protozoa and Infusoria up to man, and he lived as the last great naturalist in the world of the old type who was able by both capacity and training to cover the whole field of nature. Cope, in contrast, mastered—and this mastery in itself was a wonderful achievement—the entire domain of vertebrates from the fishes up. Marsh, with less breadth and less ability, nevertheless was a palaeontologist of a very high order and had a genius for appreciating what might be called the most important thing in science. He always knew where to explore, where to seek the transition stages, and he never lost the opportunity to point out at the earliest possible moment the most significant fact to be discovered and disseminated.

It is most interesting to contrast the temperament of these three men, Joseph Leidy, Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh. They were as different as any three men could possibly be made, both by nature and nurture. As Professor Edward Smith said, in one of his addresses on Leidy, "scientists are only mortals after all." Your scientific genius may hitch up with a star on one hand and with an anchor on the other. Whereas Leidy was essentially a man of peace, Cope was what might be called a militant palaeontologist; whereas Leidy's motto was peace at any price, Cope's was war whatever it cost. I do not know that I can find from Shakespeare any characterization of Joseph Leidy, but I think in *Henry IV* there is a very apt characterization of my friend Edward D. Cope:

I am not yet of Percy's mind, the Hotspur of the north; he that kills me some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast, washes his hands and says to his wife, "Fie upon this quiet life! I want work."

Perhaps there was a scientific providence in all this; perhaps such antagonistic spirits were necessary to enliven and disseminate interest in this branch of science throughout the country. The subtle combative quality in a palaeontologist is a strange quality; it is a strange inversion, because the more ancient and difficult the study, the more refractory the fossil, the greater the animation of discussion regarding its relationships. From this subtle ferment there arose the famous rivalry which existed not between Leidy and either of the others, because it was impossible to quarrel with Leidy, but between Cope, the descendant of a Quaker family, and Marsh the nephew of a great philanthropist. This rivalry was tonic to Cope and although in his eagerness to publish his discoveries and theories before Marsh could produce similar material he made careless mistakes, still "the scowl of his foe" (Marsh) remained, as in the Celtic poem, "the sun which caused him to grow."

Bibliography of Edward Drinker Cope

1859-1915

BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN AND ASSISTANTS

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography has been rearranged from the manuscript copy of a "Bibliography of the Published Writings of Edward Drinker Cope, 1859-1899," by Anna M. Brown.

In the revision material from the bibliography included in Dr. O. P. Hay's "Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrata of North America,"¹ and Persifor Frazer's "Catalogue chronologique des publications de Edward Drinker Cope"² has been incorporated. Indebtedness must also be acknowledged to Mr. F. W. Ashley of the Library of Congress, to Dr. Witmer Stone of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, to Mr. John Ashurst of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and to Mr. Charles W. Johnson of the Boston Society of Natural History who have most kindly helped both to verify and to locate references.

In the arrangement of the titles an effort has been made to keep to the following rules:

- I. Dates
 - A. So far as can be ascertained the titles are arranged in chronological sequence in accordance with their respective dates of publication.

I. Dates of publication are taken from

¹Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrata of North America. Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 179, 1902.

² Catalogue chronologique des publications de Edward Drinker Cope . . . *Extrait, Annales Soc. géol. de Belgique*, t. XXIX, Bibliographie, pp. BB3-BB77. Liége, 1902.

- a. Dates on the brochures.
- b. Dates published by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in "Index to the Scientific Contents of the Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Published in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Academy, March 21, 1912."
- c. Dates of acknowledgment for the various parts of the publications of the American Philosophical Society as published in their Proceedings.
- B. In cases where an article has appeared in instalments covering two or more months the *date of the first instalment* has been adopted.
- C. When no date of publication could be found
 - Verbal communications were listed under the dates of the proceedings.
 - 2. Volumes were placed at the beginning of the year.
 - 3. Those titles having the month but not the day of publication were placed at the beginning of the month.
- D. Dates following volumes are those of the year in which the verbal proceedings were held. When there is a discrepancy between this date and the one selected as the index date, the latter is, to the best of belief, that of actual publication.
- E. An abstract of an article appearing previous to the publication of the full article is separately listed. (See, II C.)
- F. Titles found in the manuscript but impossible to locate and undated manuscripts of Cope's have been placed together, without numbers, at the beginning of the bibliography.
- II. Titles
 - A. Published titles stand as printed save for uniformity of capitalization.
 - B. Verbal communications and untitled editorials are titled as follows:
 - I. According to the titles published in the indices of the volumes, except in cases where the title failed to agree with the subject of the communication.
 - 2. According to some title published later as in the "Index" of the Academy.
 - 3. By supplying a title enclosed in (), using in almost all cases those in Miss Brown's bibliography.
 - C. Titles of abstracts, when changed from but of *later date of publication* than the original are indicated under the original article.

III. Abbreviations

A. The titles of all publications are abbreviated in accordance with the schemes most commonly used.

e. g. Amer. Journ. Sci.—American Journal of Science Amer. Nat.—American Naturalist

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.—Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum.—Bulletin of the United States National Museum

Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.—Bulletin of the Geological Society of America

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.—Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Lippincott's Mag.-Lippincott's Magazine

Nat. Hist. Rev.—Natural History Review (published in London)

Pal. Bull.-Paleontological Bulletin

Proc. A. A. A. S.—Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.--Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society

Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum-Proceedings of the United States National Museum

Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.—Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History

Proc. Zool. Soc.—Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London

Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge-Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge

Southern Mag.-Southern Magazine

Trans. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.—Transactions of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc.—Transactions of the American Entomological Society

Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.—Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Zool. Anz.-Zoologischer Anzeiger

J. In cases such as the Annals and Magazine of Natural History and the American Journal of Science where the title of the publication has undergone change the title now in use is the one chosen throughout the bibliography.

B. Miscellaneous abbreviations

1. (Hay) means that the preceding note or succeeding title is quoted in Hay's "Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrata of North America."

2. * means not personally seen

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TITLES OF E. D. COPE, NOT DISCOVERED, JULY 1, 1921

- Some Points in the Zoology and Geology of Glycaphuatl, by Robert Ramrod, A. E. C.
- A Satire on the Philadelphia Academy. Evidently seen by Persifor Frazer since it is quoted by him in the *American Geologist*, Vol. 26, 1900, pp. 70, 71. No trace could be found.

ORGANIC MATTER

Supposed to be in the *New Review* (Philadelphia), Vol. I, No. 3, Sept. 19, 1895, pp. 20, 21. Not in the publication.

BIOLOGY

- Supposed to be in the *New Review* (Philadelphia), Vol. II, No. 1, 1896, p. 212. Not in the publication.
- A Bibliography of the Chelonia (MSS.). Now in possession of the Osborn Library of Vertebrate Paleontology.
- A collected volume of manuscript. Contents: Catalogue of Reptilia of the Upper Amazon.

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1859.1 On the Primary Divisions of the Salamandridæ, with Descriptions of Two New Species. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 26 Vol. XI, 1859, pp. 122-128.

An annotated synopsis of the subfamilies and genera with descriptions of the new species *Amblystoma conspersum* and *Desmognathus ochrophaca* from Pennsylvania.

- 1860.2 Notes and Descriptions of Foreign Reptiles. Proc. Acad. Jan. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XI, 1859, pp. 294-297.
 - Tortoises and a crocodile from West Africa, including the new genus *Heptathyra* of the former and a new genus of snake, *Olisthenes*, from South America.

 .3 Catalogue of the Venomous Serpents in the Museum of the March Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with Notes on 30 the families, genera and species. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, Vol. XI, 1859, pp. 332-347.

- .4 Supplement to "A Catalogue of the Venomous Serpents in April the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila-13 delphia." Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 72-74.
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With a key to the genus *Elaps*, and a description of a new species, *Elaps melanogenys*.

.5 Catalogue of the Colubridæ in the Museum of the Academy
April of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Part I. Calamarinæ.
13 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 74-79. Including description of the new genus Tropidoclonion and several new species.

.6 Catalogue of the Colubridæ in the Museum of the Academy Nov. of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with Notes and Descrip-

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tions of New Species. Part II. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 241-266.

Describing the new genera Pariaspis, Cemophora, Hypsiglena, Coniophanes Hallowell MSS., Pliocerus and Eumesodon.

.7 Notes and Descriptions of New and Little Known Species Nov. of American Reptiles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* Vol. 15 XII, 1860, pp. 339-345.

> Mostly from the Xantus collection from Lower California. A new genus of snake, *Chilomeniscus*, is described from that peninsula.

.8 An Enumeration of the Genera and Species of Rattlesnakes, Dec. with Synonymy and References. Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge, Vol. XII, 1860, Art. VI, Appendix A, pp. 119-126.

Including the first mention, from MSS. (without description), of Kennicott's Crotalus lepidus.

1861.9 Descriptions of Reptiles from Tropical America and Asia.
Jan. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 368-374.
18 Including the new family Adenomida and genus Adenomus from Ceylon, the new skink, Siderolampsus from Mexico and the new snake genus Amastridium from New Granada (Colombia).

.10 Report upon the Reptiles of the North Pacific Exploring
 Jan. Expedition under Command of Capt. John Rogers, U. S. N.,
 18 by Edward Hallowell (E. D. Cope, editor). Proc. Acad.
 Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 480-510.

Collections of reptiles and amphibians from Nicaragua, California, Oceania (Hawaiian Islands), New Holland (Australia), Loo-Choo, Japan, China, Java, Cape of Good Hope, and Madeira, with an index of species.

UIIDescriptions of New Species of the Reptilian Genera Hyper-Marcholius, Liuperus and Tropidodipsas. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.31Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 517, 518.

From Liberia, Buenos Aires and Honduras, respectively.

.12 March 31	List of the recent species of Emydosaurian Reptiles in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences. <i>Proc. Acad.</i> Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 549, 550. With descriptions of a new genus Osteolaemus of the Crocodilid α from West Africa, and a new snake, Mecistops bathyrhynchus of unknown locality.
.13 March 31	Catalogue of the Colubridæ in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Part III. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XII, 1860, pp. 553-566. Including descriptions of the new genera Prymnomidon from Siam and Zaocys from Ningpo, China.
.14 June 30	Remarks on Reptiles (Changes in Nomenclature: Species of <i>Tantilla</i> : Specific Characters of <i>Lepidosternum floridanum</i>). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 73-75. Gives a synopsis of the genus <i>Tantilla</i> .
.15 June 30	Remarks on Reptiles (Diphalus: Amphisbaena angustifrons: Loxocemus Cope). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 75-77. West Indies, Buenos Aires and San Salvador.
.16 Sept. 30	On an Iguana from Andros Island, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, p. 123. Cyclura bacolopha Cope.
.17 Sept. 30	On Amblystoma from Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 123, 124. A new species of Amblystoma, Amblystoma microstomum, from Ohio.
.18	Notes and Descriptions of Anoles. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 208-215. The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia acknowl- edges no month for this signature. A preliminary paper on the anoline Squamidæ mostly from Cuba.
.19 Dec. 28	Contributions to the Ophiology of Lower California, Mexico and Central America. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 292-306. With some general remarks on distribution and the divid- ing line between the neotropical and nearctic groups of faunæ.
.20 Dec. 28	On the Reptiles of Sombrero and Bermuda. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 312-314. A description of two new species Ameiva corvina and Plestiodon longirostris.

1862.21On the Genera Panolopus, Centropyx, Aristelliger and Sphae-Marchrodactylus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861,31pp. 494-500.

With a synopsis of species.

.22 Observations upon certain Cyprinoid Fish in Pennsylvania. March Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, pp. 522-524.

31 Chrosomus eos and Leucosomus rhothius (Cyprinella analostana Gerard of Potomac basin) found in Susquehanna basin.

.23 On Elapomorphus, Sympholis, and Coniophanes. Proc. Acad. March Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIII, 1861, p. 524.

31 Dividing Elapomorphus into three genera E., Phalotris and Apostolepis. Specimens described from Paraguay and Guadalaxara, Mexico.

.24 On the Dentition of *Herpeton tentaculatum*, and on the April Habitat of *Gerarda prevostiana* and *Rhabdosoma lineatum*. 25 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, p. 1.

From Siam, Philippine Islands (?) and Trinidad, respectively.

- .25 Synopsis of the Species of Holcosus and Amevia, with
- April Diagnoses of new West Indian and South American Colubridæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 60-82.

The H. and A. from West Indies, Central and South America.

.26 On some New and Little Known American Anura. Proc. April Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 151-159.

- 25 From Cuba, New Providence Isl., St. Thomas, New Grenada (Colombia), Paraguay, Panama and Nicaragua.
- .27 Contributions to Neotropical Saurology. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 176-188.

The Academy of Natural Sciences acknowledges no date (month or day) for these pages. See the "Index," p. xiii. From New Grenada (Colombia), Paraguay, Central America and the West Indies. With a synopsis of the skink genus Mabuia.

.28 On Neosorex albibarbis. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 188, 189.

The Academy of Natural Sciences acknowledges no date (month or day) for these pages. See the "Index," p. xiii.

.29 On Lacerta echinata and Tiliqua dura. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 189-191.

The Academy of Natural Sciences acknowledges no date

(month or day) for these pages. See "Index," p. xiii. Both from West Africa. Other additions to the "Catalogues of West African reptiles recently published by Drs. Gray and Duméril."

.30 On Carphotis harpesti, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, p. 249. The Academy of Natural Sciences acknowledges no date (month or day) for these pages. See the "Index," p. xiii. A specimen of this Dum. and Bib. species discovered in Texas

.31 Notes upon some Reptiles of the Old World. Proc. Acad. Oct. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 337-344. 28

is placed in the genus Virginia.

- .32 On a Cuban Bufanoid: Peltaphryne empusa. Proc. Acad. Oct. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, p. 344. 28 First characterization of this genus.
- .33 Catalogue of the Reptiles obtained during the Explorations
 Oct. of the Parana, Paraguay, Vermejo and Uraguay Rivers, by
 28 Capt. Thos. J. Page, U. S. N.; and of those procured by
 Lieut. N. Michler, U. S. Top. Eng., Commander of the Expedition conducting the Survey of the Atrato River. Proc.
 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIV, 1862, pp. 346-359.
 With a synopsis of the Bufonidæ.
- 1863.34 On Trachycephalus and on South American Batrachia. Proc. April Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XV, 1863, p. 26.
 - 3 Corneöus thickening on interior metatarsus of Trachycephalus during breeding season. Manubrium sterni present in certain South American Bufones.
 - .35 On Part II of Prof. G. Jan's Prodromo della Iconografia May Generale degli Ofidi. [Review]. Amer. Journ. Sci., 2d Ser. Vol. XXXV, 1863, pp. 455-458. Discussion and corrections on Calamaridæ and a new

synopsis of the Probletorhinidæ.

.36 On Hololepis simus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. June XV, 1863, p. 42.

8 New species from Cedar Swamps, New Jersey.

.37 On Trachycephalus, Scaphiopus and other American Bat-June rachia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XV, 1863, pp. 8 43-54.

> Mostly from Tropical America. Synopses of Trachycephalus and Scaphiopus.

.38 June

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On a Species of Vipera hitherto unknown. Proc. Zool. Soc.
1863, pp. 229. 230, one figure. (Reprinted, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d. Ser., Vol. XIII, 1864, pp. 181, 182, one figure).

V. confluenta.

.39 Descriptions of new American Squamata, in the Museum of
July the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Proc. Acad. Nat.
13 Sci. Phila. Vol. XV, 1863, pp. 100-106.

Mostly from Tropical America including several of Xantus' specimens from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

1864.40 Contributions to the Herpetology of Tropical America. Proc.
Sept. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVI, 1864, pp. 166-181.
30

.41 On the Limits and Relations of the Raniformes. *Proc. Acad.* Sept. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVI, 1864, pp. 181-183.

30

.42 On the Characters of the Higher Groups of Reptilia Squa-Sept. mata—and especially of the Diploglossa. Proc. Acad. Nat. 30 Sci. Phila. Vol. XVI, 1864, pp. 224-231.

.43 On a Blind Silurid, from Pennsylvania. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sept. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVI, 1864, pp. 231-233.

30 Gronias nigrilabris Cope N. Sp. with rudimentary eyes, and Ethostoma peltatum Stauffer N. Sp., from Conestoga Creek, Lancaster Co., Pa. Pacilichthys mesaus Cope N. Sp. from Platte River, Fort Kearney, Neb.

1865.44 Sketch of the Primary Groups of Batrachia salientia. Nat. Jan. Hist. Rev. (London), Vol. V, 1865, pp. 97-120.

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.45 Partial Catalogue of the Cold-Blooded Vertebrata of Mich-Feb. igan. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVI, 1864, pp. 13 276-285.

> From collections of the Flint Scientific Institute, the State Agricultural College. Several new species. Several specimens from Pennsylvania and Kansas discussed in footnotes.

.46 Aug. 7 Partial Catalogue of the Cold-Blooded Vertebrata of Michigan. Part II. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 78-88.

Continuation of preceding. Several new species described in footnotes. On p. 85 "Note on fishes brought from Platte River, near Fort Riley, by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond." On pp. 87-88 "Supplementary note on a peculiar genus of Cyprinidæ-Ericymba buccata Cope, N. G. et Sp." .47 On Amphibamus grandiceps, a new Batrachian from the Coal Oct. Measures. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, 16 pp. 134-137.

> This is Cope's first palaeontological contribution. Moodie remarks,¹³ "The publication of the type species of this genus began the researches of Professor Cope on the extinct amphibia of North America, which he continued for so many years with such excellent results. The description was based on a single specimen, belonging to Mr. Joseph Evans of Morris, Illinois, who loaned it to Dr. Worthen for the Illinois Geological State Survey, in order that it might be described. The type has been destroyed by fire; so I am informed by Mr. L. E. Daniels of Rolling Prairie, Indiana. There are two other known specimens of the species. One is in the collection of Mr. Daniels, and the other No. 794 of the Yale University Museum." The genus is an important one among fossil amphibia and is made by Dr. Moodie the type of a distinct family.

.48 Note on a Species of Whale occurring on the Coasts of the
Oct. United States (Title given in Index for Vol. XVII, as follows: Note on a Species of Whale caught in the River Delaware). (Balæna cisarctica.) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 168, 169.

.49 Note on a Species of Hunchback Whale. *Proc. Acad. Nat.* Dec. *Sci. Phila.* Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 178-181.

26 Megaptera osphyia.

.50 Third Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America.
Dec. [Frazer (1902) added to this title the following sub-title:—
26 With a Synopsis of the Genera Hylidae.] Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 185-198.

> With a list of species sent by Dr. Sartorius to the Smithsonian Institution from near Vera Cruz and the table-land and southern mountains of Mexico. Also a synopsis of the genera of Hylidæ.

.51 A Contribution to a Knowledge of the *Delphinida*. Proc. Dec. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 198-204.

- 26
- 1866.52 Supplement to the Description of Vertebrates. Geological Survey of Illinois, A. H. Worthen, Director, Vol. II, 1866, pp. 135-141, Pl. XXXII and I woodcut.

Amphibamus grandiceps redescribed and figured. See 47.

¹³Moodie, R. L., 1916, The Coal Measures Amphibia of North America. Carnegie Institution Publication No. 238, p. 126.

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Observations on the Skeleton of a Seal, and on the Crania .53 of Cetaceans of the United States Coast, with Remarks on the Species of the Latter. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 273, 274.

The original, verbal communication, is not indexed. The title was given by Frazer (1902), but in the Index of the Academy (1913) the title is given as: On a Species of Seal and on Cetaceans. No date of publication acknowledged by the Academy of Natural Sciences, see, "Index," p. xiii. It seems obvious that the more likely date for this signature is early in 1866, since the preceding signature was dated December 26, 1865, and the subsequent signature for the earliest part of Vol. XVIII is acknowledged June 11, 1866.

Observations on the Geographical Distribution of Some .54 Fresh-water Fishes. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, p. 274.

No date of publication acknowledged by the Academy of Natural Sciences. See 53, note. Untitled verbal communication. Present title given by Frazer (1902). Changed in the Index (1913) to: On Geographical Distribution of Certain Fishes. Contrast in fish faunas of Coastal Plain and Piedmont of Atlantic Slope of U.S.

Second Contribution to a History of the Delphinidæ. Proc. .55 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVII, 1865, pp. 278-281.

No date of publication acknowledged by the Academy of Natural Sciences. See 53, note.

.56 June

Remarks on a Species of Nautilus, Aturia, from the New Jersey Cretaceous. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 3, 4. IΙ

Title in Index: On an Aturia from the Marl of New Jersey.

Description of the cranium of a Black-Fish from Delaware .57 Bay. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. June 7, 8. ΙI

(Globicephalus.)

.58 July

On the Structures and Distribution of the Genera of the Arciferous Anura. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Ser. 2, Vol. VI, 1866, pp. 67-112, Pl. XXV. (Separates, July, 1866.)

Fourth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America. .59 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 123-132. No date acknowledged by the Academy of Natural Sciences. See "Index," p. xiii. With descriptions of the new lacertilian genus Cachryx, and Colostethus of the Ranidæ.

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- .60 On Some Vertebrates from the Mesozoic Red Sandstone. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 249, 250. No date acknowledged by the Academy. See "Index,"
 p. xiii. Phœnixville, Pa., fossils. Description of Mastodonsaurus durus (=Eupelor durus).
- .61 Remarks on the Remains of a Gigantic Extinct Dinosaur from the Cretaceous Greensand of New Jersey. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 275-279. No date acknowledged by the Academy. See "Index," p. xiii. Description of *Lælaps aquilunguis*.

1867.62 Remarks on the Geological Horizon of the Mesozoic Sand-

Feb. stone of Pennsylvania. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol.13 XVIII, 1866, p. 290.

Pterodactylus longispinis from Pa. Trias. No description.

.63 Third Contribution to the History of the Balaenidæ and

Feb. Delphinidæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII,13 1866, pp. 293-300.

Remarks on eight species, five of them new.

- .64 On the Reptilia and Batrachia of the Sonoran Province of
- Feb. the Nearctic Region. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol.
- 13 XVIII, 1866, pp. 300-314.

 $Hyla \ curta$ Cope. On a collection made along the Mexican border by Dr. Coues, and others. General discussion of the distribution of species in the Sonora province. Includes a synopsis of the genus *Caudisoma* (*Crotalus*).

- .65 On Anatomical Peculiarities in Some Dinosauria. Proc. Feb. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 316, 317. (Title
- 13 in Index : On Lelaps.)

Relations of tibia and fibula in Lalaps.

- .66 Fifth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America.
- Feb. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XVIII, 1866, pp. 317-323.
 13 New species and a new genus of snakes, Mesopeltis, all from Mexico.
- .67 The Fossil Reptiles of New Jersey. Amer. Nat., Vol. I, March 1867, pp. 23-30.

General account of the Cretaceous reptilia.

.68 On Euclastes, a Genus of Extinct Chelonidæ. Proc. Acad. June Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, p. 31.

(?) No date acknowledged by the Academy. See "Index," p. xiii. Skull from Cretaceous of New Jersey. No description except length and breadth of skul¹

.60 On Megaptera braziliensis, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, Vol. Tune XIX, 1867, p. 32.

(?)No date acknowledged by the Academy. See "Index," p. xiii. Nine lines describing a young skeleton presented to the Academy.

On Euclastes, a Genus of Extinct Chelonidæ, Proc. Acad. .70 Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 39-42. Tulv

See 68 for original notice. Adequate description here. 20

.71

On the Families of the Raniform Anura. Journ. Acad. Nat.

Aug.

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Sci. Phila., Ser. 2, Vol. VI, 1867, pp. 189-206. (Separates. August. 1867.)

On a Collection of Reptiles from Owen's Valley, California, .72 Nov. made by Dr. G. H. Horn, with Remarks on the Origin of Species. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 85. 86.

> Notes occurrence of Scaphiropus holbrookii near Schuvlkill, New York. Compared the genera Hyla, Scytopis, Osteocephalus and Trachycephalus, which he considered represented a natural series measured by the relative degree of ossification of the cranium.

A New Genus of Cyprinoid Fishes from Virginia. Proc. .73 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 95-97. Nov.

Phenacobius teretulus N. G. et Sp., and P. uranops, from southeastern Va.

Note on the Fossil Reptiles near Fort Wallace. Le Conte: 1868.74 Feb. Notes on the Geology of the Survey for the Extension of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., from the Smoky Hill River, Kansas, to the Rio Grande. Philadelphia, 1868, p. 68.

Remarks on Four Species of Extinct Mammalia from the .75 Miocene Deposits in Charles County, Marvland. Proc. Acad. Mav Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 131, 132.

Rhabdosteus described.

.76 May II

II

Remarks on the Cave Contents in Southwestern Virginia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 137, 138. Brief notice of fossils in cave, Wythe Co.

.77 May II

An Addition to the Vertebrate Fauna of the Miocene Period, with a Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 138-156. Thirty-three species of Elasmobranchii and one Teleost (Sphyrana speciosa) determined by fossil teeth from Charles Co., Maryland. Two species of Thecachampsa based on isolated teeth; review of American fossil Cetacea, with description of several new species, types in the Philadelphia Academy collection.

.78 May 11	On the Genera of Fresh-Water Fishes Hysilepis, Baird, and Photogenis Cope, their Species and Distribution. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 156-166. New species are: Cyrinella cercastigma; Hypsilepis cocco- genis; H. galactuons, H. ardens; Phologenis telescopus, P. leucoidus, and P. scabriceps.
.79 May 11	A Review of the Species of the Amblystomidæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 166-211. With notes on the anatomy and metamorphosis.
.80 May 11	On the Habits of a Tipulideous Larva. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 222-226.
.81 May 11	Remarks on Extinct Reptiles which approach Birds. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XIX, 1867, pp. 234, 235. Birdlike characters in Lælaps and Compsognathus.
.82 June 8	Observations on some Vertebrata from Western Nevada and Northern Lower California. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, Vol. XX, 1868, p. 2. Including two new species of boas of the genus Lichanura.
.83 June 8	Observations on the Living Fauna of Caves in Southwestern Virginia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 85, 86.
.84 Sept.	The Birds of Palestine and Panama Compared. Amer. Nat. Vol. II, 1868, pp. 351-359.
.85 Nov. 9	Remarks on a new Enalisaurian. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 92, 93. Elasmosaurus platyurus Cope, preliminary description.
.86 Nov. 9	An Examination of the Reptilia and Batrachia obtained by the Orton Expedition to Ecuador and the Upper Amazon, with Notes on Other Species. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 96-140. Including new saurian genus <i>Opheognomon</i> . Synopses of the genera <i>Leptognathus</i> and <i>Pithecopus, Liocephalus, Celes-</i> <i>tus, Xenodon.</i>
.87 Nov. 9	A New Genus of Chelonidæ, Osteopygis, from the New Jersey Cretaceous Green-Sand. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, p. 147. Genotype in the Academy collections.

185

.88 On the Vertebræ of a Serpent from the Green-Sand of New Nov. Jersey. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, p. 147. (Index title: On Fossil Snakes from New Jersey.) 9

Palaophis littoralis, Cope.

.89 On the Genus Lælaps. Amer. Journ. Sci., Ser. 2, Vol. XLVI, Nov. No. 138, 1868, pp. 415-417.

On the Distribution of Fresh-Water Fishes in the Allegheny .00 Region of Southwestern Virginia. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Dec. 2 Phila., Ser. 2, Vol. VI, pp. 207-247. (Separates, December, 1868.)

> Systematic list of the species; description of new species; and discussion of distribution due to geological and physiographical causes.

10. Synopsis of the Extinct Reptilia found in the Mesozoic and Dec. Tertiary Strata of New Jersey. Geology of New Jersey. (?)George H. Cook, State Geologist, 1868, Appendix B, pp. 733-738.

.92 Synopsis of the Extinct Mammalia of New Jersey. Geology Dec. of New Jersey. George H. Cook, State Geologist, 1868, Ap-2 pendix C, pp. 739-742.

On the Fresh-Water Origin of Certain Deposits in West .93 Dec. New Jersey. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 157, 158. 2 Raritan clays.

On Some Remains of Extinct Cetacea from the Miocene .94 Dec. Beds of Maryland, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, Vol. XX. 1868, pp. 159, 160. 2

Two new species described. Agaphelus (modem) N. G.

On New Species of Extinct Reptiles, (Clidastes ignanavus .95 Dec. and Nectoportheus validus). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, p. 181. 2

Isolated vertebræ from Cretaceous of New Jersey.

Second Contribution to the History of the Vertebrata of the .96 Dec. Miocene Period of the United States. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 184-194.

2

Two genera, thirteen species described, mainly from the Calvert formation, types mostly in Academy collection.

Synopsis of the Cyprinidæ of Pennsylvania. Trans. Amer. 1869.97 Philos. Soc. N. S. Vol. XIII, 1869, pp. 351-399, Pls. X-XIII and twenty-two figures.

> Systematic arrangement of genera and species, with considerable natural history data.

.98 Supplement on Some New Species of American and African Fishes. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. N. S. Vol. XIII, 1869, pp. 400-407. Descriptions of various species, mostly new, from North and South America and Africa. Supplementary Synopsis of the Esoces of Middle North .99 America. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. N. S. Vol. XIII, 1860. pp. 407-410. Six species differentiated. Our Own Birds. A Familiar Natural History of the Birds .100 of the United States, by William L. Baily. Revised and edited by E. D. Cope. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. 12mo. (1869), pp. v-x, 11-265. Ill. On the Reptilian Orders Pythonomorpha and Streptosauria. .101 Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. XII, 1869, pp. 250-266. Feb. On the Crocodilian Genus Perosuchus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. .102 Feb. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, p. 203. 6 From New Grenada (Colombia). Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia of North America. Proc. .103 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 208-221. Feb. Brief descriptions of groups, with descriptions of new .6 genera and species from Linton, Ohio, coal-measures and from Trias. On Agaphelus, a Genus of Toothless Cetacea. Proc. Acad. .104 Feb. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 221-227. 6 Based upon part of a skeleton of a whale cast ashore in 1866 on the New Jersey coast. On Some Cretaceous Reptilia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. .105 Feb. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 233-242. Clidastes, Adocus, additional characters of Lælaps. 6 .106 On the Origin of Genera. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. Feb. XX, 1868, pp. 242-300. 6 Sixth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America. .107 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 305-313. Feb. 6 Including the new genera Loxopholes (lizard) and Lystris (snake) from Colombia. Observations on Some Extinct Reptiles, and on a Large .108 Rodent, Amblyrhiza inundata. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Feb. 6 Vol. XX, 1868, p. 313. (Index title: On Extinct Reptiles.) Elasmosaurus orientalis, Amblyrhiza inundata, brief notes.

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.109 Feb. 6

9 Observations on Reptiles of the Old World. Art. II. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XX, 1868, pp. 316-323.

Including new genera *Panaspis* (lizard from Australia) and *Letheobia* (snake from Zanzibar).

.110 Note on Disease among the fossil Reptilia of New Jersey. March Amer. Nat. Vol. III, No. 1, 1860, p. 55.

> Quotation of a letter from Cope, which, however, does not refer to pathologic but a normal condition in mosasaur jaw.

.111 Descriptions of Some Extinct Fishes Previously Unknown.

April Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. XII, 1869, pp. 310-317. Three species of fossil Teleosts and seven Elasmobranchs determined by fragments from Coastal Plain of eastern United States.

.112 The Fossil Reptiles of New Jersey. Amer. Nat. Vol. III, April No. 2, 1869, pp. 84-91, Pl. 2.

Popular description and restoration of Cretaceous types.

.113 A New Salamander. Amer. Nat. Vol. III, No. 4, 1869, p. June 222.

Notice of a new genus, Thorius, from Mexico.

.114 New Finner Whale. Amer. Nat. Vol. III, No. 5, 1869, pp. July 277, 278.

.115 Remarks on a New Series of Fossils from the Limestone July Caves in the Southern States. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 20 Vol. XXI, 1869, p. 3.

Stercodectes tortus brief description; Wythe Co., Va., fauna.

.116 Remarks on Heloderma suspectum. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.

July Phila. Vol. XXI, 1869, p. 5. (Index title: On Heloderma 20 horridum).

Exhibition of a *Heloderma horridus* from Tehuantepec.

.117 Third Contribution to the Fauna of the Miocene Period of July the United States. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* Vol. XXI, 20 1869, pp. 6-12.

Tretosphys, Zarhachis, Eschrichtius, etc., Calvert formation of Maryland and Miocene of New Jersey.

.118 July 20

On the Cetaceans of the Western Coast of North America. By C. M. Scammon. Edited by Prof. E. D. Cope. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* Vol. XXI, 1869, pp. 13-63. Figs. 1-17, Pl. I.

Contains much new material written in by Cope. Part I (pp. 14-32)—Systematic Synopsis of the Species of the

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Cetaceans of the West Coast of North America—is entirely his. Also contains descriptions of new species inserted by Cope.

.119 July 20	Remarks on Specimens of Extinct Animals from the Island of Anguilla, West Indies. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XXI, 1869, p. 92. <i>Loxomylus longidens</i> , named, no description.
.120 July 20	A Review of the Species of <i>Plethodontidæ</i> and <i>Desmog-nathidæ</i> . <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila</i> . Vol. XXI, 1869, pp. 93-118.
.121 July 20	Remarks on Extinct Reptiles from New Jersey. (Hay: Remarks on Holops brevispinus, Ornithotarsus immanis, and Macrosaurus proriger.) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXI, 1869, p. 123. Holops described from an incomplete cranium and Ornitho- tarsus from parts of hind leg bones, tooth from New Jersey Cretaceous; Macrosaurus proriger (= $Tylosaurus$) upon frag- ment of muzzle (? Mus. Comp. Zool.) from Kansas Cre- taceous.
.122 Aug. 20	On <i>Mylodon annectens</i> from the Post-Tertiary Rocks of South America. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1869, pp. 15, 16.
.123 Aug. 20	The Cretaceous Tortoises (and on Modifications of Form in the Dinosaurian Skeleton, Indicating an Approach to the Birds). <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1869, p. 16. Brief abstract.
.124 Aug. 20	A New Mosasauroid Reptile. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1869, pp. 116, 117. Clidastes propython, Polycotylus latipinnis, Ornithotarsus immanis, brief abstracts of descriptions.
.125 Sept. (?)	On some Reptilian Remains. <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> Ser. 2, Vol. XLVIII, 1869, No. 143, p. 278.
.126 Oct.	On Two New Genera of Extinct Cetacea. Amer. Nat. Voi. III, No. 8, 1869, pp. 444, 445. Canad. Nat. Ser. 2, Vol. IV, 1869, pp. 320, 321. Abstract of paper before Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Tenable descriptions of Anoplonassa forcipata; notices of Anguilla fossils but no names.
1870.127 Feb. 18	Seventh Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical Amer- ica. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1869, pp. 147-169, Pls. IX-XI.

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Mostly from Mexico, two from the Island of St. Martins. Spanish West Indies, and with a list of species in Orton's collection from Pebas, Equador, on the Upper Amazon and in Sumichast's from Tehuantepec, Mexico, Three new genera: Symphimus and Teleolapsis (Mexican snakes), and Stereocyclops (raniformian from Brazil).

.128 Synopsis of the Extinct Mammalia of the Cave Formations Feb. in the United States, with Observations on some Myriapoda found in and near the same, and on some Extinct Mammals of the Caves of Anguilla, W. I., and of Other Localities. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1860, pp. 171-102, Pls. III-V. List of species and descriptions of five new mammals and five new myriapods from Virginia. Extended descriptions of Amblyrhiza and Hoxomylus from Anguilla.

Second Addition to the History of the Fishes of the Creta-.120 Feb. ceous of the United States. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. 18 XI. 1860. DD. 240-244.

> Nine species of Teleosts and Elasmobranchs based on teeth and various fragments from Coastal Plain of eastern United States.

The Limbs of Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus. Amer. Nat. .130 Vol. IV. No. 1, 1870, p. 127. March

Review of Gegenbaur's essay.

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Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia and Aves of .131 North America. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. N. S. Vol. XIV, April

1870, pp. 1-252, Pls. I-XIVa and Figs. 1-55. Separates April. 1870, contain only pp. 1-235, Pls. II-XII and Figs. 1-51. Note from Miss Brown's MSS.

Discovery of a Huge Whale in North Carolina. Amer. Nat. .132 April Vol. IV, No. 1, 1870, p. 128. Mesoteras kerrianus.

Remarks on the Cranium of Whales and on Certain Fossil .133 Reptiles from the North Carolina Cretaceous. Proc. Acad. April

Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXI, 1869, pp. 191, 192. 12

Eschrichtus polyporus described; Hadrosaurus triops and Hypribena crassicauda, based on vertebræ; Polydectes biturgidus upon a tooth. The second and third of supposed Cretaceous age "intrusive in Miocene beds."

On Some New and Little Known Myriapoda from the South-.134 ern Alleghenies. Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc. III, 1870-1871, May pp. 65-67. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. VI, 1870, pp. 425-427.

.135 May	On Megadactylus polyzelus of Hitchcock. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 2, Vol. XLIX, pp. 390-392. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. V, 1870, pp. 454, 455.
.136 July	Die bis jetzt bekannten Schildkroten u. d. bei Kelheim u. Hannover neu aufgefunden altesten Arten derselben, von Dr. G. A. Maack (Review). Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 2, Vol. L, 1870, pp. 136-139.
.137 July	On Elasmosaurus platyurus, Cope. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 2, Vol. L, 1870, pp. 140, 141.
.138 July	On the Hypothesis of Evolution, Physical and Metaphysical. Lippincott's Mag. Vol. VI, 1870, pp. 29-41; 173-180; 310-319. The pages appeared in July, August and September.
.139 July 15	On Some Etheostomine Perch from Tennessee and North Carolina. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 261-270. Twenty species described (eight new).
.140 July 15	On Some Reptilia of the Cretaceous Formation of the United States. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 271- 274 and 275. Polydectes biturgidus, Liodon oongrops and L. validus, de- scribed; Taphrosaurus, new genus.
.141 July 15	Molar Tooth and Fragment of Skeleton. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 278. Specimens exhibited.
.142 July 15	Verbal Communication at Meeting of the American Philo- sophical Society, February 18, 1870. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 284. Notice of new species of Mosasaurus, M. oarthrus, M. fulciatus, from the New Jersey Cretaceous.
.143 July 15	Fourth Contribution to the History of the Fauna of the Miocene and Eocene Periods of the United States. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 285-294. Cetacea; Sus sp. (subsequently S. vagrans, Cope) and Thinotherium gen. nov.; fishes. Types of S. vagrans and Thinotherium annulatum in American Museum of Natural History.
.144 July 15	On Adocus, a Genus of Cretaceous Emydidæ. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 295-298. Extended description, five species referred.
.145 July 15	Note on Skeletons Found Near Woodbury. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 310, 311. Probably early Europeans.

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.146 July 15	Photographic Pictures of Figures of the Human Foot on Rocks. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1870, p. 311. Indian drawings.
.147 July 15	Fossil Fishes. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 316. Exhibit of fishes from Green River shales—2 named but not described. See also No. 154.
.148 Sept.	Observations on the Fauna of the Southern Alleghanies. Amer. Nat. Vol. IV, No. 7, 1870, pp. 392-402. Fishes barely referred to.
.149 Sept.	Additional Note on Elasmosaurus platyurus. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 2, Vol. L, 1870, pp. 268, 269.
.150 Oct.	On the Structural Characteristics of the Cranium in the Lower Vertebrata. Amer. Nat. Vol. IV, No. 8, 1870, pp. 505-508. An abstract of 163.
.151 Nov.	Reptiles of the Triassic Formation of the United States. Amer. Nat. Vol. IV, No. 9, 1870, pp. 562, 563. Abstract of paper before A. A. A. S. No. 166. Belodon
.152 Nov. 21	 lepturus named, no description. Vertebræ and other parts of a New Species of Bottosaurus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 367. Abstract four lines.
.153 Nov. 2:1	A New Dycynodont cranium from the Trias of South Africa. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 370. Abstract of No. 156.
.154 Nov. 21	Observations on the Fishes of the Tertiary Shales of Green River, Wyoming Territory. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 380-384. Asineops squamifrons N. G. et Sp., two species of Clupea and one of Cyprinodon.
.155 Nov. 21	Supplementary notice of a New Chimaerid from New Jer- sey. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 384. Leptomylus cookii, Cope.
.156 Nov. 21	Lystrosaurus frontosus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 419. A new genus of Dicynodont reptiles from the Permian of South Africa. (Type believed to be in the collections of Yale University.)
.157 Nov. 21	On Astracanthus Agassiz. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 439, 440. (5 lines). First record of this genus from the United States.

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.158 Nov. 21	On Labidesthes Cope. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Vol. XI, 1870, p. 440. (5 lines.) Verbal notes.
.159 Nov. 21	On the Reptilia of the Triassic Formations of the Atlantic Region of the United States. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 444-446. <i>Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.</i> , Ser. 4, Vol. VI, 1870, pp. 498-500. Discussion of affinities of various species; <i>Pneumatoar-thrus</i> described.
.160 Nov. 21	Some Australian Skulls and a Maori Skull. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 446.
.161 Nov, 21	A Partial Synopsis of the Fishes of the Fresh Waters of North Carolina. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 448-495, figs. 1, 2. The first considerable report on the fresh-water fishes of N. C. 81 species are described. Included are descriptions of a considerable number of new as well as old species from sections reaching from Maine to Indiana.
.162 Nov. 21	Liodon perlatus and Mosasaurus brumbyi. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 496-497. Abstract, seven lines.
. 16 3 Nov. 21	On the Structure of the Crania of the Orders of Reptilia and Batrachia. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 497, 498. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. VII, 1871, pp. 67, 68. Recent and extinct. Notes. Ichthyopterygia and Ano- modontia.
1871.164	Catalogue of Batrachia and Reptilia obtained by J. A. Mc- Niel in Nicaragua. Second and Third Ann. Report, Trus- tces, Peabody Acad. Sci. 1869-1870, pp. 80-82. Including a new genus of snake, Enulius.
.165	Catalogue of Reptilia and Batrachia obtained by C. J. May- nard in Florida. Second and Third Ann. Report, Trustees, Peabody Acad. Sci., 1869-1870, pp. 82-85.
.166	On the Homologies of some of the Cranial Bones of the Reptilia and on the Systematic Arrangement of the Class. <i>Proc. A. A. S.</i> XIX Meet. 1870, pp. 194-246, figs. 1-24. With a catalogue of the families of the Reptilia and a note on the stratigraphic relation of the orders.
.167	Note in Reply to Dr. Seeley's Remarks on my Interpreta- tion of the Structure of the Cranium of <i>Ichthyosaurus</i> . <i>Proc. A. A. S.</i> XIX Meet. 1870, pp. 246, 247.
	193

.168 On the Fossil Reptiles and Fishes of the Cretaceous Rocks of Kansas. Preliminary Report, U. S. Geological Survey of Wyoming, etc. (Being a Second [4th] Ann. Report of Progress), 1871, pp. 385-424.

For fishes, 5 species of *Saurocephalus*, and I each of *Ichthyodectes*, *Apsopilix* and *Sphyraena*, are described, and a tooth of *Enchodus* sp., is briefly referred to.

.169 On the Fishes of the Tertiary Shales of Green River, Wyoming Territory. Preliminary Report, U. S. Geological Survey of Wyoming, etc. (Being a Second [4th] Ann. Report of Progress), 1871, pp. 425-431.

Two species of Asineops are described; the genus Erematoptcrus is established and the species E. nickseri described; 2 genera of Clupca are described as is also Osteoglossum encoastum N. Sp.

.170 Recent Reptiles and Fishes. Report on the Reptiles and Fishes obtained by the Naturalists of the Expedition. Preliminary Report, U. S. Geological Survey of Wyoming, etc. (Being a Second [4th] Ann. Report of Progress), 1871, pp. 432-442.

Eight reptiles from Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. In fishes I Cottid, 2 Salmonids, 4 Catostomids, and 11 Cyprinids including 15 new species are described.

.171 New Fossil Fishes. Amer. Nat. Vol. IV, 1870-1871, p. 695. Jan. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. I, p. 386.

> Species of *Saurocephalus* Harland and *Ichyodectes* gen. nov. are described from specimens collected by Professor B. F. Mudge in the Cretaceous of Kansas. Abstract of 175.

.172 On Siredon-Metamorphoses. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol.

Feb. I, 1871, pp. 89, 90. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. VII, 1871, pp. 246, 247.

Reprinted by Dr. H. C. Yarrow in *Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey* West of the 100th Meridian (Wheeler), Vol. V, Chap. IV, pp. 517-519.

.173 Some Remains of a New Cretaceous Tortoise and on Læ-Feb. laps. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 515.

17 Adocus syntheticus described; metatarsals of Lælaps.

.174 The Osteology of Megaptera bellicosa. Proc. Amer. Philos. Feb. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 516.

17

.175 On the Saurodontidæ. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI,
Feb. 1870, pp. 529-538. Abstract, "New Fossil Fishes," Amer.
17 Nat. Vol. IV, 1870, p. 695; and Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3,
Vol. I, p. 386.

See 171 for note on new genera. Five species of Saurocephalus (three new) described, one Saurodon and Ichthyodectes ctenodon Sp. N. For preliminary account see No. 171.

On the Fishes of a Fresh Water Tertiary in Idaho, dis-.176 Feb. covered by Capt. Clarence King. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 17 Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 538-547. Chiefly Cyprinid fishes of supposed Pliocene age: Diastichus, Oligobelus, Anchybopsis, Rhabdofario, new genera, based upon pharyngeal bones except the last. On the Adocidæ. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI. 1870. .177 Feb. pp. 547-553. Additional observations upon Adocus Cope, with a key to 17 the species; Zygoramma, Homorophus, new genera of Adocidæ, based upon fossils from the New Jersey Cretaceous, .178 Eighth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America. Feb. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 553-559. Report upon collections of Ophidia and Batrachia from 17 Pebas, Ecuador (Hauxwell), Brazil (Thayer Exp.), Turk's Island, W. I. (Ebell), and St. Eustatia (van Rigjersma). Enulius gen. nov. ophid. from Nicaragua, Contribution to the Ichthyology of the Marañon, Proc. .179 Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 559-570, eight figures. Feb. Stethaprion, Holotaxis, Plethodectes, Odontostilbe, new 17 Characid genera described. Five new species of Siluridæ, and three new Chromidæ (Cichlidæ) described. Mosasaurus maximus (and Liodon ictericus and L. mudgei). .180 Feb. (Frazer-Note on two Species of Pythonomorpha from Kansas and New Mexico.) Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. 17 XI, 1870, pp. 571-572. On some Species of Pythonomorpha from the Cretaceous .181 Feb. Beds of Kansas and New Mexico. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 574-584. Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 17 1872, p. 246. Liodon dyspelor from New Mexico; L. ictericus and mudgei; and Clidastes cinerarium from Kansas. On Three Extinct Astaci from the Fresh Water Territory .182 of Idaho. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, pp. 605-Feb. 607. 17 Types in the Smithsonian Institution. King expedition. Note on Saurocephalus Harlan. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. .183 Vol. XI, 1870, p. 608. Abstract, Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. Feb. 3, Vol. I, 1871, p. 386. 17 Discussion of affinities.

.184 Fossils from West Indian Island Caves. Proc. Amer. Feb. Philos. Soc. Vol. XI, 1870, p. 608. Abstract, Amer. Journ. 17 Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. I, p. 385. Notice of additional collections from Anguilla, Loxomylus

latidens described.

.185 On the System of the Batrachian Anura of the British March Museum Catalogue. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. I, 1871, pp. 198-203.

.186 Cave Mammals in Pennsylvania. Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, March p. 58.

Abstract of 196.

.187 Remarks on a Specimen of Trigonocephalus and Oxyrrhopus March plumbeus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXII, 1870, 14 p. 90.

Fer-de-lance a serious pest on the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, might be reduced by importation of Oxyrrhopus which feeds on them.

.188 Observations on Some Fishes New to American Fauna March found at Newport, Rhode Island, by Samuel Powell. Proc. 14 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXII, 1870, pp. 118-121.

Eleven species listed and some described, including three new species mainly West Indian stragglers brought up by the Gulf Stream.

.189 Supplementary Note on Two New Fishes from the Southern March Coast. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXII, 1870, 14 pp. 120, 121.

Centropristis subligularius and Gobiesax strumosus N. Sp., from Hilton Head, S. C.

.190 Note on Fishes from Atlantic City, New Jersey. Proc. March Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXII, 1870, p. 121.

14 Priacanthus altus and Hemiramphus macrorhynchus.

.191 Remarks on Fossil Reptiles from the Cretaceous Beds of March Kansas. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXII, 1870, p. 132. 14 Tenable description of Liodon ictericus, L. mudgei, L. dyspelor, Clidastes cinerionum (sic).

.192 Observations on Sauropleura remex and Osteocephalus May amphiuminus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 9 1871, p. 53.

.103 On Fishes from the Amazon River. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. May Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, p. 55.

9 Exhibit and remarks on four species found above the mouth of the Rio Negro.

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.194 July	On some of the Siluroids of the Amazon. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, p. 112.
11	Oral remarks on certain anatomical structures as a basis for taxonomy of Silurids.
.195 Aug. 15	On Plectognathi and Lophobranchii. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, pp. 157, 158. Structure serving as basis for differentiation from other fishes and for classification in the system.
.196 Aug. 18	The Port Kennedy Bone Cavern. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 15, 16. For abstract see 186. Preliminary notice of the fauna. See. No. 200.
.197 Aug. 18	Supplement to the "Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia of North America." Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. NJI, 1871, pp. 41-52. Descriptions of Liodon sectorius n. sp., Zygoramma micro- glypha n. sp., Catapleura ponderosa n. sp., Bottosaurus macro- rhynchus Harlan, Hadrosaurus cavatus n. sp., all from the New Jersey Cretaceous.
.198 Aug, 18	On Two Extinct Forms of Physostomi of the Ncotropical Region. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871. pp. 52-55. Prymnetes and Anædopogon, new genera.
.199 Aug. 18	On the Occurrence of Fossil <i>Cobitidæ</i> in Idaho. <i>Proc.</i> <i>Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XII, 1871, p. 55. <i>Diastichus</i> Cope referred to the Cobitidæ.
.200 Aug. 18	Preliminary Report on the Vertebrata discovered in the Port Kennedy Bone Cave. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 73-102, figs. 1-20. Descriptions and notices of thirty-four species of mammals, thirteen of them new, and Praotherium, N. Gen.
.201 Aug. 18	On Megaptera bellicosa. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 103-108, figs. 21-22. Description of skeleton from St. Bartholomew, W. I.
.202 Aug. 18	Additional Note on Balanoptera vel Sibbaldius sulfureus Cope. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, p. 108.
.203 Sept.	Remarks on Ancient Rock Inscriptions in Ohio. Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, p. 546.
.204 Sept.	On the Extinct Tortoises of the Cretaceous of New Jersey. Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, pp. 562-564. (Abstract of paper read before A. A. A. S. Exactly reprinted in Proc. A. A. A. S., XX Meet., pp. 344, 345.)

.205 Sept.

Observations on the Systematic Relations of the Fishes. Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, pp. 579-593. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. IX, 1872, pp. 155-168. Abridged form of 211.

The Laws of Organic Development. (Abstract of paper .206 Sept. before A. A. A. S. but not printed in Proceedings.) Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, pp. 593-605. Nature, Vol. V, 1872, pp. 252-254.

Ninth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America. .207 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, pp. 200-204. Oct.

From the Isthmus of Darien, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 24 eastern Ecuador, southeastern Haiti. A new snake genus, Nothopsis from Isthmus of Darien. Annotated synopsis of the Teleuraspides.

Geological Expedition to Kansas. Amer. Nat. Vol. V, 1871, .208 Nov. pp. 792-795.

.200 Life in the Wyandotte Cave. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser.

Nov. 4, Vol. VIII, 1871, pp. 368-370. (Copied from Indianapolis Journ. Sept. 5, 1871.)

Amblyopsis sp., a blind fish found.

Contribution to the Ichthyology of the Lesser Antilles. Trans. .210

Dec. Amer. Philos. Soc. n. s. Vol. XIV, 1871, pp. 445-483; figs. 1-10.

> Faunal list based on collection from St. Martins, St. Croix, and St. Kits. Included are numerous new species.

- Observations on the Systematic Relations of the Fishes. 1872.211 Proc. A. A. A. S. XX Meet. 1871, pp. 317-343. For abstract see 205. Extensive presentation of Cope's views on the subject.
 - On the Geology and Palæontology of the Cretaceous Strata .212 of Kansas. Preliminary Report, U. S. Geol. Survey of Montana, etc. Being a Fifth Annual Report of Progress, Part III, pp. 318-349.

Reprinted, with slight changes, by W. E. Webb, in "Buffalo Land: An Authentic Account of the Discoveries, Adventures, and Mishaps of a Scientific and Sporting Party in the Wild West . . ." 8vo. Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, 1872 (pp. 338-365). Extended description of vertebrate fauna of Niobrara formation, many new species.

On the Vertebrate Fossils of the Wahsatch Strata. Prelimi-.213 nary Report, U. S. Geol. Survey of Montana, etc. Being a Fifth Annual Report of Progress, Part III, pp. 350-353.

Redescription of *Bathmodon*, *Loxolophodon* described. Compare No. 266. This report is reviewed in *Amer. Journ*, *Sci.* (3) III, May, 1872, and must therefore have been published in May or earlier.

- .214 Report on the Recent Reptiles and Fishes of the Survey, collected by Campbell Carrington and C. M. Dawes. *Preliminary Report, U. S. Geol. Survey of Montana*, etc. Being a Fifth Annual Report of Progress, Part IV, pp. 467-476. Twenty species described, 15 being new.
- .215 Sketch of the Zoology of Pennsylvania. Walling and Gray's Topographical Atlas of Pennsylvania, pp. 19-22.
- .216 Carboniferous Reptiles of Ohio. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872,
- Jan. p. 46.

Abstract of 220.

.217 On the Fishes of the Ambyiacu River. Proc. Acad. Nat.
Jan. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, pp. 250-294, Pls. III-XVII.
Comprises an extensive collection from Pebas, referable to 50 genera and 76 species, mostly Chromids (Cichlids), Characins, and Silurids. Nine genera and 47 species are new to science with one exception belonging to the above.

.218 Note on some Cretaceous Vertebrata in the State Agricul-Feb. tural College of Kansas, U. S. A. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.
2 Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 168-170.

Anogmius gen. nov. and Liodon latispinis sp. nov. described.

- .219 Sketch of an Expedition in the Valley of the Smoky Hill Feb. River in Kansas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, 2 pp. 174-176.
- .220 Observations on the Extinct Batrachian Fauna of the Car-Feb. boniferous of Linton, Ohio. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Vol. 2 XII, 1871, p. 177.
 - List of genera with brief diagnosis of characters. Tuditamus, Cocytinus, Phlegcthontia are new. For abstract see 216.
- .221 Remarks on Hyrtl's Collection. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. Vol. XII, 1871, p. 191.
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.222 Observations on the Distribution of certain Extinct Verte-Feb. brata in North Carolina. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. 2 XII, 1871, pp. 210-216, Pls. I-IV.

> Chiefly Triassic and Cretaceous fossils. *Hypsibema* gen. nov. and *Hadrosaurus tripos* sp. nov. are based upon skeleton fragments of Trachodont dinosaurs.

.223	The Method of Creation of Organic Forms. Proc. Amer.
Feb.	Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 229-263.
2 .224 Feb. 13	On a Species of Galeodes. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, p. 295.
.225 Feb. 13	On the Fauna of the Wyandotte Cave in Southern Indiana. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIII, 1871, p. 297. Amblyopsis spelacus, the only fish found.
.226 Feb. 13	On some Fossil Reptiles from the Cretaceous Chalk of West- ern Kansas. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XXIII, 1871, pp. 297, 298. Preliminary notice, names but no adequate descriptions of four new species of Mosasaurs.
.227 Feb. 13	On a peculiar Habit in <i>Phrynosoma. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.</i> <i>Phila.</i> Vol. XXIII, 1871, p. 305. <i>P. ornatissima</i> Grd. Squirting blood from the eyes.
.228 March 7	The Survival of the Fittest. Nature, Vol. V, 1872, p. 363.
.229 April	On a New Fossil Reptile from the Cretaceous Strata of Kansas. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 247. Abstract of 263.
.230 April	Families of Fossil Fishes of the Cretaceous of Kansas. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 249, 250. Abstract of 265.
.231 April	On Protostega. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 251. Abstract of 268.
.232 April	On Two New Species of Ornithosaurians from the Kansas Cretaceous. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 251. Abstract of 267.
.233 April	Remarks on Mr. Price's "Phases of Modern Philosophy" (Abstract). Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 251, 252. Abstract of 264.
.234 April	Description of the Common Lizard of Socorro. Proc. Bos- ton Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. XIV, 1871, p. 303. Uta auriculata.
.235 April 16	On Megaptera bellicosa. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, p. 11.
.236 April 16	On Holops pneumaticus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 11, 12.

.237 April 16	List of the Reptilia of the Eocene Formations of New Jersey. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 14-18.
	Two new species of Chelonia described and one new crocodilian.
.238 May– Sept.	Evolution and its Consequences. <i>Penn Monthly</i> Vol. III, 1872, pp. 222-236; 366-385; 429-439; 461-476. The instalments appeared in May, July, August and September, respectively.
.239 May	Curious Habit of a Snake. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 309. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, p. 40. Oryclophis astivus from North Carolina.
.240 June 8	Remarks on Discoveries recently made by Prof. O. C. Marsh. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 140, 141. Separates, June 8, 1872. Date taken from Miss Brown's MSS. Critical review of Marsh's contributions on Mosasaurs.
.241 June 25	Synopsis of the Species of the Chelydrinæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 22-29.
.242 June 25	On an Extinct Whale from California. Proc. Acàd. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 29, 30. Eschrichtius davidsonii.
.243 June 25	On Bathmodon radians. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, p. 38. Preliminary description.
.244 June 25	Intelligence in Monkeys. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 40, 41. Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 371, 372.
.245 July	Report on the Wyandotte Cave and its Fauna. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 406-422, figs. 109-116. Third and Fourth Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Indiana, 1871-1872, pp. 157-182, figs. 109-116. Nature, Vol. VII, 1872, pp. 11-14, figs. 1-8. Abstract, "Observations on Wyandotte Cave and its Fauna," Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Indiana, 1876-77-78, pp. 489-506, figs. 109-116. Includes descriptions of species from the Mammoth Cave. Ambylopsis spelaeus the only fish.
.246 July	The Anæsthetic School. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 431, 432. Abstract of 259.

.247 A New Genus of Ungulates. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, July p. 438.

Abstract of 266.

.248 Food of *Plesiosaurus*. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 439. July Abstract of 260.

 .249 On a new Genus of Pleurodira from the Eocene of Wyo-July ming. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 472-477. Notomorpha gen. nov., 3 species, and "Notharctus" vasacciensis (=Eohippus). For date see Pal. Bull., No. 12, p. 3.

.250 Descriptions of Some New Vertebrata from the Bridger July Group of the Eocene. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 29 1872, pp. 460-465. Pal. Bull. No. 1, pp. 1-6.

This bulletin includes first descriptions of *Mesonyx* and several new *Chelonia*.

This is the first of a series of notices describing new genera and species of fossil vertebrates discovered by Professor Cope or his assistants during his expeditions for the Hayden Survey in 1872 and 1873. The descriptions were written in the field and forwarded by mail (in two instances by telegraph) to Philadelphia for immediate publication. They are in large part transcripts from his field notebooks which are preserved in the files of the American Museum.

Their purpose was in part to anticipate the work of Professor Marsh, who was known to be studying fossil faunas of the same regions, and between whom and Cope there was a growing rivalry. They precipitated a bitter controversy, turning mainly on the correctness of the stated dates of publication. Professor Cope, in reply to Marsh's claim that the papers were seriously antedated published sworn statements from the printers that the papers were printed and delivered as dated, and somewhat less conclusive evidence as to the distribution of the separata to scientific institutions or individuals within a few days of the stated dates.

Although Professor Marsh failed to retract his charges, it is clear from this evidence, coupled with the internal evidence afforded by close study of the papers, comparison with field notebooks and other considerations that the bulletins were printed and, in most cases if not all, some copies were distributed approximately at the printed dates of publication. Any intentional antedating is out of the question. Under the circumstances it appears wholly proper to accept the accuracy of the dating.

W. D. M.

.251 Aug.	The Life of the Plains. Southern Mag. N. S. Vol. IV, 1872, pp. 146-155.
.252 Aug. 3	Second Account of New Vertebrata from the Bridger Eocene. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 466- 468. Pal. Bull. No. 2, pp. 1-3. First descriptions of Helotherium (=Orohippus Marsh of identical date), Stypolophus (=Sinopa Leidy), Pantolestes, Pseudotomus (here referred to Edentata but in fact a rodent allied to Paramys Leidy) Hadrianus (earliest land tortoise).
.25 3 Aug. 7	Third Account of New Vertebrata from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming Territory. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 469-172. As "Third Account of New Vertebrata from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming Valley," Pal. Bull. No. 3, pp. 1-4. First descriptions of Miacis, Tomitherium (=Northarctus Leidy), etc.
.254 Aug. 12	On the Existence of Dinosauria in the Transition Beds of Wyoming. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 481-483. Pal. Bull. No. 4, pp 1, 2. First description of Agathaumas.
.255 Aug. 19	Telegram Describing Extinct Proboscidians found in Wyo- ming. Pal. Bull. No. 5. "Lefalophodon," (intended for Loxolophodon) with three species, also badly misspelled. The telegram was evidently sent upon discovery of the fine skull which is the type of Eobasileus cornutus by Professor Cope at Haystack Moun- tain in the Washakie basin. It is the first published announce- ment of his Dinocerata discoveries, but they are here referred to the genus Loxolophodon based upon a Coryphodont from the Lower Eocene. With conjectural corrections of specific names. See 286.

.256 Aug. 20 Notices of New Vertebrata from the Upper Waters of Bitter Creek, Wyoming Territory. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 483-486. Pal. Bull. No. 6, pp. 1-4. Abstract, "The Proboscidians of the American Eocene" Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 773, 774.

First description of Synoplotherium and Eobasileus. The relationship of the former to Mesonyx was not yet recognized; it was thought to be allied to Anchippodus (Tillodontia), the enlarged canine being mistaken for an incisor.

The new genus *Eobasileus* is here based upon the species *cornutus* with a number of fragmentary specimens as types, not including the fine skull which is the type in the telegram

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from Black Buttes, written later than this notice but published earlier (see No. 255). Errors of transmission in the telegram being corrected, and the stated dates of publication being accepted, the type specimen of cornutus is the complete skull and the monotypic genus *Eobasileus* rests upon this species. It may be remarked incidentally that neither the original type of Tinoceras Marsh nor the skull subsequently used by him as a neotype of the genus is congeneric with Eobasileus.

Second Notice of Extinct Vertebrates from Bitter Creek. .257 Wyoming. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. Aug. 487, 488. Pal. Bull. No. 7, pp. 1, 2.

> Chiefly an extended account of the discoveries noticed in the telegram from Black Buttes, published a few days earlier.

.258 On the Horns of Cariacus virginianus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sept. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, p. 124.

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On different Schools of Naturalists. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. .259 Sept. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 124, 125. See 246 for abstract. 3

.260 Description of Plesiosaurus gulo and the Turtle afterwards named Toxochelys latiremis. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Sept. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 127-129. 3 See 248 for abstract.

.261 Remarks on Mastodon from New Mexico. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sept. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, p. 142.

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Sept.

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.262 Catalogue of the Pythonomorpha found in the Cretaceous Sept. Strata of Kansas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1871, pp. 264-287. 30

> Descriptions of several characteristic species of Mosasaurs from the Kansas chalk: Edestosaurus (=Clidastes) tortor and stenops, Holcodus (=Platecarpus) coryphaeus, Liodon (=Tylosaurus) provider and dyspelor, etc. The first page only appeared in the previous number of the Proc.

On a New Testudinate from the Chalk of Kausas. Proc. .263 Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 308-310.

Description of Cynocercus incisus gen. et sp. nov. (based on caudal vertebræ, ? Toxochelys) and of Hyposaurus vebbii. crocodilian, the latter from the Benton shales. For abstract, see 229.

.264 Sept. 30	Remarks on Mr. Price's "Phases of Modern Philosophy." Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 316-320. For abstract, see 233.
.265 Sept. 3 0	On the Families of Fishes of the Cretaceous Formation of Kansas. <i>Proc. Amer Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 327-357. Revision of the genera and species with descriptions of sixteen species. For abstract, see 230.
.266 Sept. 30	On Bathmodon, an Extinct Genus of Ungulates. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 417-420. First description of Coryphodon remains from the Evanston (Wyoming) Wasatch. Referred here to the Perissodactyla. The material studied included upper teeth and various frag- ments of the skeleton, but no lower molars, and the affinity to the European genus Coryphodon Owen, then known chiefly from the lower teeth, was naturally not recognized. The name Loxolophodon, subsequently used for a genus of Unitatheriidæ, was here first proposed tentatively for B. semicinctus, a second species of Bathmodon, in case it should prove generically distinct. For abstract, see 247. The paper was read Feb. 16, 1872. In case the date of publication is really as late as September the genera Bathmodon and Loxolophodon will date

from No. 213.

.267 On Two New Ornithosaurians from Kansas. Proc. Amer. Sept. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 420-422.

30 The Kansas pterodactyles are recognized as belonging to the genus Ornithocheirus Seeley, typically from the English chalk and greensand. Two new species O. umbrosus and harpyia described. For abstract, see 232.

.268 A Description of the Genus Protostega, a form of Extinct

Sept. Testudinata. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 30 422-433.

First description of the gigantic marine Cretaceous turtle *Protostega* based on remains from the Kansas chalk now in the American Museum collections. *Atlantochelys* and *Pneumatarthus* referred to the same group. For abstract, see 231.

.269 The Peculiar Coloration of Fishes. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, Oct. 1872, p. 637.

Color changes due to contraction and expansion of chromatophores.

.270 On a New Vertebrate Genus from the northern part of the
Oct. Tertiary Basin of Green River. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.
12 Vol. XII, 1872, p. 554. Pal. Bull. No. 8, p. 1.

Anaptomorphus aemulus. First record of a recognized primate from the North American Eocene.

.271	Descri	ptions of	f New	Extinct Rep	otiles fr	om the	Upper (Green
Oct.	River	Eocene	Basin,	Wyoming.	Proc.	Amer.	Philos.	Soc.

- 12 Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 554, 555. Pal. Bull. No. 9, p. 1. Three new species described: Crocodilus subulatus and sulciferus, Anostira radulina.
- .272 The Geological Age of the Coal of Wyoming. (Read be-Nov. fore A. A. A. S.) *Amer. Nat.* Vol. VI, 1872, pp. 669-671.
- .273 Absence of Eyes in Classification. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, Nov. 1872, pp. 691, 692.
- .274 The Eocene Genus Synoplotherium. (Read before A. A. Nov. A. S.) Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, p. 695.

.275 The Armed Metalophodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, 1872, pp. Dec. 774, 775.

Abstract of 285.

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.276 The Fish Beds of Osino, Nevada. Amer. Nat. Vol. VI, Dec. December 1872, p. 775. Abstract of 284.

.277 On the Geology of Wyoming. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Dec. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 279, 280. Pal. Bull. No. 10, pp. 19 I, 2.

- 1873.278 On the Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene of Wyoming observed by the Expedition of 1872, with notes on the Geology. Sixth Ann. Report, U. S. Geol. Survey of the Territories embracing . . . Montana, etc. (Hayden) pp. 545-649, Pls. I-VI.
 - .279 Sketch of the Zoology of Ohio. Walling and Gray's New Topographical Atlas of Ohio, pp. 25-27.
 - .280 Sketch of the Zoology of Maryland. Walling and Gray's New Topographical Atlas of Maryland, pp. 16-18.
 - .281 Proboscidians of the American Eocene. Correction. Amer. Jan. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, p. 49.

Correction regarding the teeth of *Eobasileus cornutus*— Hay.

.282 On Two New Perissodactyles from the Bridger Eocene. Jan. Pal. Bull. No. 11, pp. 1, 2.

Two species of *Palaeosyopinæ*. An extended form of an article of the same title appearing in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Vol. XIII, pp. 35, 36.

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.283 Feb.	The Slaughter of the Buffalo. Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 113, 114.
.284 Feb. 7	On the Tertiary Coal and Fossils of Osino, Nevada. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 478-481. For abstract, see 276. Trichophanes hians and Amyzon mentoli new genera and species.
.285 Feb. 7	On the Dentition of Metalophodon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XII, 1872, pp. 542-545. For abstract, see 275. Description of Metalophodon arma- tus and Alligator heterodon from Black Buttes Eccene.
.286 Feb. 7	Notice of Proboscidians from the Eocene of Southern Wyo- ming. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XII, 1872, p. 580. Followed by note of the secretary correcting errors in the original which was issued as Pal. Bull. No. 5 (See, 1872 .255). Corrected version of telegram describing <i>Loxolopho-</i> <i>don</i> .
.287 Feb. M	On an Extinct Genus of Saurodont Fishes from the Nio- brara Cretaceous of Kansas. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXIV, 1872, pp. 280, 281. Erisichthe close to Ichthyodectes and Portheus.
.288 March	Note on the Cretaceous of Wyoming. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. V, 1873, pp. 230, 231. Slip from the "Proc. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia," pub- lished on Feb. 7. Followed by remarks by "Eds." The original not found in the Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.—Hay.
.289 March	The Gigantic Mammals of the Genus Eobasileus. Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 157-160. Read before A. A. A. S.
.290 March	The Spike-horned Muledeer. Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 169, 170.
.291 March	The Eobasileus again. Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, p. 180.
.292 March 4	On Toxochelys latiremis. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 10. No description.
.293 March 4	On the Structure and Systematic Position of the Genus Eobasileus Cope. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 10-12. Discussion of ordinal characters and relationships of Probo- scidea.

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.294 March

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On some Eocene Mammals obtained by Hayden's Geological Survey of 1872. Pal. Bull. No. 12, pp. 1-6.

Partial annotated list of species from the Bridger Basin with description of Oligstomus gen. nov. and five new species of mammalia. Issued privately March 8, not reprinted-Hay.

Dawson on Evolution. Independent Vol. XXV, 1873, p. .295 March 328.

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.296 On the Short Footed Ungulata of the Eocene of Wyoming. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIII, 1873, pp. 38-74, Pls. March 1-4. Extract, Journ. de Zoologie, Vol. II, 1873, pp. 168-14 184, Pl. VII, followed by remarks by Paul Gervais (Hay). Revision of the Uintatheriidæ and Coryphodontidæ. Dates of earlier notices descriptive of Eocene vertebrata. Separate March 14, 1873. Date taken from Miss Brown's MSS.

On Eobasiliidæ and Bathmodontidæ, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. .297 Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 102, 103. March

Key to genera. 25

.208 A New Theory of the Origin of Species (Review). Amer. April Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 231, 232.

.200 On some of Prof. Marsh's Criticisms, Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 290-299, Pls. 4, 5. April

For extended form, see 306.

Aztec Design. Independent Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 454. .300 April

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On a Skull of Sus scropha. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. .301 Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 207. April

Supposed fossil from North Carolina. 29

On an Anourous Batrachian from the Eocene of Wyoming. .302 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 207. April From Green River shale. Notice. 20

No name or description.

On the Tusk of Loxolophodon cornutus. Amer. Nat. Vol. .303 VII, 1873, p. 315. May

On the Primitive Types of the Orders of Mammalia Educa-.304 bilia. Read before the Amer. Philos. Soc., April 18, 1873, May printed and then withdrawn on June 20, 1873. A few separates still in existence. Separate May 6, 1873.

> Discussion of the broader affinities of the Eocene mammals, especially those recently discovered in the Bridger Basin.

.305 June	Memory and Reminiscence in Animals. Independent Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 710.
5 .306 July	On some of Prof. Marsh's Criticisms. Pal. Bull. No. 13, pp. 1-8. A slightly extended form of 299.
. 3 07 July	On Prof. Marsh's Criticism. Amer. Nat. Appendix to July p. i (8 lines only.)
.308 July 8	Extinct Turtles from the Eocene Strata of Wyoming. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 277-279. Trionyx heteroglyptus and Plastomenus thomasi from Bridger formation.
.309 July 16	Palaeontological Bulletin—Preliminary. 2 pp. (Gives titles and dates of Palaeontological Bulletins 1-13.)
.310 July 24	A Contribution to the Ichthyology of Alaska. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIII, 1873, pp. 24-32. Fourteen species described, eleven new.
.311 July 24	On the Flat-Clawed Carnivora of the Eocene of Wyoming. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIII, 1873, pp. 198-209. Description of Mesonyx and Synoplotherium and discussion of their affinities.
.312 July 24	On the Osteology of the Extinct Tapiroid Hyrachyus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIII, 1873, pp. 212-224. Description of the complete skelton of Hyrachyus found by Professor Cope in the Bridger Basin in 1872.
.313 July 25	On some New Extinct Mammalia from the Tertiary of the Plains. Pal. Bull. No. 14, pp. 1, 2. First bulletin descriptive of discoveries made by Professor Cope in the Tertiary (Oligocene and Miocene) of north- eastern Colorado in 1873. Like the preceding series these were apparently sent in from the field and are in con- siderable part transcripts from his field notebooks. De- scribes Aelurodon (=Martes) mustelinus and Aceratherium (=Aphelops) megalodus, both from the Miocene (Pawnee Creek beds) near Pawnee Buttes.
.314 Aug.	On a Habit of a Species of Blarina. Amer. Nat. Vol. VII, 1873, pp. 490, 491.
.315 Aug.	The Monster of Mammoth Buttes. Penn Monthly, Vol. IV, 1873, pp. 521-534, Plate.

.316 Second Notice of Extinct Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Aug. the Plains. *Pal. Bull.* No. 15, pp. 1-6.

20 Describes various Oligocene (White River) fossils from northeastern Colorado. Colotaxis gen. nov. (=Ischyromys), Symborodon and Miobasileus Titanotheriidæ, Peltosaurus and four species of Testudo.

.317 Third Notice of Extinct Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Aug. the Plains. Pal. Bull. No. 16, pp. 1-8.

20 Describes Oligocene (White River) mammals, chiefly Insectivora and Rodents. Nine new genera.

.318 On Two New Species of Saurodontidæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sept. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 337-339.

30 Portheus lestrio and P. gladius described and Daptinus N. Gen. established.

.319 On some New Batrachia and Fishes from the Coal Measures

- Sept. of Linton, Ohio. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV,
- 30 1873, pp. 340-343.

Three species of Conchiopsis and one of Peplorhina.

. 320 Synopsis of New Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Colorado Oct. obtained during the summer of 1873. Pp. 1-19. Govt. Print-16 ing Office.

> On the title page this paper is said to be extracted from the Seventh Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, but it does not appear in that volume.— Hay.

.321 Fourth Notice of Extinct Vertebrata from the Bridger and Oct. the Green River Tertiary. Pal. Bull. No. 17, pp. 1-4. 25 Achanodon and Phenacodus, new genera.

.322 Some remarkable and gigantic Animals. Independent Vol. Oct. XXV, 1873, p. 1351.

30 Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.

- 1874.323 Report on the Vertebrate Palaeontology of Colorado. Seventh Ann. Report, U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories (embracing Colorado), pp. 427-533, Pls. I-VIII. Abstract, Journ. de Zoologie Vol. IV, 1875, pp. 354-359. One species described; Rhineastis, Amyzon, Clupea.
 - .324 Notes on the Eocene and Pliocene Lacustrine Formations of New Mexico, including Descriptions of certain New Species of Vertebrates. Ann. Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1874 Vol. II, Pt. II, Appendix FF³ of Appendix FF, pp. 115-130.

For the original title and first date of issue see 358.

.325	On some Extinct Types of Horned Perissodactyles. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXII Meeting, 1873, pp. 108, 109. Canadian Naturalist Vol. VII, pp. 169-171. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. XIII, 1874, pp. 405, 406.
.326	The Doctrine of the Inner Light. The Journal (Published for Ye Society of Friends), 1874, pp. 1-7.
.327 Jan. 13	On Stone Circles in the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 370.
.328 Jan. 13	On the Types of Molar Teeth. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, p. 371. Outline of No. 335.
.329 Jan. 21	Report on the Stratigraphy and Pliocene Vertebrate Palaeon- tology of Northern Colorado. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. 1, No. 1, pp. 9-22.
.330 Jan. 21	Supplementary additions to the "Synopsis of New Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Colorado, 1873." Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. I, No. 1, pp. 22-28.
.331 Feb.	Monkeys in the American Miocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. VIII, 1874, pp. 125, 126. Menotherium lemurinum; no description. Skeleton of Pro- tohippus sejunctus.
.332 Feb.	The Succession of Life in North America. Penn Monthly Vol. V, 1874, pp. 138-145. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. XIII, 1874, pp. 326-331.
.333 Feb. 17	On Fishes from the Coal Measures of Linton, Ohio. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 417-419. Conchiopsis and Peplorhina are fishes not amphibians or reptiles as thought by Newberry.
.334 Feb. 17	On Fossils from the Miocene Formations of Colorado. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXV, 1873, pp. 419, 420. Menotherium lemurinum a primate. Notice of other species from Pawnee Buttes. No adequate description.
.335 March 3 0	On the Homologies and Origin of the Types of Molar Teeth of Mammalia Educabilia. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Ser. 2, Vol. VIII, 1874, pp. 71-89, figs. 1-29. Abstract, No. 328. Separates March 30, 1874.
.336 April 9	Review of the Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Period found West of Mississippi River. Section I—On the Mutual Rela- tions of the Cretaceous and Tertiary Formations of the West.

Section II-List of Species of Vertebrata from the Cretaceous Formations of the West. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. I, No. 2, pp. 5-48.

.337 Supplementary Notices of Fishes from the Freshwater Ter-April tiaries of the Rocky Mountains. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. 9 Survey of the Territories, Ser. I, No. 2, pp. 49-51.

Rhineastis pectinatus, Amyzon commune and Clupea theta new species.

.338 On the Plagopterinæ and the Ichthyology of Utah. Proc. April Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1874, pp. 129-139.

13 Reprint April 13, 1874—date from Miss Brown's MSS. *Plagopterus, Meda*, and *Lipomeda*, new fossil genera with 3 species. Twelve freshwater fishes (5 new species) from Lake Utah. Eight species (5 new) from streams in Utah and Arizona.

.339 On the Zoology of a Temporary Pool on the Plains of Colo-

- April rado. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1874, pp. 139, 140.
 - 13 Reprints April 13, 1874—date from Miss Brown's MSS.

.340 On the Extinct Fauna of Colorado. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. April Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 10, 11.

28 Discussion by Cope, LeConte and Frazer on age of "lignite" beds of N. E. Colorado.

.341 On the Age of the Lignites of the West. (Observations on April the age of lignite and other formations of the West—Hay). 28 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 10-13.

.342 Beale on Protoplasm (Review of Protoplasm, or Matter and May Life by Dr. Lionel Beale). Penn Monthly Vol. V, 1874, pp. 377-388.

.343 Description of some Species of Reptiles obtained by Dr.
May John F. Bransford, Assistant Surgeon United States Navy,
19 while attached to the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition in
1873. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 64-72.

.344 A New Type of Snake. Amer. Nat. Vol. VIII, 1874, p. 432. July Genhostcus prosopis from Peru.

.345 A Horned Elotherium. Amer. Nat. Vol. VIII, 1874, p. 437. July E. ramosum "horns" on lower jaw.

.346 On a young Balæna cisarctica. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, Aug. Vol. XXVI, 1874, p. 89. 18

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.347 Aug. 18	On the Extinct Mammalia of Colorado. (Remarks on Sym- borodon, Titanotherium, and Eobasileus.—Hay). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 89, 90. Notice of exhibition of Symborodon crania.
.348 Aug. 18	On the Pelvis of Hadrosaurus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, p. 91. Critical comment on views of Hawkins and Leidy. Three lines.
.349 Aug. 18	On the Genus Ctenodus. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 91, 92. Description of bones of head—no species assigned.
.350 Sept. 29	Remarks on Viviparous Snakes of the Genus Storeria B. & G. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, p. 116. First notice of the genus as viviparous.
.351 Sept. 29	On the Age of the Bridger Eocene. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, p. 116. Middle Eocene, older than Parisian.
.352 Sept. 29	On the Palæontology of Colorado. (Synopsis of result of work in connection with Hayden's U. S. Geological Survey during 1873.—Hay). <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 116, 117.
.353 Sept. 29	On some Batrachia and Nematognathi brought from the Upper Amazon by Professor Orton. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol XXVI, 1874, pp. 120-137. Describing two new batrachian genera, Bubonias and Dysichthys. Seventeen Nematognathi listed, seven described as new.
.354 Oct. 2	Remarks on Brontotherium. (Remarks of Professor Marsh's Brontotherium ingens.—Hay). Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1874, p. 2. Synonym of Symborodon trigonoceras.
.355 Oct. 2	Remarks on <i>Eobasileus galeatus</i> and on a Fossil Walrus. <i>Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.</i> Vol. XIV, 1874, pp. 17, 18. Exhibition of fragmentary skull and of walrus skull from Accomac, Va.
.356 Oct. 2	Abstract of Remarks of Professor Cope at the Meeting of the American Philosophical Society, January 16, 1874. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1874, p. 110. Poëbrotherium, an ancestor of the Camelidæ.
-357 Oct. 20	Notes on the Santa Fé Marls, and some of the contained Vertebrate Fossils. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, pp. 147-152. Pal. Bull. No. 18, pp. 147-152.

Six new species described: Panolax new genus.

.358 Report upon the Vertebrate Fossils discovered in New Mexico
Nov. with Descriptions of New Species. Note from Miss Brown's
28 MSS. Issued as a separate (pp. 1-18) on November 28. The same paper as 324.

.359 Extract of a Letter from Nacimento, New Mexico. Proc.
Dec. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVI, 1874, p. 163.
15 Notice of archaeological discoveries.

- 1875.360 Supplement to the Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia of North America. I—Catalogue of the Air-breathing Vertebrata from the Coal Measures of Linton, Ohio. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. n. s. Vol. XV, 1874, pp. 261-278.
 - .361 The Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West. Report, U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories (Hayden) Vol. II, pp. 1-303, Pls. I-LVII and figs. 1-10 (4to.). For a slightly changed form of pp. 7-14, see 375.
 - .362 On the Fishes of the Tertiary Shales of the South Park. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. II, No. 1, pp. 3-5.
 - .363 Report on the Geology of that Part of Northwestern New Mexico examined during the field season of 1874. Ann. Report upon the Geogr. Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian . . . (Wheeler). Being Appendix LL of the Annual Report, Chief of Engineers for 1875, pp. 961-1097, Pls. II, V, VI, figs. 1-18. When Appendix LL, etc. was issued as a separate the pagination was pp. 61-116.
 - .364 Report on the Remains of a Population observed on and near the Eocene Plateau of Northwestern New Mexico. Ann. Report upon the Geogr. and Geol. Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian . . . (Wheeler), pp. 166-173, figs. 1-6. (Exactly the same text as 408. The figures are lacking in the former.)
 - .365 [Synopsis of the Genera Crotalus and Eutaenia, together with descriptions of one New Genus and Seven New Species]. Report upon the Collections of Batrachians and Reptiles made in portions of Nevada . . . during the years, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 by Dr. H. C. Yarrow. Report, U. S. Geogr. Surveys West of the 100th Meridian . . . (Wheeler) Vol. V, Chap. IV, pp. 532-536. (Material inserted in Yarrow's Chapter.) (4to.)

New genus is Chilopoma (preoccupied) now a synonym of Thamnophis.

.366 Report upon the Collection of Fishes made in Portions of Nevada, Utah, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona during the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. (With H. C. Yarrow.) Report, Geogr. and Geol. Explor. and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian (Wheeler) Vol. V, Chapter VI, pp. 630-703, Pls. XXVI-XXXII (4to.).

Systematic arrangement with descriptions of all the fishes collected by all the naturalists of all the expeditions working in the states during the years named. Several new species are described.

- .367 Check-List of North American Batrachia and Reptilia; with a Systematic List of the Higher Groups, and an Essay on Geographical Distribution, based on the specimens contained in the U. S. National Museum. Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum, No. 1, pp. 1-104.
- .368 Synopsis of the Vertebrata whose Remains have been preserved in the Formations of North Carolina. *Rept. Geol. Survey, North Carolina,* W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, Appendix B., pp. 29-52, Pls. V-VIII.
- .369 Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia from the Coal Measures. Rept. Geol. Survey Ohio Vol. II (Palaeontology) Pt. II, pp. 349-411, Pls. XXVI-XLV, figs. 1-11.
- .370 Report on the Vertebrate Fossils from the Fort Union Groups of Milk River. *Report* (of the British North American Boundary Commission), on the Geology and Resources of the Region in the Vicinity of the 49th Parallel (Dawson), Appendix B., pp. 333-337.
- .371 New Forms of Elasmosauridæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. IX, 1875, Jan. p. 55.

Review of Seeley.

.372 American Types in the Cretaceous of New Zealand. Amer. Jan. Nat. Vol. IX, 1875, pp. 55, 56. Review of Hector.

- .373 A New Mastodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. IX, 1875, p. 56. Jan. M. productus from Sante Fe—no description.
- .374 The Wheeler Geological Survey of New Mexico for 1874. Jan. Amer. Nat. Vol. IX, 1875, pp. 49-52. Abstract report of Cope's party.

.375 The Value of Palaeontology. (The Significance of Palaeon-Jan. tology-Cover Title.) Penn Monthly. Vol. VI, pp. 55-62. A very slightly changed form of the introduction in 361.

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.387 May 11	The Feet of Bathmodon. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, p. 73. Abstract, "On the Order Amblypoda", Amer. Nat. Vol. IX, p. 427. Characteristics of feet separate Bathmodon and its allies from Proboscidea as a distinct order, Amblypoda, with two suborders, Pintodonta (Bathmodon) and Dinocerata (Uinta-therium and Loxolophodon).
.388 June 18	Synopsis of the Vertebrata of the Miocene of Cumberland County, New Jersey. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1875, pp. 361-364. List with a few annotations. Agabelus gen. nov.
.389 June 28	On some New Fossil Ungulata. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 258-261. Pal. Bull. No. 19, pp. 1-4. Abstract, Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. X, 1875, p. 153. Pliauchenia described with two species. Hippotherium cal- amarium and Aphelops jemezanus from Santa Fe marls, New Mexico.
.390 June 28	The Geology of New Mexico. <i>Pal. Bull.</i> No. 19, pp. 5-8. Lacks discussion contained in 396, but is otherwise the same.
.391 July 27	On an Indian Kitchenmidden. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, p. 255.
.392 July 27	On Fossil Lemurs and Dogs. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 255, 256. Sarcolemur described (Bridger Eocene); Canis or Amphicyon ursinus from Santa Fe beds.
.393 July 27	On the Antelope-Deer of the Sante Fé Marls. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, p. 257. 'Dicrocerus' (=Merycodus) from Santa Fe beds. This fauna probably Upper Miocene.
.394 July 27	The Phylogeny of the Camels. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 261, 262. Evolution of feet and teeth Poöbrotherium, Procamelus, Pliauchenia, Camelus, Auchenia.
.395 July 31	Consciousness in Evolution. Penn Monthly. Vol. VI, 1875, pp. 560-575.
.396 Aug. 31	The Geology of New Mexico. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 263-268, 269. Abstract, Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. X, 1875, pp. 152, 153. A fuller form of 390. Brief note on Mesozoic and Tertiary

in northern New Mexico, description of Typothorax coccinarum.

On an Extinct Vulturine Bird. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. -397 Vol. XXVII, 1875, p. 271. Aug.

Vultur umbrosus described from Santa Fe marls. 31

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On the Batrachia and Reptilia of Costa Rica. Journ. .399 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Ser. 2, Vol. VIII, 1875, pp. 93-154. Nov. 26 188, Pls. XXIII-XXVIII. Separates November 26, 1875.

> New bufoniform genera Cranopsis, Crepidins and Ollotis; lacertilian genus, Chalcidolepsis. Synopses of Conophis, Coniophanes, Rhadimæa, Tantilla, and of the genera related to Stenorhina. The footnotes include descriptions of a number of new species from Mexico and the new lacertilian genus Epaphelus.

On the Batrachia and Reptilia collected by Dr. John M. .400 Bransford during the Nicaraguan Canal Survey of 1874. Nov. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Ser. 2, Vol. VIII, 1875, pp. 26 155-157. Separates Nov. 26, 1875.

Report on the Reptiles brought by Prof. James Orton from .401 Nov. the Middle and Upper Amazon, and Western Peru. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Ser. 2, Vol. VIII, 1875, pp. 159-183. Separates Nov. 26, 1875.

Note on the Ichthyology of Lake Titicaca. Journ. Acad.

Nat. Sci. Phila. Ser. 2, Vol. VIII, 1875, pp. 185-187. Sepa-

Including a new iguanid genus, Scytomycterus.

.402 Nov.

26

26

Orestias bairdii and O. ortonii N. Sp.

rates Nov. 26, 1875.

The Relation of Man to the Tertiary Mammalia. Penn .403 Monthly Vol. VI, 1875, pp. 879-886. Dec.

> Read under the title "Indications of Descent Exhibited by the North American Tertiary Mammalia" before the A. A. A. S. Appears as title only in the Proc. A. A. A. S.

.404

Dec. 21

On Fossil Remains of Reptiles and Fishes from Illinois. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 404-411. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 4, Vol. VII, 1876, pp. 178-184. Abstract, "Interesting Fossils from Illinois". Amer. Nat. Vol. IX, 1875, pp. 573, 574.

According to Cope this paper was issued in 1876. See. Cope. 1886,920, p. 286. Ceratodus vinslooii Cope.

.405 Dec. 22	On the Supposed Carnivora of the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, pp. 444-448. Pal. Bull. No. 20, pp. 1-4. Characters of the Creodonta, proposed as a new suborder of Insectivora.
1876.406	On the Distribution of Batrachia and Reptilia in North America, <i>Proc. A. A. S.</i> XXIV Meeting, 1875, pp. 197- 201.
.407 Jan. 11	On a new Genus of Lophobranchiate Fishes. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVII, 1875, p. 450, Pl. XXV. Osphyolax.
.408 Feb. 4	On the Remains of Population observed on and near the Eocene Plateau of Northwestern New Mexico. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIV, 1875, pp. 475-482. See 364.
.409 March	The Academy of Natural Sciences. <i>Penn. Monthly</i> Vol. VII 1876, pp. 173-180.
.410 April 18	On a Gigantic Bird from the Eocene of New Mexico. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 10, 11. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. XII, 1876, p. 306 and 493. Diatryma gigantea.
.411 April 18	On the Theory of Evolution. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 15-17. Reprint, "The Progress of Discovery of the Laws of Evolution," Amer. Nat. Vol. X, 1876, pp. 218-221. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. XII, 1876, pp. 309-311.
.412 April 25	On the Taniodonta, a New Group of Eocene Mammalia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, p. 39. Partly intermediate between Edentata and Insectivora. Two families. Ectoganidæ and Calamodontidæ. Esthonyx and Anchippodus related to Erinaceus.
.413 April 26	On the Geologic Age of the Vertebrate Fauna of New Mexico. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 63-66. Pal. Bull. No. 21, pp. 1-3. Journ. de Zoologie Vol. V, 1876, pp. 307-311. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. XII, 1876, pp. 297, 298. Review of Wasatch fauna and comparison with Suessonian of Europe.
.414 July 11	On some Supposed Lemurine Forms of the Eocene Period. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 88, 89. Suborder, Mesodonta based on combination of Creodont

and Primate characters of 'Tomitherium' of New Mexican Wasatch. [This was due to finding mixed remains of a Creodont and a primate]. Order Bunotheria proposed to include Creodonta, Mesodonta, Insectivora, Tillodonta and Taeniodonta also perhaps Prosimiae.

Academies of Science. Penn Monthly, Vol. VII, 1876, pp. .415 640-647. Aug.

.416 On a New Genus of Fossil Fishes. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, p. 113. Aug.

8 Cyclotomodon vagrans from phosphate beds of Charleston, S. C.

Fourth Contribution to the History of the Existing Cetacea. .417 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 129-Sept. 139, Pls. III, IV, figs. 1-3. 5

On a New Genus of Camelidae. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. .418 Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 144-147.

Sept.

Protolabis, type P. heterodontus. 5

Descriptions of some Vertebrate Remains from the Fort .419 Union Beds of Montana. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

Nov. 13

Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 248-261. Pal. Bull. No. 22, pp. 1-14. Ceratodus cruciferus, C. hieroglyphys, new species, and Mylidaphus bibartitus new genus and species of fishes. Eighteen species described from Judith River formation, mostly dinosaur teeth; Dysganus, Diclonius, Monoclonius, Paromychodon, Polythorax, Hedronchus, new genera.

- Report upon the Extinct Vertebrata obtained in New Mexico 1877.420 by Parties of the Expedition of 1874. Report, U. S. Geogr. Surveys West of the 100th Meridian (Wheeler) Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 1-370, Pls. XXII-LXXXIII (4to). Syllænus latifrons from Mesozoic; Clastis aganus and C. integra from Eocene.
 - *Comparative Anatomy. (Frazer) Johnson's New Uni-.421 versal Cyclopadia, Vol. I, pp. 1053-1077, figs. 1-36.

*Osteology (Frazer) Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, .422 Vol. III, pp. 1008-1016, figs. 1-25.

On some Extinct Reptiles and Batrachia from the Judith .423 River and Fox Hills Beds of Montana. Proc. Acad. Nat. Jan. 10

Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, pp. 340-359. Pal. Bull. No. 23, pp. 1-20.

Fifteen species described, mostly from Judith River Cretaceous; Zapsalis, Uronautes, Champsosaurus, Scapherpeton, Hemitrypus new genera.

.424 Jan. 23	Explorations in South America. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, p. 264. Notice of Orton's expedition.
.425 Jan. 23	Cretaceous Vertebrates of the Upper Missouri. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXVIII, 1876, p. 266. Note on correlation of Judith River formation.
.426 Feb.	The Suessonian Fauna in North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, pp. 95-99. General characters of Wasatch fauna compared with Sues- sonian of Europe.
.427 March 15	Reprint of Synopsis of Fishes of North Carolina with Addenda. March 1877, pp. 1-48. Date taken from Introduction.
.428 March 19	A Continuation of Researches among the Batrachia of the Coal Measures of Ohio. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 573-578. Pal. Bull. No. 24, pp. 573-578. Ichthyacanthus gen. nov. and a new species of Leptophrac- tus and Tuditamus described.
.429 March 19	On a Dinosaurian from the Trias of Utah. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 579-584. Pal. Bull. No. 24, pp. 579-584. Dystrophæus viæmalæ.
.430 March 19	On a New Proboscidian. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 584-585. Pal. Bull. No. 24, pp. 584, 585. Caenobasileus tremontigerus. An artefact genus, based on fragments of Tertiary mastodon teeth incorrectly pieced to- gether. See also 448.
.431 April 25	On the Brain of Coryphodon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 616-620, Pls. I, II. Abstract, "The Lowest Mammalian Brain," Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, pp. 312, 313. Description of the braincast of C. elephantopus from the New Mexican Wasatch. Separates April 25, 1877. Date
.432	from Miss Brown's MSS. Discovery of Laelaps in Montana. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI,
May	1877, p. 311. L. incrassatus, no description.
. •433 May	The Sea Serpents of the Cretaceous Period. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 311. Notice of skelton of the Elasmosaurus serpentinus from Nebraska, and part of skeleton of E. orientalis from Upper Missouri.

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The Dentition of the Herbivorous Dinosauria of the Lignitic .434

Period. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, pp. 311, 312. Mav

Characters of teeth in Trachodontidae.

The Lowest Mammalian Brain. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, .435 May p. 312.

Brief description of brain of Coryphodon.

Report on the Geology of the Region of the Judith River, .436 May Montana, and on Vertebrate Fossils obtained on or near the Missouri River. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of 15

the Territories, Ser. III, No. 3, pp. 565-597, Pls. XXX-XXXIV.

The Origin of the Will. Penn Monthly, Vol. VIII, 1877, .437 June pp. 435-455.

.438 On the Brain of Procamelus occidentalis. Proc. Amer. Philos. June Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 49-52, Pl. I.

- Description of the braincast of P. "occidentalis" from the 15 Upper Tertiary of New Mexico (Santa Fe beds). Separates June 15, 1877. Date from Miss Brown's MSS.
- On the Classification of the Recent and Fossil Fishes. Amer. ·4**3**9

Aug. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 501. Abstract of 491.

On a Carnivorous Dinosaurian from the Dakota Beds of Colo-.440 rado. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Aug. Ser. III, No. 4, pp. 805, 806. 15

A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Ichthyological .44I Fauna of the Green River Shales. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Aug. 15 Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. III, No. 4, pp. 807-819. Abstract, "Verbal Communication on a New Locality of the Green River Shales containing Fishes, Insects and Plants in a good state of Preservation," Pal. Bull. No. 25, p. 1. Reprinted abstract, "New Fossil Fishes from Wyoming," Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 570.

> Sixteen fishes described including 5 new genera and 14 new species.

On the Genus Erisichthe. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey .442 of the Territories, Ser. III, No. 4, pp. 821-823.

Discussion of the fragmentary remains on which 4 species 15 have been erected.

On a New Species of Adocidae from the Tertiary of Georgia. .443 Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 82-84. Pal. Aug. Bull, No. 25, pp. 2-4. 23 Amphiemys gen. nov.

Aug.

.444 Aug. 23	On a gigantic Saurian from the Dakota Epoch of Colorado. Pal. Bull. No. 25, pp. 5-10. First description of Camarasaurus supremus from the Morrison formation near Cañon City, Colorado. Based upon vertebrae. This is a little later than Marsh's first descrip- tion of an Opisthocoelian (Sauropod) dinosaur from near Morrison, Colo. Marsh, however, used a pre-occupied name (Titanosaurus) so that Cope's name is the earliest available name for an American Opisthocoelian.
.445 Aug. 31	Fossil Remains of a Dinosaur. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 386, 391. Notice of exhibit and title of a paper.
.446 Aug. 31	Scratched Figures on Coal Shales. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, p. 391. Notice of Dystrophaeus (no name); and of Indian draw- ings from a mound near Davenport, Iowa.
.447 Aug. 3 ¹	Vertebral Column of Elasmosaurus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, pp. 393, 394. Abstract, "Sea Serpents of the Cretaceous Period," Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 311. Exhibition of Elasmosaurus serpentinus skeleton, name, no description.
.448 Aug. 3 ¹	New Species of Mastodon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, p. 394. See also 430. Notice of M. tremontinus—no description [probably meant for "Caenobasileus tremontigerus"].
.449 Aug. 31	Cast of the Brain Cavity of Coryphodon elephantopus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1877, p. 395.
.450 Sept.	Rare Snakes from Florida. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 565. Notice of an efficient collector.
.451 Oct.	The Largest Known Saurian. Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 629.
.452 Nov. 21	On some New or Little Known Reptiles and Fishes of the Cretaceous No. 3, of Kansas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 176-181. Pal. Bull. No. 26, pp. 176-181. Descriptions of species of Toxochelys (Chelonia), Ichthyo- dectes, Anogmius, and Oricardinus, etc. (Pisces.)
.453 Nov. 21	Descriptions of Extinct Vertebrata from the Permian and Triassic Formations of the United States. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 182-193. Pal. Bull. No. 26, pp. 182-193 and p. 196. (In the Bulletin the last

paragraph of the original paper is appended at the end of the second article.) Abstract, "Remains of a Huge Saurian in Pennsylvania", Amer. Nat. Vol. XI, 1877, p. 629.

Teeth of dinosaurs, etc., from Phœnixville, Pa.; Permian vertebrates from Illinois; *Eryops* skull and skeleton from Permian ("Triassic") of Texas.

.454 On Reptilian Remains from the Dakota Beds of Colorado.
Nov. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 193-196.
21 Pal. Bull. No. 26, pp. 193-196 (For final paragraph see explanation given for 453).

Caulodon (teeth of Camarasaurus) and other vertebrates from Morrison formation, Cañon City, Col.; "Clepsydrops" limbatus from the Permian of Texas.

455 On Amphicalias, a Genus of Saurians from the Dakota Dec. Epoch of Colorado. Pal. Bull. No. 27, pp. 2-5.

10 Description of *A. altus* and "*A.*" *latus*. Republished, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Vol. XVII, pp. 242-246, and also as *Pal. Bull.* No. 28, same pagination. See 463.

1878.456 The Relation of Animal Motion to Animal Evolution. Amer. Jan. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 40-48.

> The structure of animals is directly modified by their movements, and in adaptation to their habits and environment. [No clear distinction is made between the effects on the individual and upon the phylum.]

.457 The Saurians of the Dakota Epoch. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, Jan. 1878, pp. 56, 57.

Summary of 455.

.458 Clepsydrops in Texas. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 57. Jan.

.459 The Affinities of the Dinosauria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, Jan. pp. 57, 58. (Cited by Hay.)

Comments upon Owen's discussion in article describing *Omosaurus*.

.460 Mount Lebanou Fishes in Dakota. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, Jan. 1878, p. 57.

Summary of article in Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey. Identity of genera in Mt. Lebanon, Dakota and Westphalia deposits.

.461 Descriptions of New Vertebrata from the Upper Tertiary Jan. Formation of the West. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. 12 XVII, 1877, pp. 219-231. Pal. Bull. No. 28, pp. 219-231. Abstracts, "New Artiodactyle of the Upper Tertiary." *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XII, 1878, p. 58; and "A New Mastodon", Ibid, p. 128.

First descriptions of Deep River fauna (Montana) and Republican River fauna (Kansas-Nebraska); new species from Pleistocene of Oregon and Washington. Two new species each of Cyprinoid genera, Anchybopsis and Alburnops. First abstract includes tenable descriptions of Pithecistes, Cyclopidius and Brachymery: new genera. Second abstract, tenable description of Tetralophodon campistus.

.462 On some Saurians found in the Triassic of Pennsylvania by

Jan, 12 C. M. Wheatley. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 231, 232. Pal. Bull. No. 28, pp. 231, 232. Abstract, "Triassic Saurians from Pennsylvania", Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 58.

	Dinosaur teeth from Phœnixville, Pa.
.463 Jan. 12	On the Vertebrata of the Dakota Epoch of Colorado. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 233-247, Pls. (1)- (9). Pal. Bull. No. 28, pp. 233-247 (Does not contain plates). Revised descriptions of Camarasaurus, Amphicoelias etc., from Morrison formation, Cañon City, Col. See also 455.
.464 Jan. 31	On the Saurians recently discovered in the Dakota Beds of Colorado. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 71-85, figs. 1-6, 9-17. Descriptions with figures of Camarasaurus and Amphicoe- lias, description of Tichosteus.
.465 Jan. 31	 Pliocene Man. (Read before the Amer. Philos. Soc.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 125, 126. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1878, p. 292. List of species of fossil mammals (Lower Pleistocene) found with obsidian arrow heads [Fossil Lake, Oregon]. While the Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. is supposed to contain the original and the Amer. Nat. the reprint, the latter was the first to be published apparently.
.466 Jan. 31	Palaeontology of Georgia. <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XII, 1878, p. 128. Note on position of <i>Erisichthe</i> . Cited by Hay.
.467 Jan. 31	The Snout of Fishes from the Kansas Chalk. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 129. Abstract, eight lines.
.468 Jan. 31	A New Genus of Oreodontidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 129. Description of <i>Ticholeptus zygomaticus</i> , gen. et sp. nov. from Deep River beds of Montana.

.469 Note on Fossils obtained by Mr. Russell S. Hill, including Jan. Bones of *Protestega gigas. Amer. Nat.* Vol. XII, 1878, p. 137. 31 Cited by Hay.

.470 Descriptions of Fishes from the Cretaceous and Tertiary
Feb. Deposits west of the Mississippi River. Bull. U. S. Geol.
5 and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. IV, No. 1, pp. 67-77.

Two new genera and eleven new species described.

.471 Professor Owen on the Pythonomorpha. Bull. U. S. Geol. Feb. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. IV, No. 1, pp. 5 299-311.

.472 A Texas Cliff Frog. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 186. March Lithodytes n. sp. Note on habits.

.473 A New Genus of *Dinosauria* from Colorado. *Amer. Nat.* March Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 188, 189.

Description of Hypsirophus obscurus gen. et sp. nov.

.474 A New Deer from Indiana. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, March p. 189.

Description of *Cariacus dolichopsis* n. sp. from Pleistocene of Indiana.

.475 Synopsis of the Cold Blooded Vertebrata, procured by Prof. March James Orton during his Exploration of Peru in 1876-1877. 9 Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 33-49.

Nineteen fishes listed, eight being new.

.476 Reptilian Bone Bed in Eastern Illinois. (On the Verte-March brata of the Bone Bed in Eastern Illinois.) Proc. Amer. 9 Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 2, 52-63.

.477 On some New and Little Known Reptiles and Fishes from March the Austroriparian Region. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. 9 XVII, 1877, pp. 63-68.

> Nine batrachians, twenty-six reptiles and eleven fishes from Georgia, South Carolina, Florida. Two new species of *Lepomis*, and *Xystroplites longimanus* Nov. Gen. et Sp. described.

.478 Tenth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical Ameri-March ica. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1877, pp. 85-9 98.

.479 Contribution to the Fossil Flora of the Western Terri-April tories. Part II, The Tertiary Flora, by Leo Lesquereux (Review). Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 243-246.

Criticism of Lesquereux' conclusions upon the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary formations in the Rocky Mountain region.

.480 A New Genus of Cystignathidæ from Texas. Amer. Nat. April Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 252, 253. Syrrhopus marnockii.

.481 The Homology of the Chevron Bones. Amer. Nat. Vol. May XII, 1878, p. 319.

> Chevron bones are homologous with intercenta of dorsal and cervical vertebræ of Permian reptiles.

.482 The Structure of Coryphodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 324-326. Abstract, Nature, Vol. XVIII, 1878, p. 67. May

> Reply to Marsh's criticism in Nature, Vol. XVII, 1878, p. 340, of Cope's description of brain and foot structure of this genus.

.483 Descriptions of New Extinct Vertebrata from the Upper May Tertiary and Dakota Formations. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. IV, No. 2, pp. 379-3 306.

Descriptions of Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia from the .484 Permian Formation of Texas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. May Vol. XVII, 1878, pp. 505-530. Pal. Bull. No. 29, pp. 505-530. Abstract, "A New Fauna," Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 327, 328.

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Descriptions of Diadectes, Bolosaurus, Pariotichus, Ectocynodon, Clepsydrops natalis skeleton, Dimetrodon, Epicordylus (=Eryops), Empedocles (=Diadectes), Theropleura, Parioxys, "Cricotus heteroclitus", Zatrachys, Trimerorhachis, Rachitomus (=Eryops), etc. With the exception of Eryops, these are the first descriptions of the Texas Permian fauna.

A New Opisthocoelous Dinosaur. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, .485 1878, p. 406. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 5, Vol. June II, 1878, p. 194.

> Description of Epanterias amplexus gen. et sp. nov. from Morrison formation, Cañon City, Col.

Prof. Marsh on Permian Reptiles. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, .486 June 1878, pp. 406-408.

> Criticism of Marsh's paper in Amer. Journ. Sci. for May, 1878,

Fossorial Reptiles. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 408. .487

June Humeri of certain Permian reptiles appear to be of fossorial type.

.488 June

8 Synopsis of the Fishes of the Peruvian Amazon, obtained by Prof. Orton during his Expeditions of 1873 and 1877.

10 Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVII, 1878, pp. 673-701. One hundred and twenty species listed from upper Amazon. Three new genera and thirty new species established.

.489 Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila-July delphia, September to December 1877. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 459-461.

Critical comment on President's Annual Report. Unsigned Review. Cited by Frazer.

- .490 The Species of Rhinoceros of the Loup Fork Epoch. Amer.
- July Nat. Vol. XII, 2878, pp. 488, 489. Diagnosis of *Aphelops fossiger* and *malacorhinus* from Republican River beds of Kansas.
- .491 On the Classification of the Extinct Fishes of the Lower Aug. Types. Proc. A. A. S. XXVI Meeting, 1877, pp. 202-

300. (For abstract see 439.) Critical discussion of bases of differentiation between the lower forms of fishes.

.492 The Report of the Committee of the American Association

Aug. of 1876 on Biological Nomenclature. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 517-525.

Results of a questionnaire.

- .493 Review—The Relation of the Mosaic Cosmography to Sci-Aug. ence, by C. B. Warring, Ph. D. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 547-549. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
- .494 Note on the Prong-Horned Antelope. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII,
- Aug. 1878, p. 557. Shedding of the horns is not periodical or even frequent.
- .495 A New Species of *Amphicalias*. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XII, 1878, Aug. pp. 653, 654, 1 fig.

Description of A. *fragillimus* from Morrison beds near Cañon City, Col. [part of a gigantic vertebrate].

- .496 A New Diadectes. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 565.
- Aug. Description of *D. molaris* from Permian of Texas. Unsigned. Cited by Hay and Frazer.

.497Des rapports entre le mouvement et l'évolution chez lesAug.animaux. Reτue internat. des Sciences, Tre Anné, No. 31,1pp. 138-141. See 456.

.498 Aug. <i>2</i> 9	On the Saurians of the Dakota Cretaceous Rocks of Colo- rado. Nature, Vol. XIII, Aug. 29, p. 476. Proc. British A. A. S. 1878, p. 545. Abstract of paper read before British A. A. S. 1878.
.499 Aug. 29	On the Remains of a Permian Fauna in North America. Nature, Vol. XIII, Aug. 29, 1878, p. 482. Abstract of paper read before the British A. A. S. Title only in Proc. British A. A. S. 1878, p. 571.
.500 Sept.	The Vertebræ of Rachitomus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 633. Construction of the vertebræ. Eryops is probably similar.
.501 Sept.	A Fossil Walrus discovered at Portland, Maine. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 633. Notice of discovery. Skeleton in Museum of Portland Nat. Hist. Soc. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.
.502 Nov.	The Herpetology of New Guinea. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 751. Review of an article by H. E. Sauvage in the Bulletin, Société philomatique, Paris.
.503 Nov.	The Fauna of the Lowest Tertiary of France. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 761, 762. Notice of the palæontological discoveries of Dr. Lemoine in the Lowest Tertiary of France.
.504 Dec.	The Excursions of the Geological Society of France for 1878. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 771-776.
.505 Dec.	The Principal Characters of American Cretaceous Dino- saurs. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 811, 812. Critical review of Marsh's paper in Amer. Journ. Sci. with this title. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
.506 Dec,	The Theromorphous Reptilia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, pp. 829, 830. Abstract with diagnoses of orders and suborders; Dimetro- don cruciger sp. nov. from Permian of Texas. Abstract of paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, Nov. 7, 1878.
.507 Dec. <i>2</i> 6	On some of the Characters of the Miocene Fauna of Oregon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1878, pp. 63-78. Pal. Bull. No. 30, pp. 1-16. Abstract, "Miocene Vertebrata of Oregon," Amer. Nat. Vol. XII, 1878, p. 833. Based upon collections of Sternberg, Wortman and Day in

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the John Day basin. Chiefly Rodents, Carnivores and Horses from the John Day formation.

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Palæontological Report of the Princeton Scientific Expedition of 1877. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 32, 33.

Unsigned Review of "Contributions from the Museum of Geology and Archaelogy of Princeton College. No. 1-, Palæontological Report etc., by Henry F. Osborn, W. B. Scott and Francis Spier, Jr." Cited by Hay.

Letter from O. C. Marsh, etc. transmitting the Report on .509 the Scientific Surveys of the Territories. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 35-37.

Review of, "Letter from O. C. Marsh, vice-president and acting president of the National Academy of Sciences, transmitting, in obedience to law, the Report on the Scientific Surveys of the Territories made by the National Academy of Sciences, Senate Mis. Doc. No. 19." Objections to plan for discontinuance of existing U. S. geological surveys and replacement by a new survey.

Extinct Mammalia of Oregon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879. .510 Feb. p. 131.

Tenable description of Enhydrocyon gen. nov. For full paper see 516.

The Necks of Sauropterygia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, .511 Feb. p. 132.

Progressive shortening of the neck during the Cretaceous. 4

The Scales of Liodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 132. .512 Feb. Six lines.

Unsigned. A brief note calling attention to observations 4 of Professor Snow and to his paper in Review of Science and Industry-Hay.

The Origin of the Specialized Teeth of the Carnivora. .513 Feb. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 171-173. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 5, Vol. III, 1879, pp. 391, 392. 27

Explanation of the mechanical causes operating to evolve the carnassial teeth.

Merycopater and Hoplophoneus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, .514 1879, p. 197. Feb.

27 Note on John Day fossil mammalia. Merycopater gen. nov. (=Agriochærus); Machærodus brachyops transferred to Hoplophoneus.

The Relations of the Horizons of Extinct Vertebrata of .515 Feb. Europe and North America. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. V, No. 1, pp. 33-54. 28

.516 Feb. 28	Observations on the Faunæ of the Miocene Tertiaries of Oregon. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories. Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 55-69. For abstract see 510.
.517 March 13	A Review of the Modern Doctrine of Evolution. (Read before the California Academy of Sciences, October 27, 1879.) *"Scientific Press" Supplement, November, 1879, pp. 1-28. Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 166-179, 260-271; 27 figs. *Separates, Philadelphia, March 13, 1880, pp. 166-178, 261-272; 27 figs. (Date from Miss Brown's MSS.) The evidence for evolution—ontogeny and phylogeny; the laws of evolution—acceleration—adaptation—kinetogenesis; the metaphysics of evolution; the morals of evolution.
.518 March 26	A New Genus of Perissodactyla. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 270, 271. Anchisodon gen. nov. type Hyracodon quadriplicatus from White River beds of N. E. Colorado.
.519 March 26	New Genus of Ichthyopterygia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 271. Notice of Marsh's article describing Sauranodon gen. nov. (=Baptanodon). Unsigned. Cited by Hay.
.520 April	Une lettre de M. Cope (de Philadelphie) au suject d'une question de priorité relative à l'emploi des noms de Dinoceras et de Brontotherium. Le Naturaliste, Vol. I, No. I, 1879, pp. 2, 3.
.521 April 22	Statements in Regard to the Bulletin of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Vol. VI, No. I. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1879, p. 211.
.522 May	The Amyzon Tertiary Beds. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 332. Amyzon fish fauna distinct from that of Green River, probably later than Bridger horizon.
.523 May	Gaudry on Permian Vertebrata. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 332, 333. Actinodon Gaudry compared with Rhachitomus Cope (= Eryops) and Euchirosaurus with Dimetrodon of Texas Permian. Unsigned. Given on Dr. Matthew's authority.
.524 May	A Sting Ray from the Green River Shales of Wyoming. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 333. Xiphotrygon acutidens described.

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.525 May	 American Aceratheria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 333, 334. Accratherium (=Canopus) truguianum n. sp. described from John Day formation of Oregon. Diagnosis of Aphelops.
.5 <i>2</i> 6 May	The Lower Jaw of Loxolophodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 334. Notice of article in Amer. Journ. Sci. by Osborn and Spier.
.527 May 20	New Jurassic Dinosauria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 402-404, 3 cuts. Camarasaurus leptodirus and Hypsirhophus seeleyanus de- scribed from Morrison beds near Cañon City, Col.
.528 June 3	Vertebræ of a New Species of Camelosaurus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1879, p. 211.
.529 June 17	A Contribution to the Zoology of Montana. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 432-441. Notes chiefly on amphibian and fish fauna in parts of Western Montana.
.530 June 17	Ryder on the Mechanical Genesis of Tooth Forms. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 446-449. Review of articles by John A. Ryder in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1878-9. Kinetogenesis. Unsigned. Given on Dr. Matthew's authority.
.531 June 17	Another Siredon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 456, 457. Siredon tigrinus Velasco, probably identical with Ambly- stoma mavortium Baird.
.532 June 17	Lota maculosa in the Susquehanna River. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 457.
-533 June 17	 A New Anchitherium. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 462, 463. A. præstans described from John Day formation of Oregon. Type of Kalobatippus Osborn, 1916.
.534 Aug.	A Decade of Dogs. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, p. 530. List of ten species from John Day formation, Oregon.
-535 Aug.	The Modern Museum. Penn Monthly Vol. X, 1879, pp. 598-605.
.536 Aug. 11	Eleventh Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical Amer- ica. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1879, pp. 261-277. For the states of Chihuahua, Guanjuato, and the Isthmus

of Tehuantepec, Mexico, Costa Rica, Santa Domingo, Dominica. Tobago, and northwest Bolivia. Including the new genera of snakes. Procinura and Malachylodes from Mexico, and synopses of the genera Syrrhophus and Cystignathus.

On the Genera of Felidæ and Canidæ. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. .537 Phila, Vol. XXXI, 1879, pp. 168-184 (published Aug. 12), Aug. pp. 185-104 (published Nov. 4). Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 12 Ser. 5, Vol. V, 1880, pp. 36-45, 92-108,

On the Extinct Species of Rhinoceridæ of North America .538 and their Allies. (Read before the National Academy of Sept. Sciences, April. 1879.) Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories, Ser. V. No. 2, pp. 227-237. An adaptation of this paper, "On the Extinct American Rhinoceroses and their Allies," appeared in Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 771a-771i, figs. 1-8. Abstract, Science News Vol. I. p. 221. American Naturalist article contains figures of Aphelops fossiger, megalodus and malacorhinus skulls.

The California Grav Whale. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879. .539 Oct. p. 655.

.540 The Japanese Dog. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 655, 656. Dysodus pravus, additional notes upon. Oct.

The Fishes of Klamath Lake, Oregon, Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, .541 Dec. 1870, pp. 784, 785.

Annotated list of species found.

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The Cave Bear of California. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, .542 p. 791. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 5. Vol. V. Dec. 1880, pp. 260, 261. Reprint, Amer. Journ. Sci. Vol. XIX. 1880, p. 155.

> Description of Arctotherium simum sp. nov. from Shasta Co., Cal.

Scientific News. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 798a, .543Dec. 798b. Unsigned. Cited by Hay and Frazer.

> Report of Cope's exploration of John Day, N. E. Colorado, and Cañon City fossil fields. Descriptions of Archalurus debilis and Hoplophoneus platycopis.

California Academy of Sciences, November 3. Amer. Nat. .544 Dec. Vol. XIII, 1879, pp. 800, 801.

Remarks on Arctotherium simus and Xantusia riversiana.

Second Contribution to a Knowledge of the Miocene Fauna .545Dec. of Oregon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1879, pp. 370-376. Pal. Bull. No. 31, pp. 1-7 (this was the first to be 4

published). Abstract, "Miocene Fauna of Oregon," Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 60.

Continuation of researches upon collections made by Wortman, Sternberg and Day in 1878-9 in the John Day basin. Chiefly descriptions of carnivora, rodents, peccaries and Agriochoeri from the John Day formation.

- 1880.546 Sur les Relations des niveaux de vertébrés éteints dans l'Amerique du Nord et en Europe. Comptes rendus, Congrés internat. de Géol., Paris, 1878, pp. 144-164.
 - .547 Sur le Report of the Committee of the American Association of 1876 on Biological Nomenclature. *Comptes rendus, Con*grés internat. de Géol., Paris, 1878, pp. 268-271.
 - .548 On the Zoological Position of Texas. Bull. U. S. Nat. Museum, No. 17, pp. 1-51.

.549 (On the Proposed Reorganization of the Philadelphia Acadmy of Natural Sciences.) Unsigned. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 38-42, 356-359.

.550 Pliocene Man. [Remarks on fossil Vertebrates from Cali-Jan. fornia, *Elotherium, Mastodon obscurus*—Hay.] *Amer. Nat.* 2 Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 60-62.

.551 Hill's Kansas Expeditions. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. Jan. 141, 142.

31 Unsigned. Cited by Hay and Frazer. Notice of collections made in Republican River basin.

- .552 Hulke on Ornithopsis of Seeley. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, Jan. 1880, p. 142.
- 31 Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. Notice of Hulke's paper, Q. J. G. S. Vol. 35, pp. 752-762.

.553 Filhol on the Fauna of St. Gerand le Puy. Amer. Nat. Jan. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 142.

31 Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. Notice of Filhol's Memoir in Ann. Sci. Géol. Vol. X, No. 3, 1879, Vol. XI.

.554 Notes on Sabre-tooths. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. Jan. 142, 143.

31 Pogonodon gen. nov. and Hoplophoneus cerebralis sp. nov. from John Day formation of Oregon.

.555 [Tariff on Scientific Apparatus.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, Feb. 1880, pp. 190-192.

25 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. Scientific specimens and apparatus should be admitted free whether or not intended for sale.

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.556 Feb. 25	The Refutation of Darwinism. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 192, 193. Unsigned. Review of, "The Refutation of Darwinism and the Converse Theory of Development, based exclusively upon Darwin's Facts, etc., by T. Warren O'Neill." Cited by Frazer.
.557 Feb. 25	A New Hippidium. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 223. H. spectans from John Day basin of Oregon (Rattlesnake formation) now referred to Pliohippus.
.558 March 2	On the Foramina perforating the Posterior Part of the Squamosal Bone of the Mammalia. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVIII, 1880, pp. 452-461, figs. 1-6. Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 287, 288. Taxonomic value of the squamosal foramina. Pp. 452-456 appeared on March 2; pp. 457-461, March 6.
.559 March 21	 Marsh on Jurassic Dinosauria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 302. Unsigned. Cited by Hay and Frazer. Notice of Marsh's article on Stegosaurus in Amer. Journ. Sci. (3) Vol. XIX, pp. 253-259, Pl. VI-XI.
.560 March 21	 The Manti Beds of Utah. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 303, 304. May be equivalent to Green River formation. Fossils, Crocodilus, Clastis and Priscacara.
.561 March 21	The skull of <i>Empedocles</i> . Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 304. Description of the skull of <i>E. molaris</i> from Permian of Texas. Now referred to <i>Diadectes</i> . Cotylosauria proposed as a suborder of Theromorpha to include <i>Diadectes</i> .
.562 April 27	A New Genus of Tapiroids. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 382, 383. Triplopus cubitalis gen. et sp. nov. from Eocene of Washakie basin of Wyoming.
.563 April 27	The Structure of the Permian Ganocephala. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 383, 384. Characters of vertebræ scapular and pelvic arches in Eryops.
.564 April 27	[Statements concerning the election of officers for the Phila- delphia Academy of Natural Sciences.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 390, 391. Unsigned.

.565 Traquair on Platysomidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. May 439, 440. 21 Review: On the Structures and Affinities of Platysomidæ, by Ramsay H. Traquair, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh Vol. XXIX, 1879. Corrections of the Geological Maps of Oregon. Amer. Nat. .566 May Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 457, 458. 21 Coast Range formations Tertiary, not Archæan. Sequence of formations in the John Day basin. Second Contribution to the History of the Vertebrata of the .567 Permian Formation of Texas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Tune Vol. XIX, 1880, pp. 38-58, Pls. I-VI. Pal. Bull. No. 32, 5 pp. 1-22, Pls. I-IV. (The plates were not published until May 2, 1881.) Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, p. 610. Ectosteorhachis nitidus Nov. Gen. et Sp. .568 The Geological Record. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. June 511, 512. 18 Unsigned. Cited by Hay. Criticism of references to Cope's recent discoveries. A New Genus of Rhinocerontidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV. .569 June 1880, p. 540. Peraceras superciliosus gen. et sp. nov. described. Aphelops 21 malacorhinus referred to this genus. Both from Republican River beds (Pliocene) of Nebraska. On certain Tertiary Strata of the Great Basin. Proc. Amer. .570 Philos. Soc. Vol. XIX, 1880, pp. 60-62. June 23 Extinct Batrachia, Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 609, 610. .571 Discoveries of Dr. Anton Fritsch in the Permian "Gaskohle" July of Bohemia, and of Dr. Wiedersheim in the "Bunter Sand-22 stein" of Switzerland: discussion of the genus Cricotus. .572 The Genealogy of the American Rhinoceroses. Amer. Nat. July Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 610, 611. 22 Triplopus ancestral to Aphelops through Canopus gen. nov. From Aphelops, Peraceras leads into African rhinoceroses and Ceratorhinus into Rhinoceros proper. Aceratherium side branch. On the Genera of the Creodonta. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. .573 Vol. XIX, 1880, pp. 76-82. Synopsis, Kosmos, Vol. X, 1880, Aug.

pp. 299, 300.

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Revised classification and discussion of affinities and phylogeny. The Miacidæ and Mesonychidæ are here included in

	the order; the former as ancestors of the Canidæ, while the Felidæ are derived from Oxyænidæ. Pp. 76-80 appeared Aug. 3; pp. 81, 82 were printed Sept. 9.
.574 Sept.	[Government aid to Pure Science.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 654, 655. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
575 Sept. 21	[Biology at the American Association at Boston. Remarks on the views of Prof. Barker and Mr. Agassiz concerning Evolution as stated by them before the A. A. A. S. in 1880.] <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 725-728.
.576 Sept. 21	The Bad Lands of Wind River and their Fauna. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 745-748. Notice of Wortman's collections of fossil mammals for Prof. Cope. Descriptions of Protopsalis and Lambdotherium new genera, and ten new species.
.577 Oct. 2	[Obligations of Educational and Charitable Institutions.] Amer. Nat. Vol, XIV, 1880, pp. 793-795. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
.578 Nov. 25	On the Extinct Cats of America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 833-858, figs. 1-15. Classification and phylogeny; descriptions of White River and John Day species with figures of the best known John Day forms, and of Smilodon necator from Pampean of South America.
.579 Nov. 25	[The Permanent Exhibition for Philadelphia.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 881, 882. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
.580 Nov. 25	The Northern Wasatch Fauna. Amer. Nat. Vol. XIV, 1880, pp. 908, 909. Additional notes on Wind River fauna with descriptions of two new species.
.581 Dec. 18	Nimravidæ and Miocene Canidæ. Science Vol. I, 1880, p. 303. Abstract of paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, New York, 1880. See 591.
.582 Dec. 31	The United States Geological Survey. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 39-41. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.
.58 3 Dec. 31	On the Organization of Academies of Science. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 41, 42. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.

.584 A New Genus of Catostomidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV. Dec. 1881, p. 59.

31 Lipomyzon from Klamath Lake, Oregon.

.585 The Vertebrata of the Eocene of the Wind River Basin. Dec. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 74, 75.

31 Tenable description of *Bathyopsis fissidens*. Abstract of 592.

1881.586 The Fishes of Pennsylvania. Report, (Pennsylvania) State Commissioner of Fisheries, 1879-1880, pp. 60-137, Plates I-XXVI.

> A systematic and descriptive account of the 157 species then known. It was reprinted in the report for 1881 and 1882, published in 1883.

.587 [The Tariff Laws of the United States.] Amer. Nat. Vol. Jan. XV, 1881, pp. 124-126.

25 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.588 Catalogue of the Vertebrata of the Permian Formation of Jan. the United States. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 162-164. 25 List, with references to publication of 51 species.

.589 On some New Batrachia and Reptilia from the Permian Feb. Beds of Texas. Bull. U. S. Gcol. and Geogr. Survey of the 11 Territories Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 79-82.

.590 On a Wading Bird from the Amyzon Shales. Bull. U. S.
Feb. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories Vol. VI, No.
11 1, pp. 83-85. Abstract, "A New Fossil Bird," Amer. Nat.
Vol. XV, 1881, p. 253.
Notice of Charadrius sheppardianus.

.591 On the Nimravidæ and the Canidæ of the Miocene Period. Feb. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories Vol. 11 VI, No. 1, pp. 165-181. See 581.

.592 On the Vertebrata of the Wind River Eocene Beds of WyoFeb. ming. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Terri11 tories Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 132-202. Abstract, "The Vertebrata of the Eocene of the Wind River Basin", Amer. Nat.
Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 74, 75. See 585.

Bathyopsis fissidens gen. et sp. nov. described in abstract. Clastis sp. and Pappichthys named from scales and vertebræ. Read by title before the Amer. Philos. Soc. Dec. 3, 1880, but withdrawn for publication by the U. S. Geol. Survey.

.593 [Laws of Nomenclature.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. Feb. 219-221.

24 Unsigned editorial.

.594 Feb. 24	The Japanese Lap Dog. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 233, 234.
.595 Feb. 24	Extinct Palæozoic Fishes from Canada. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 252, 253. Notice of article by Whiteaves on discoveries in Devonian of Baie des Chaleurs. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.
.596 Feb. 24	A New Fossil Bird. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, p. 253. Notice of Dr. Allen's description of Palæospiza bella—Hay, and of Charadius sheppardianus from Amyzon beds of Colo- rado. Type of latter in Amer. Mus.
.597 Feb. 24	Geological News. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 254, 340, 413, 1023. Unsigned notes. Cited by Hay. Brief notes of various papers on vertebrate palæontology. Stegosaurus=Hypsirho- phus.
.598 March 25	On the Origin of the Foot Structures of the Ungulates. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 269-273, figs. 1-5. Explanation of the origin of specialized foot structures of ungulates through kinetogenesis.
.599 March 25	Mammalia of the Lower Eocene Beds. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 337, 338. First descriptions of fossil mammals from the Puerco of New Mexico. Periptichus carinidens, Deltatherium funda- minis, new genera and species.
.600 March 25	 Filhol on Proælurus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 339, 340. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. Notice of Filhol's memoir on P. lemanensis in Bull. soc. sci. phys. et nat.
.601 March 25	The Classification of the Perissodactyla. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, p. 340. Tabular key, taken from Rept. U. S. G. S. Terr. (Tertiary Vertebrata.)
.602 May 14	The Systematic Arrangement of the Order Perissodactyla. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol XIX, 1881, pp. 377-401, figs. 1, 2. Key to families, geological distribution of genera, charac- ters of each family and key to included genera; descriptions of Triplopus cubitalis and T. amarorum, pp. 377-386, printed May 14; pp. 387-401, May 16.

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.603 May 16 Note on the Structure of the Posterior Foot of Toxodon. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIX, 1881, pp. 402, 403. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 5, Vol. VIII, 1881, pp. 389, 390. Based upon specimens in the Ameghino collection pur-

chased by Professor Cope (Cope Pampean Collection, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.). The structure forbids reference to Perissodactyla or Artiodactyla and suggests Proboscidean affinities.

.604 Miocene Dogs. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, p. 497.

Vol. VI, No. 1, p. 177.

May 19 Diagnosis of *Oligobonis* new genus, and revision of diagnosis of *Hyanocyon* Cope. Corrections and additions to the paper in Bull, Geol. and Geogr. Surveys of the Territories

.605 On the Effects of Impacts and Strains on the Feet of Mam-June malia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 542-548, figs. I-II. 22 Further discussion of the evolution of the foot construction in various ungulates. Read before the National Academy of Sciences, April, 1881.

.606 [Description and Iconography in Biology.] Amer. Nat. Vol. June XV, 1881, pp. 548, 549.

22 Analytical descriptions cannot be superseded by pictures. Editorial.

.607 Primary Object of an Academy of Science. Amer. Nat. June Vol. XV, 1881, p. 549.

22 Research. Teaching is a collateral activity. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.608 The Rodentia of the American Miocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. June XV, 1881, pp. 586, 587.

22 List of 37 species from White River and John Day formations.

.609 A New Clidastes from New Jersey. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, June 1881, pp. 587, 588.

22 Description *C. condon* from a partial skeleton (in Rutgers College).

.610 [Insanity and Responsibility.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, July pp. 641-643.

27 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.611 The Temporary Dentition of a New Creodont. Amer. Nat. July Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 667-669.

27 Triisodon quivirensis gen. et sp. nov. based upon a lower jaw from the Puerco formation of New Mexico; and Delatherium absarokæ (afterwards type of Didelphodus) from Wasatch formation of Bighorn basin, Wyo.

.612 July 27	A Laramie Saurian in the Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 669, 679. Champosaurus, from Puerco formation of New Mexico.
.613 Sept. 19	Review of the Rodentia of the Miocene Period of North America. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Ter- ritories Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 361-386.
.614 Sept. 19	On the Canidæ of the Loup Fork Epoch. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Survey of the Territories Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 387-390.
.615 Sept. 23	[Criticism of Mr. Barn's Metaphysical Definitions.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, p. 791.
.616 Sept. <i>2</i> 3	Mammalia of the Lowest Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 829-831. Conoryctes, Catathlæus and Mioclænus, new genera, from the Puerco formation. Abstract of 618.
.617 Sept. 23	Geology of the Lake Valley Mining District. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 831, 832.
.618 Sept. 30	On some Mammalia of the Lowest Eocene Beds of New Mexico. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XIX, 1881, pp. 484-495. Pal. Bull. No. 33, pp. 484-495. Descriptions of Periptychus, Conoryctes, Trüsodon, Delta-therium, Catathlæus, Amisonchus, Mioclænus—13 species of these and other genera. Cope does not at this time appear to have been certain whether this fauna was from his Puerco formation or not. "Their horizon is below the Wasatch and they represent a different fauna from that of those beds." See 616 for first notice.
.619 Oct. 28	The Fauna of the Nickajack Cave. (With A. S. Packard, Jr.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 877-882.
.620 Oct. 28	[Rules governing Nomenclature.] <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 883, 884. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. Rules of Internat. Geol. Congress approved, except as to requirement of figure for valid description of new forms. A description is necessary; but that it should be "clear and adequate" is to demand too much.
.621 Oct. 28	A Memoir on the Loxolophodon and Uintatherium, by Henry F. Osborn, Sc. D. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, p. 888, 2 figs. Unsigned review of "A Memoir upon Loxolophodon and Uintatherium," etc. Cited by Frazer.
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.622	Eocene Plagiaulacidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 921.
Oct.	922.
28	Ptilodus mediaerus gen. et sp. nov. described from a tooth
	from the Puerco formation of New Mexico.
.623	Belodon in New Mexico. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp.
Oct.	922, 92 3 .
28	Belodon buceros and ocolopax described, the former from
	a skull.
.624	[Biology as a Profession.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881,
Dec.	pp. 987-990. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.625	A New Type of Perissodactyla. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881,
Dec.	pp. 1017, 1018.
3	Preliminary description of skeleton of Phenacodus pri-
,	maevus from Bighorn basin (Wasatch) of Wyoming. Condy-
	larthra proposed as a suborder of Perissodactyla.
.626	New Genus of Perissodactyla diplarthra. Amer. Nat. Vol.
Dec.	XV, 1881, p. 1018.
3	Systemodon based upon specimens from Bighorn Wasatch (incorrectly) referred to Hyrocotherium tapirinum.
.627	Notes on Creodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XV, 1881, pp. 1018-
Dec.	1020.
3	Pachyana = Mesonyx; Dissacus, a new genus, based upon
	M. navajovius of Puerco formation; Lipodectes gen. nov.
	from same horizon, with two species, penitrans and schidens.
.628	The Permian Formation of New Mexico. Amer. Nat. Vol.
Dec.	XV, 1881, pp. 1020, 1021.
3	<i>Eryops reticulatus</i> and <i>Zatrachys apicalis</i> described; other Permian genera cited as occurring.
.629	(Legal Insanity.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 33, 34.
Dec.	Editorial.
30	
.630	The Oldest Artiodactyle. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 71.
Dec.	Description of type (jaws, foot, etc.) of Mioclaenus (now
30	Diacodexis) brachystomus from Wasatch of Bighorn basin.
.631	The Characters of the Taniodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI,
Dec.	1882, p. 73.
30	Characters of Calamodon, Tillotherium and Esthonyx com- pared.
.6 3 2	New Forms of Coryphodontidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI,
Dec.	1882, p. 72.
30	Key to genera; two new, Manteodon and Ectacodon.

.633 Dec. 30	An Anthropomorphous Lemur. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 73, 74. Notice of cranium of "Anaptomorphus" (now Tetonius) homunculus from Bighorn Wasatch. "The genus is nearer the hypothetical lemuroid ancestor of man than any yet dis- covered."
.634 Dec. 30	Recent Extinction of the Mastodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 74, 75. Unsigned. Cited by Hay. Preservation of bones, fat and stomach-contents in two Illinois skeletons.
1882.635 Jan. 25	[Science and Art.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 123, 124. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.636 Jan. 25	A New Genus of Tillodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 156, 157. Description of <i>Psittacotherium multifragum</i> gen. sp. nov. from Puerco formation of New Mexico.
.637 Jan. 25	A great Deposit of Mud and Lava. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 157, 158. The Puerco region of N. W. New Mexico.
.638 Jan. 25	Invertebrate Fossils from the Lake Valley District, New Mexico. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 158, 159. List of Lower Carboniferous fossils, identifications by S. A. Miller.
.639 Feb. 20	Contributions to the History of the Vertebrata of the Lower Eocene of Wyoming and New Mexico, made during 1881. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1881, pp. 139-197; Map of the Bighorn Basin. Pal. Bull. No. 34, pp. 139-197. (Has no map.) Abstract, Amer. Journ. Sci., Ser. 3, Vol. XXIII, 1882, pp. 324-325. Descriptions of fossil vertebrate collections made by J. L. Wortman for Cope in the Bighorn Basin during the sum- mer of 1881. The descriptions are somewhat amplified and illustrations provided in "Tertiary Vertebrata," 1884. In- cludes a classification of the Chelonian families and genera, first description of the Eocene lemuroid "Anaptomorphus

homunculus" skull; classification of Creodonta and description of various new forms; revision of the Coryphodontidae and description of new species; brief synopsis of characters and species of *Phenacodus*; new species of *Hyracotherium*, *Systemodon*, etc.; *Mioclaenus brachystomus* sp. nov. an unquestionable artiodactyl. Fauna is typical Wasatch; distinctions from Wind River fauna. Descriptions of a number of new mammals from the "Catathlaeus beds" of New Mexico (Puerco).

.640 Feb. 24	The Tertiary Formations of the Central Region of the United States. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 177-195, figs. 1-8. Description of the successive Tertiary "lakes," their location and extent, character of the formations and prominent features of the faunae.
.641 Feb. 24	[The Equivalents of Consciousness.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 224-226. Review of essay by E. DuBois Raymond, The Seven World Problems, translated in Pop. Sci. Mo. Vol. XX, pp. 433-447.
.642 Feb. 24	Marsh on the Classification of the Dinosauria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 253-255. Critical Review of Marsh's article in Amer. Journ. Sci. (3) Vol. XXIII, pp. 81-86.
.643 Feb. 24	The Dinosaurs of Bernissart. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 255, 256. Review of articles by G. A. Boulenger and P. J. Van Beneden. Bull. Acad. R. de Belge, 1881, Ser. 3, T. I., pp. 600-608. Unsigned review, evidently Cope's. (w. D. M.)
.644 Feb. 24	 Hulke on Polacanthus foxi. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 256. Notice of description of this English dinosaur by J. M. Hulke in Trans. R. Soc. London Vol. 72, Pt. III, 1881, pp. 653-662, Pls. 70-76. Unsigned. Evidently by Cope. (W. D. M.)
.645 Feb. 24	Russian Sauropterygia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 256. Notice of memoir on Ichthyosaurus by Kiprijanoff in Mem. Acad. Imper. Sci. St. Petersbourg, Ser. 7, T. XXVIII, No. 8.
.646 March 22	[Effort and Use in Evolution.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 311-313. Editorial. Further discussion of the views of E. DuBois Raymond.
.647 March 22	New Characters of the Perissodactyla Condylarthra. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 334. Creodont characters of humerus in Phenacodus. Meni- scotherium referred to this suborder; key to families.
.648 March 22	Mesonyx and Oxyana. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 334. Characters of limb bones in Mesonyx (now Pachyaena) ossifragus; of hind foot in Oxyana. Based on Wortman's Bighorn Wasatch collections.

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.649 March 22	The Rachitomous Stegocephali. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 334, 335. Ganocephala not available. Rhachitomi suborder, includ- ing Eryops, Actinodon, Trimerorhachis, Zatrachys, etc., in two families.
.650 April 24	A Second Genus of Eocene Plagiaulacidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 416, 417. Catopsalis foliatus gen. et sp. nov. described from Puerco of New Mexico.
.651 April 24	Two New Genera of the Puerco Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 417, 418. Description of Haploconus lineatus and Pantolambda bath- modon new genera and species.
.652 May 20	On Archæsthetism. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 454-469. Discussion of the origin of adaptive changes in phyla; the nature of consciousness and its relations thereto, as a fundamental cause of evolution.
653 May 20	[Sexual Selection in Man.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, . pp. 490-492. Editorial.
.654 May 20	The Ancestry and Habits of <i>Thylacoleo</i> . Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 520-522. Thylacoles, a descendant of the <i>Plagiaulacidæ</i> . <i>Hypripry-</i> mus parallel not nearly related. Probably not herbivorous, perhaps egg-eating or even carnivorous.
.655 May 20	Notes on Eocene Mammalia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 522. Didelphodus and Ectocion new genera, Wasatch Eocene Bighorn basin.
.656 May 20	On the Taxæopoda, a New Order of Mammalia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 522, 523. Carpus of Phenacodus excludes it from Perissodactyla. The new order includes Condylarthra and Proboscidea. Key to Ungulate orders.
.657 May 20	 [Note on Achanodon insolenus.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 534. Notice of discovery of skull by Princeton Expedition.
.658 June 6	On the Condylarthra. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXIV, 1882, pp. 95-97. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 5, Vol. X, 1882, pp. 76-79.

.659 A New Genus of Tæniodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, June pp. 604, 605.

22 Taniolabis sulcatus gen. et sp. nov., based upon an incisor tooth from the Puerco of New Mexico. Unsigned. Cited by Hay and Frazer.

.660 [The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.] Amer. July Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 663, 664.

28 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.661 New Marsupials from the Puerco Eocene. Amer. Nat. July Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 684-686.

28 Descriptions of *Polymastodon taöensis* and *Catopsalis pollux* new genera and species. (These subsequently proved to be founded upon the upper and lower dentition of the same individual. Both are probably identical with *Taeniolabis sulcatus.*) New species of *Ptilodus* and *Haploconus* also described; all from Puerco formation of New Mexico.

.662 [Projects for Commemorating Men of Science.] Amer. Nat. Sept. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 803, 804.

28 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.663 Mammalia in the Laramie Formation. Amer. Nat. Vol. Sept. XVI, 1882, pp. 830, 831.

28 Description of *Meniscæssus conquistus* gen. et sp. nov. (from the Lance formation).

.664 A New Form of Tæniodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, Sept. pp. 831, 832.

28 Hemiganus vultuosus (=Psittacotherium) from Puerco of New Mexico.

.665 The Periptychidæ. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 832, 833. Sept. Structure of brain and foot, etc., in Periptychus; description of Hemithlæus kowalevskianus gen. et sp. nov., etc.

.666 Some New Forms from the Puerco Eocene. Amer. Nat. Sept. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 833, 834.

28 New species of *Mioclanus*, *Protogonia* and *Dissacus*.

.667 [Remarks on Guiteau's Brain.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, Oct. pp. 895, 896.

28 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

- .668 [Note on the Bite of a Gila Monster.] Amer. Nat. Vol. Oct. XVI, 1882, pp. 908, 909.
- 28

.669 The Recent Discoveries of Fossil Footprints in Carson, Oct. Nevada. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 921-923.

28 Unsigned. Cited by Hay. Notice of paper by Le Conte read before the California Academy of Sciences.

.670 Oct. 28	Geological News. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 925, 926. Brief notices of papers by Scudder, Amer. Journ. Sci. (3) Vol. XXIV, pp. 161-170; McGee and Call, Ibid, pp. 202-223; Scott and Osborn, Ibid, pp. 223-225. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.
.671 Nov. 11	The Classification of the Ungulate Mammalia. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1882, pp. 438-447. Pal. Bull. No. 35, pp. 438-447. Abstract, Science Vol. I, 1883, p. 182. Construction of carpus and tarsus is fundamental to the ordinal classification. Relations of carpals and tarsals in dif- ferent groups of ungulates; key to orders; phylogeny.
.67 2 Nov. 11	Third Contribution to the History of the Vertebrata of the Permian Formation of Texas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1882, pp. 447-461. Pal. Bull. No. 35, pp. 447-461. Abstract, "Permian Vertebrata," Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 925. Descriptions of Edaphosaurus, Ectocynodon, Diplocaulus, Acheloma, Anisodexis, the first and last two new genera.
.673 Nov. 11	Synopsis of the Vertebrata of the Puerco Eocene Epoch. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1882, pp. 461-471. Pal. Bull. No. 35, pp. 461-471. List of vertebrata, chiefly mammals; descriptions of a number of new species; relations of the fauna.
.674 Nov. 11	On the Systematic Relations of the Carnivora Fissipedia. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1882, pp. 471-475. Pal. Bull. No. 35, pp. 471-475. Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 5 Vol. XII, 1883, pp. 112-116. Classification, based primarily upon the turbinal bones, then upon teeth, alisphenoid, etc.; list of genera of each family. Plethalurus gen. nov. for Felis planiceps.
.675 Dec. 2	The Reptiles of the American Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 979-993, figs. 11-13. Review of Eocene reptilian fauna; figures of Palacophis vertebræ; skulls of 3 species of Crocodiles, several turtles.
.676 Dec. 2	[Women in Universities.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, pp. 994, 995. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.677 Dec. 2	Two New Genera of Mammalia from the Wasatch Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, p. 1029. Diacodexis and Heptodon, new genera, from the Bighorn basin.

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.678 Restoration of Loxolophodon cornutus Cope, one-twentieth Dec. natural size. From the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming. Amer. 2 Nat. Vol. XVI, 1882, Pl. XVII (no text).

Reduced from drawing afterwards published in "Tertiary Vertebrata."

1883.679 On the contents of a Bone Cave in the Island of Anguilla (West Indies). Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge Vol. XXV, Art. 3, pp. 1-34, Pls. I-V. Separates 1883. Extended description and illustrations of Amblyrhiza, etc.

- .680 The Classification of the Ungulata. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXXI Meeting, 1882, pp. 477-479.
- .681 The Fauna of the Puerco Eocene. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXXI Meeting, 1882, pp. 479, 480.

.682 The Nevada Biped Tracks. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, Jan. pp. 69, 70, three figures.

5 Remarks with figures from Harkness' paper before Calif. Acad. Sci. Supposed to be a reprint of 689, but in reality appearing first. The cuts are not in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

.683 On Uintatherium and Bathmodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, Jan. 1883, p. 68.

5 Distinctions in incisors between Uintatherium and Bathyopsis; in astragalus between Coryphodon and Bathmodon. Intended as an abstract of 690.

.684 The Extinct Rodentia of North America. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. Jan. XVII, 1883, pp. 43-57; 165-174; 370-381; figs. 1-30.

5 Key to classification, geological distribution, review of genera and species with figures of many specimens from Wasatch and Bridger, White River and John Day; afterwards published in extenso in "Tertiary Vertebrata." The groups of pages appeared successively on January 5th and 31st, and March 15.

.685 [The National Academy of Sciences.] Amer. Nat. Vol. Jan. XVII, 1883, pp. 59, 60.

5 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.686 Kowalevsky on Elasmotherium. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII., Jan. 1883, p. 72.

5 Notice of Kowalevsky's memoir.

.687 Two New Genera of Pythonomorpha. Amer. Nat. Vol. Jan. XVII, 1883, pp. 72, 73.

5 Comment on Dollo's paper, "Note sur l'osteologie des

Mosasauridæ," Bull. Mus. Roy. d'hist. nat. de Belgique, T. I., pp. 1-20, Pls. IV, V et VI. .688 Scudder on Triassaic Insects. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, Jan. p. 73. Note on the age of the Red Beds near Fairplay, Colorado. 5 .689 (Contemporaneity of Man and Pliocene Mammals). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila. Vol. XXXIV, 1882, pp. 291, 292. Jan. 16 See also 682 and note. Later discussion 746. On Uintatherium, Bathmodon and Triisodon. Proc. Acad. .690 Nat. Sci Phila. Vol. XXXIV, 1882, pp. 294-300. lan. 16 For abstract see 683 and note. .691 (The Beastiarians). Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 175. Criticism of antivivisectionist activities. Unsigned editorial. Jan. 31 Cited by Frazer. .692 Filhol's Fossil Mammals of Ronzon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, Jan. 1883, pp. 190, 191. Review of "Etude des Mammiferes fossiles de Ronzon 31 (Haute Loire)," by M. H. Filhol. New Mammalia from the Puerco Eocene. .693 Amer. Nat. Jan. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 191. 31 Helagras prisciformis gen. et sp. nov.; Pantolestes provisionally placed in Artiodactyla with species "Mioclaenus" brachystomus and etsagicus referred to it. No other tenable description of new forms. Abstract of 695. Zoölogical Geography of Western North America. Science .604 Feb. Vol. I, No. 1, February 9, 1883, p. 21. Abstract of 697. 9 First Addition to the Fauna of the Puerco Eocene. Proc. .695 Feb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1883, pp. 545-563. Pal. Bull. No. 36, pp. 545-563. 14 In the full paper appears an extended description of "Mioclanus" ferox (= Clanodon), compared here with carnivorous marsupials (a view subsequently withdrawn by Professor Cope); of skeleton of Pantolambda for which a new suborder of Amblypoda, Taligrada, is erected; of various new species, etc.; the Puerco mammals nearly all have tritubercular molars, quadritubercular molar derived from this type. For description of Pantolambda see 702 and note. Also see note on dates of publication of the various pages of this article. In the Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., pp. 545-554 were printed February 14, 555-563 on March 16. Bull. published April 17. For abstract see 693.

.696 Phylogeny of the Sirenia. Science Vol. I, No. 2, February Feb. 16, 1883, p. 53.

16 Abstract of 706.

.697 Notes on the Geographical Distribution of Batrachia and Feb. Reptilia in Western North America. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 20 Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 10-35.

See 694.

15

.698 On the Extinct Dogs of North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. Feb. XVII, 1883, pp. 235-249, figs. 1-14.

21 Key to extinct American genera; descriptions with figures of principal forms from John Day and Loup Fork (some figures afterwards in "Tertiary Vertebrata," others in "Unpublished Plates of Tertiary Vertebrata"). Phylogeny and origin.

.699 [Credit and Appropriation.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, Feb. pp. 293, 294.

21 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.700 A New Fossil Sirenian. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 309. Feb. Dioplotherium manigaulti nov. gen. et sp. from Miocene 21 of S. Carolina. Abstract of 706 as is also 696.

.701 Lydekker on Indian Mammalia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, March 1883, pp. 405, 406.

Critical review of Pal. Indica, Vol. III, Pts. I and III.

.702 The Ancestor of Coryphodon. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, March pp. 406, 407.

15 Skeleton characters of *Pantolambda*; referred to Amblypoda new suborder; Taligrada, family Pantolambdidæ. Antedates by one day the pages of 695 dealing with this genus.

.703 On the Brains of the Eocene Mammalia Phenacodus and March Periptychus, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1883, pp. 16 563-565, Pls. I. II. Pal. Bull. No. 36, pp. 563-565, Pls. I. II.

563-565, Pls. I, II. Pal. Bull. No. 36, pp. 563-565, Pls. I, II. In Phenacodus cerebrum remarkably small; sylvian fissure and traces of 3 convolutions present; cerebellum with distinct vermis and large lateral lobes. Olfactory lobes large, well separated. In Periptychus olfactory lobes enormous, mesencephalon wholly exposed, no sylvian fissure.

.704 Dimodipsas, a New Venomous Snake. Science Vol. I, No. 7, March March 23, 1883, p. 204.

23 From South America. See 710.

.705 Permian Fishes and Reptiles from Texas. Science Vol. I, March No. 7, March 23, 1883, p. 204.

23 Supposed to be a reprint of Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., but in reality published first. See 711.

.706	On a New Extinct Genus of Sirenia from South Carolina.
March	Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 52-54.
27	For abstract see 696 and 700.
.707 March 27	The Tritubercular Type of Superior Molar Tooth. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, p. 56. Reprinted, "Note on the Trituberculate Type of Superior Molar and the Origin of the Quadrituberculate," Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 407, 408.
	The quadritubercular molar type derived from it. Pre- dominant in Puerco Eocene.
.708	Permian Reptiles. Science Vol. I, No. 8, March 30, 1883,
March	p. 232.
30	Supposed to be a verbal communication at the Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., March 13, 1883, but not to be found in the Proceedings.
.709	Fourth Contribution to the History of the Permian Forma-
April	tion of Texas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XX, 1883, pp.
4	628-636. Pal. Bull. No. 36, pp. 628-636. Ectosteorhachis, Gnathorhija gen. nov., Chilonyx gen. nov., and new species of Empedias: Pariotichus megalops. Pario- tichus-Pantylus-Ectocynodon = new family Pariotichidæ.
.710	On Dinodipsas and Causus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.
April	Vol. XXXV, 1883, p. 57.
10	For abstract see 704.
.711	Permian Fishes and Reptiles. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.
April	Vol. XXXV, 1883, p. 69. Abstract, Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII,
10	1883, p. 905. See also 705.
.712 April 18	[Scientific Publications of the United States Government.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 515, 516. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
	The Genus Phenacodus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 535,
.713 April	Pl. XII.
18	General characters, with figure, of skeleton found by Wort-
	man in Bighorn basin of Wyoming; list of species of the
	genus.
.714	Geology of Brazil. Science Vol. I, No. 13, May 4, 1883, pp.
May	367, 368.
4	This is supposed to be part of the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for April 10, but is not in the volume for 1883.
.715	The bunotherian Mammalia. Science Vol. I, No. 13, May 4,
May	1883, p. 372.
4	An abstract of 718 but first to be printed.

.716 The Developmental Significance of Human Physiography. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 618-627, Pls. XIII-XV, May figs. 1-9. 17 [The National Academy of Sciences.] Amer. Nat. Vol. .717 May XVII, 1883, pp. 627, 628. Unsigned editorial. 17 On the Mutual Relations of the Bunotherian Mammalia. .718 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 77-83. May Reprint, Ann. & Mag. Hist., Ser. 5, Vol. XII, 1883, pp. 20-26. 22 For abstract see 715. Characters of the Hadrosauridæ, Science Vol. I, No. 16, .719 May 25, 1883, p. 468. May Intended as an abstract of 721 but printed first. 25 On a New Extinct Genus and Species of Percidæ from .720 June Dakota Territory. Amer. Journ. Sci. Ser. 3, Vol. XXV, 1883, pp. 414-416. Plioparchus Nov. Gen., and P. whitei and P. sexspinosus N. Sp. On the Characters of the Skull of the Hadrosauridæ. Proc. .721 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 97-107, Pls. June IV-VII. Abstract, "The Structure and Appearance of a 5 Laramie Dinosaurian." Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 774-777, Pls. XVI-XIX, & pp. 1000, 1001. See also 719. The Unification of Geological Nomenclature and Cartog-.722 raphy. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 764, 765. June 20 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. On some Vertebrata from the Permian of Illinois. Proc. .723 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 108-110. June Thoracodus emydinus Nov. Gen. et Sp., and Ctenodus 26 heterolophus and C. vasabinsis N. Sp. Puerco Beds in France. Science Vol. II, No. 22, July 6, .724 July 1883, p. 20. 6 Supposed to be a verbal communication at the Academy of A New Hydroid Polyp. Science Vol. II, No. 22, July 6, .725 July 1883, p. 22. In reality one paragraph of 732, p. 140. It appeared be-6 fore the entire article, however. Extinct fauna of Idaho and Oregon. Science Vol. II, No. .726 July 23, July 13, 1883, p. 56. An abstract of 732 but published before the article. 13

.727 July 16	Late Works on Evolution. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 855-858. Review of: The Theories of Darwin and Their Relation to Philosophy, Religion and Morality, by Rudolf Schmid; Final Causes, by Paul Janet; A Critique of Design-arguments, etc., by L. E. Hicks; Development, what it can do and what it cannot do, by James McCosh; Natural Selection and Natural Theology, a discussion between Dr. Romanes and Dr. Asa Gray, Nature Vol. XXVI, 1883.
.728 July 16	A New Pliocene Formation in the Snake River Valley. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 867, 868. Willow Creek, in Eastern Oregon.
.729 July 16	The "Third Trochanter" of the Dinosaurs. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 869. Unsigned. Cited by Hay. A summary of Dollo's article in Bull. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg. T. I. Mars, pp. 13-18, Pl. I.
.730 July 16	The Puerco Fauna in France. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 869, 870. A critical summary of Lemoine's "Recherches sur les oisseaux fossils des terrains tertiares inférieurs des environs de Reims." Part II. For abstract see 724.
.731 July 24	The Fishes of the Batsto River, New Jersey. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 132, 133. Abstract, Science Vol. II, No. 26, p. 149. Eleven species listed and Amiurus prosthistius N. Sp. de- scribed.
.732 Aug. 7	On the Fishes of the Recent and Pliocene Lakes of the Western Part of the Great Basin, and of the Idaho Pliocene Lake. <i>Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.</i> Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 134-166 and Map. Abstract, "Fossil Fishes from Idaho," <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 1321. Faunal list with descriptions of fishes of this region including descriptions of 6 new species of recent fishes and 9 new species out of 22 fossil forms. For an earlier published abstract see 725 and 726.
.733 Aug. 15	The Evolutionary Significance of Human Character. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 907-919. A continuation of 716.
.871 Aug. 15	Jordan's Catalogue of Fishes of North America. Amer. Nat. XVII, 1883, p. 967. Review of anniversary address to the Geol. Soc. London. Unsigned. Given on Dr. Matthew's authority.

.735 Some New Mammalia of the Puerco Formation. Amer. Nat. Aug. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 968.

15 Additional remains of *Periptychus ditrigonus* show that it belongs to *Conoryctes*, probably family Periptychidæ. Three new species named, genus *Zetodon* (new) defined. Unsigned. Given on Dr. Matthew's authority. See 741.

.736 Geological Notes. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 968, 970. Aug. Notices of various new publications chiefly on vertebrate 15 palaeontology. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.

.737 The Evidence for Evolution in the History of the Extinct Aug. Mammalia. Science Vol. II, 1883, pp. 272-279. Reprint, 31 Nature Vol. XXIX, 1884, pp. 227-230; 248-250. Reprint, Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXII Meeting, 1883, pp. 32-48. Abstract, "Progress of the Ungulates in Tertiary Time," Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1055-1057.

The paper was originally read before the A. A. A. S. but not printed in the proceedings (see the second reprint) until 1884.

.738 The Structure of the Skull in *Diclonius mirabilis*, a Laramie Sept. Dinosaurian. *Science* Vol. II, 1883, p. 338. *Proc. A. A. A. S.*, XXXII Meeting, 1883, pp. 315, 316.

> Abstract only of paper read before the A. A. A. S. For other papers on *Diclonius* see 719, 721.

.739 Two primitive Types of Ungulata. Science Vol. II, 1883, Sept. p. 338. Abstract, "On two primitive types of Ungulatæ,"

7 Proc. A. A. A. S., XXXII Meeting, 1883, p. 316.

Abstracts of a paper read before the A. A. A. S. but not printed in the proceedings until 1884.

.740 The Trituberculate Type of Superior Molar, and the Origin Sept. of the Quadrituberculate. *Science* Vol. II, 1883, September 7 7, p. 338.

Abstract of 760. See also 707.

.741 On some Fossils of the Puerco Formation. Proc. Acad.
Sept. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, pp. 168-170. Abstract,
18 "Some New Mammalia of the Puerco Formation," Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 968.

See 735. Probably an abstract.

.742 Weismann's Studies in the Theory of Descent. Amer. Nat. Oct. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1042-1046.

Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. Review of: Studies in the Theory of Descent, by Dr. August Weismann. Translated and edited, with notes by Raphael Meldola, etc.

.743 Oct.	Geological Notes. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1057, 1058.
	Notices of various papers chiefly on vertebrate palaeon- tology. Unsigned. Cited on Dr. Matthew's authority.
.744 Oct. 19	[The Work of the Mutual Autopical Society.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1138, 1139. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.745 Oct. 19	A new Chrondrostean from the Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1152, 1153. Crassopholis magnicaudatus gen. et sp. nov. from Green River formation of Wyoming.
.746 Oct. 19	The Carson Footprints. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 1153. For earlier discussions see 682 and 689.
.747 Oct. 30	Letter from Little Missouri, Dakota. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1883, pp. 216, 217. Reprinted, Pal. Bull. No. 37, pp. 216, 217, as "On a New Basin of White River Age in Dakota." Geological notes, list of species of fossil vertebrates.
.748 Nov. 28	[Government Aid to Science.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1258, 1259. Unsigned editorial.
.749 Nov. 28	A New Snake from Mexico. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, pp. 1300, 1301. Atomarchus multimaculatus.
.750 Nov. 28	The Laramie Formation. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1883, p. 1320. Supposedly an abstract of the meeting of the Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. on June 12. No such communication by Cope is recorded in the proceedings.
.751 Dec. 29	The Batrachia of the Permian Period of North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 26-39, Pls. II-V, figs. 1-7. Classification, phylogeny of the groups, review of principal American Permian genera with illustrations; discussion of vertebral construction.
.752 Dec. 29	 Mechanical Evolution. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVII, 1884, pp. 40, 41. Editorial on Darwin's "Origin of Species."
.753 Dec. 29	The Loup Fork Beds on the Gila River. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 58, 59. Abstract of 758. Description of the formation. Age de- termined by a skull of Aphelops fossiger Cope.

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On New Lemuroids from the Puerco Formation. Amer. Nat. .754 Dec. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 59-62.

Key to classification. Tricentes and Indrodon new genera 29 described.

- The Vertebrata of the Tertiary Formations of the West. 1884.755 Report, U. S. Geol. Survey of the Territories Book I. (Hayden). Vol. III, pp. i-xxxv, 1-1009, Pls. I-LXXVa. This volume contains only the first half of Cope's final report to the Havden Survey upon the Tertiary Mammalia. It includes the Eocene faunas and a part of the Oligocene (Lower Miocene) Rodentia and Insectivora, etc., Carnivora. The second half, to include the Oligocene ("Lower Miocene") Ungulata and the Miocene ("Loup Fork") fauna, was never published, although a large part of the plates were made and printed. (See 1395.) Forty-two fishes are described, belonging to eleven genera, and are shown in 185 figures on 14 plates.
 - An Account of the Mammalian Fauna of the Post-pliocene .756 Deposits in the State of Indiana. (With J. L. Wortman.) Fourteenth Ann. Report (Dept. Geol. and Nat. Hist.), Survey of Indiana, John Collet, State Geologist, Pt. II, Palaeontology, 1884, pp. 1-41, Pls. I-VI.
 - Genus Equus. Fourteenth Ann. Report (Dept. Geol. and .757 Nat. Hist.), Survey of Indiana, John Collet, State Geologist, Pt. II, Palaeontology, 1884, pp. 40, 41. Appendix to 756.

.758 On the Distribution of the Loup Fork Formation in New Mexico. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1883, pp. Jan. 308, 309. Pal. Bull. No. 37, pp. 308, 309.

> For abstract see 753. Headwaters of Gila R. and San Francisco about 500 feet thickness. Also probably along eastern base of Magdalena mountains.

Second Addition to the Knowledge of the Puerco Epoch. .759 Jan. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1883, pp. 309-324. 2 Pal. Bull. No. 37, pp. 309-324.

Several new species described; extended description of Tricentes and Indrodon; Chirox described as new genus; synopsis of the Eocene lemuroid genera; characters of the faunatritubercular bunodont teeth and plantigrade pentadactyl feet.

.760 On the Trituberculate Type of Molar Tooth in the Mam-Jan. malia. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1883, pp. 324- $\mathbf{2}$ 326. Pal. Bull. No. 37, pp. 324-326. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXXII Meeting, 1883, pp. 313-315.

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Viewed as the primitive type from which are derived the later types of mammalian molars. Of these papers the Pal. Bull, was the first to be issued, its pagination being, as usual, that of the Philos. Soc. Both these differ in only the minutest detail from the Proc. A. A. S., so that it seems inadvisable to regard that, published in 1884 also as a separate article. For abstract see 740.

.761 [The Society of Naturalists of the Eastern United States.] Jan. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 160, 161.

21 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.762 Mission Scientifique au Mexique; Recherches zoologiques; Jan. Trois. Partie, Rech. sur les Reptiles et les Batrachiens, par

21 MM. Duméril et Bocourt. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 162, 163. Review.

.763 Results of the Deep-sea Work of the "Talisman." Amer. Jan. Nat. Vol. XXVIII, 1884, p. 177.

21

.764 On Extinct Rhinoceri from the Southwest. Proc. Acad. Jan. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XXXV, 1883, p. 301.

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.765 The History of the Oreodontidæ. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, Feb. 1884, pp. 280-282.

17 Abstract of 786, printed before the article. Review of the genera and list of species with phyletic relations and geologic occurrence.

.766 The Creodonta. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 255-267; Feb. 344-353; 478-485, figs. 1-30.

Affinities, classification, review of principal known genera with illustrations. The discussion of the affinities of the Creodonta with Marsupials, Insectivora, etc., is an admirable example of sound reasoning in comparative anatomy, and of clear and condensed presentation of the salient points of the evidence then available. The pages appeared successively in the March (published Feb. 17), April (published March 15), and May (published April 19) numbers of the Amer. Nat.

.767 [The Law and Insanity.] *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, 1884, Feb. pp. 267-269.

17 Editorial.

.768 Professor Owen on Fossil Mammals. Amer. Nat. Vol. Feb. XVIII, 1884, p. 283.

17 Unsigned but in the index of the volume under Cope. Notice of Owen's descriptions of *Sceparnodon* from the Pleistocene of Australia (*Philos. Trans.*, Pt. I, pp. 245-248, Pl. 12), and *Tritylodon* from the Trias of South Africa (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, London, Vol. XL, pp. 146-156, Pl. VI). The latter is allied to *Meniscoössus* and *Polymastodon*.

.769	Filhol on Eocene Lemuroids. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 18	384,
Feb.	p. 283.	
17	Note upon supposed identity of Anaptomorphus w	vith

7 Note upon supposed identity of Anaptomorphus with Necrolemur and of Notharctus with Adapis. Filhol's paper, Ann. Sci. géol. Vol. 14.

.770 The Diseases of the Will. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, 1884, Feb. pp. 317, 318.

17 Review of : Diseases of the Will, by Th. Ribot; Humboldt Library No. 52.

.771 A Carboniferous Genus of Sharks still living. Science Vol. March III, No. 57, March 7, 1884, pp. 275, 276.

7 Chlamydoselachus-Didymodus. See also 773, 782 and 792.

.772 [Natural Science in Philadelphia.] Amer. Nat. Vol. March XVIII, 1884, pp. 393-395.

15 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.773 The Skull of a Still Living Shark of the Coal Measures. March Amer. Nat. Vol XVIII, 1884, pp. 412, 413.

15 See 771 for the first note on Didymodus.

.774 Philadelphia Academy. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. April 510, 511.

19 Unsigned editorial. Under Cope in volume index.

.775 Garman's North American Reptiles and Batrachians. Amer. April Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 513-515.

19 Review of: A List of the Species occurring North of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with references. From the Bulletin, Essex Institute, Salem, Jan. 1884. On the Reptiles and Batrachians [of the Kentucky Geological Survey]. From Memoirs, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, 4to. (no date). Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.

.776 The Mastodons of North America. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, April 1884, pp. 524-526. Abstract ("Different Species of Mastodons,") *Science* Vol. III, No. 65, May 2, 1884, pp. 553, 554.

> Key to the American species; description of new forms. The abstract is supposed to be a verbal communication before the Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., March 22, but is not recorded in the Proceedings.

.777	Marsh on Diplodocus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884,
April	p. 526.
19	Critical notice of Marsh's paper in Amer. Journ. Sci.
.778	The Pelvisternum of Edentates. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII,
May	1884, pp. 639, 640.
17	Review of Albrecht's paper. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.
.779 May 17	The Practical Type of Mind. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, p. 644.
.780 May 17	The Tertiary Marsupialia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 686-697, figs. 1-9. Didelphidæ and Multituberculata. Classification of Multi- tuberculates, description of principal forms with illustrations; phylogeny.
.781 May 29	[Note on the Collections in the Muséo Nacional.] Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1884, p. 487.
.782	<i>Pleuracanthus</i> and <i>Didymodus</i> . <i>Science</i> Vol. III, No. 69,
May	May 30, 1884, pp. 645, 646.
30	See also 771 and 792.
.783	[Zoology in the National Parks.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII,
June	1884, pp. 708, 709.
17	Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.784 June 17	Lydekker on Extinct Mammalia of India. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 717, 718. Critical review of: Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Ser. X, Vol. II, Siwalik Camelopardalidæ, and Siwalik and Narbada Carnivora (Parts IV and VI); Vol. III Additional Perissodactyla and Proboscidia (Part I).
.785	Notes on Abnormal Deer Antlers. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII,
June	1884, pp. 737, 738.
17	Editorial note on communication by J. D. Caton.
.786 July I	Synopsis of the Species of Oreodontidæ. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1884, pp. 503-572, two figs. Pal. Bull. No. 38, pp. 503-572, two figs. Synopsis of family characters and affinities, key to genera; principal characters of each genus, diagnoses and synonymy of species in each. Fifteen new species or subspecies described and extended or revised descriptions of a number of others. Affinities of genera, geological distribution. For abstract see 765.

.787 On the Structure of the Skull in the Elasmobranch Genus

- July Didymodus. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1884,
- 17 pp. 572-590, one plate. *Pal. Bull.* No. 38, pp. 572-590, one plate.

Description of partial skull in Cope Collection from Permian of Texas.

.788 The Condylarthra. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 790-805; July 802-006, Pls. XXVIII-XXX and figs. 1-28.

- 17 Affinities, classification, description of principal forms with illustrations. The article appeared in the August number (published July 17) and the September number (published August 15) successively.
- .789 [An International Scientific Association.] Amer. Nat. Vol. July XVIII, 1884, pp. 805, 806.

17 Editorial.

.790 The Duke of Argyll's Unity of Nature. Amer. Nat. Vol. July XVIII, 1884, pp. 807, 808.

17 Review of : The Unity of Nature, by the Duke of Argyll. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.

.791 The Choristodera. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, pp. 815-817.
July Critique of: Etude sur les charactères géneriques du Simædosaure reptile nouveau de la faune Cernaysiene etc. par Dr. Lemoine, 1884. Probably = Champsosaurus; position of this group of fossil reptiles.

.792 The Genus Plcuracanthus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, July p. 818, Pl. XXIII.

17 Figures of specimens from Texas Permian. See 771 for first note.

.793 Zoological Nomenclature. Amer. Nat. Vol. XVIII, 1884, Aug. pp. 906-908.

15 Unsigned editorial. Given under Cope in index of volume. .794 Scientific Illustrations. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, 1884, Aug. p. 908.

15 Unsigned editorial. Given under Cope in index of volume.

.795 (The Age of some Formations in the Banks of the Rio Aug. Grande). Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXI, 1884, p. 24 615.

.796 Observations on the Phylogeny of the Artiodactyla derived Sept. from American Fossils. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XVIII, 1884, 15 pp. 1034-1036.

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.933 Vertebrate Paleontology. *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XXI, 1887, pp. Feb. 164-166.

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.934 The Formations of the Belly River of Canada. Amer. Nat. Feb. Vol. XXI, 1887, pp. 171, 172.

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.935 The Theology of Evolution. Arnold & Co., Philadelphia, April 1887, 37 pp. Synopsis, Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, 1887, pp. 1127-1129.

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.936 Note (on the genus Dendrobates). Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, April 1887, pp. 310, 311.

April pp. 356, 357.

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.038 The Dinosaurian Genus Cœlurus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, April 1887, pp. 367-369.

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.939 April	Sex in Government. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, 1187, pp. 399, 400.
.940 April 7	Science and Immortality. Christian Register, April 7, 1887.
.941 April 28	Synopsis of the Batrachia and Reptilia obtained by H. H. Smith in the Province of Matto Grosso, Brazil. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXIV, 1887, pp. 44-50. Abstract, "Brazilian Reptilia," Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, 1887, pp. 388, 389. See also 942.
.942 April 28	Appendix on a Leptognathus from San Paolo. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXIV, 1887, p. 60. L. garmani n. sp.
.943 May	The Mesozoic and Cænozoic Realms of the Interior of North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXI, 1887, pp. 445-462. Read at the International Geological Congress, 1887. Syn- opsis of classification, distribution of formations and distinc- tive features of vertebrate faunae. The Laramie group and Puerco are here included in the Mesozoic as Postcretacic system.
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.1041 March 1	(The American Society of Naturalists.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 32, 33. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1042 March 1	Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia and Batrachia of the British Museum. Pt. I, by Dr. Lydekker. <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XXIII, 1889, p. 43. Review.

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.1043 What was Matriarchy? Open Court, Vol. III, No. 81, pp. March 1518, 1519. 14 Ethical Evolution. Open Court, Vol. III, No. 82, pp. 1523-.1044 March 1529. 21 The Age of the Denver Formation. Science, Vol. XIII, No. .1045 April 323, April 12, 1889, p. 290. 12 The Descent of Man. Modern Science Essayist, Vol. I, No. .1046 May 7, 1889, pp. 161-170, and 175. 15 The Need of an Academic Chair for the Teaching of Evolu-.1047 Mav tion. Open Court, Vol. III, No. 92, p. 1650. 30 On the Mammalia obtained by the Naturalist Exploring .1048 Expedition to Southern Brazil. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, May 1889, pp. 128-150. 31 The Vertebrate Fauna of the Equus Beds. Amer. Nat. Vol. .1049 May XXIII, 1889, pp. 160-165. Lists of species from Silver Lake, Oregon, from south-31 west Texas, valley of Mexico, and from (Washtuckua Lake) Whitman Co., Washington; Alces brevitrabalis and semipalmatus, Cariacus ensifer described from the last locality. .1050 A Review of the North American Species of Hippotherium. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXVI, 1889, pp. 429-458, three Tune plates. т (The Post-Darwinians.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. .1051 June 136, 137. 28 Editorial. .1052 Credner on Palæohatteria. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889. pp. 148, 149 (bis). June 28 Critical review of Credner's paper. Brongniart and Döderlein on Xenacanthina. Amer. Nat. 1053. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 149, 150. June Review of: Études sur le terrain Houillier de Commentry, 28 par C. Brongniart et E. Sauvage, and Döderlein's article in the "Zoologischer Anzeiger," March, 1889. The Vertebrata of the Swift Current River, II. Amer. Nat. .1054 Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 151-155. June Preliminary notice of additional collections obtained in 28

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1888. "Chalicothcrium" hilobatum n. sp., Haplacodon gen. et. sp. nov. five new species of White River mammalia.

.1055 Mr. Lydekker on *Phenacodus* and the Athecæ. *Nature*, July Vol. XL, July 25, 1889, p. 298. 25

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Aug. 15 56 The Proboscidia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 191-211, Pls. IX-XVI, figs. 1-9. Abstract, "Prof. Cope on the Proboscidea," Geol. Mag. Decade 3, Vol. VI, pp. 438-448, Pl. XIII, figs. 1-8.

Synopsis of characters and affinities, key to families and genera, list of species and key to those of North America; phylogeny; illustrations of several Tertiary American Mastodons and comparative diagrams of skulls of American and Old World Proboscideans.

.1057 [Original Research in Pennsylvania.] Amer. Nat. Vol. Aug. XXIII, 1889, pp. 243, 244.

Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

15 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1059 [The American Society of Psychical Research.] Amer. Aug. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, p. 245.

15 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1060 An Intermediate Pliocene Fauna. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, Aug. 1889, pp. 253, 254.

15 Collection sent in by Duncan from "Oregon Desert." *Hippotherium relictum* n. sp. described. (The collection appears to be an admixture of specimens from two or more formations. W. D. M.)

.1061 Storms on the Adhesive Disk of *Echencis. Amer. Nat.* Aug. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 254, 255.

Review of: Paper by Storms in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 6, Vol. II, p. 67.

.1062 The Mechanical Causes of the Development of the Hard Sept. Parts of the Mammalia. *Journ. Morph.* Vol. III, 1889, pp. 137-290, Pls. IX-XVI, figs. 1-93.

For abstract see 1037.

.1063 Note on Hippotherium rectidens. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Sept. Vol. XXVI, 1889, p. 458.

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.1064 An Outline of the Philosophy of Evolution. Proc. Amer. Nov. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXVI, 1889, pp. 495-505. 18

.1065	On a Species of Plioplarchus from Oregon. Amer. Nat. Vol.
Nov.	XXIII, 1889, pp. 625, 626.
18	P. septemsipinosus n. sp. from shales near Van Horn's
	ranch, John Day R., Oregon. Discussion of geologic age of these shales. (Now referred to the Mascall; see Merriam
	1901, Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Cal. Vol. II, p. 308).
.1066	On a New Genus of Triassic Dinosauria. Amer. Nat. Vol.
Nov.	XXIII, 1889, p. 626.
18	Calophysis gen. nov. based upon three species from the Tri-
	assic of New Mexico previously referred to Coelurus Marsh
	and to Tanystrophaeus von Meyer.
.1067	Vertebrata of Swift Current River, No. III. Amer. Nat.
Nov.	Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 628, 629.
18	Additional note describing three new species. See 1054.
.1068	Lamarck versus Weisman. Nature Vol. XLI, November 28,
Nov.	1889, p. 79.
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.1069 Dec.	[A National Flower.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp.
I I I	484, 485. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. Suggests the Moun-
1	tain Laurel, or still better the Tulip-tree.
.1070	[Science in Newspapers.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, p.
Dec.	485.
I	Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1071	Marsh on Cretaceous Mammalia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII,
Dec.	1889, pp. 490, 491.
I	Critical review of: Discovery of Cretaceous Mammalia, by O. C. Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci. 1889, p. 81.
1890.1072	Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Geology and Paleon-
	tology. Part I-Geology. Ferris Bros., Philadelphia, 8vo.,
1054	1890, 49 pp., 9 figs. Two Perils of the Indo-European. Open Court Vol. III,
.1073 Jan.	pp. 2052-2054; 2070, 2071.
3	This article appeared successively January 3 and January 30,
Ŭ	1890.
.1074	The Edentata of North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII,
Jan.	1889, pp. 657-664, Pls. XXXI, XXXII, figs. 1, 2.
5	Synopsis of suborders and families; key to genera of Mega-
	theriidæ, and Glyptodontidæ; phylogeny. Figures of Caryo-
	derma etc. [Caryoderma is now known to be a tortoise.]
,1075 Jan	Pohlig on Elephas antiquus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889,
Jan. 5	pp. 712, 713. Review of Monographie der <i>Elaphas antiquus</i> , Falc., führen
5	retreation of allohographic der Litaphila antiquita, I ale, Italien-

den Travertine Thüringens, ihrer Fauna und Flora. Theil I, Nova Acta Vol. LIII, 1888, s. 259.

The Horned Dinosauria of the Laramie. Amer. Nat. Vol. .1076 XXIII, 1889, pp. 715-717, Pls. XXXIII, XXXIV. Jan.

Additional notes on Monoclonius, with figures or horn cores in three species, two of them new. Family Agathaumantidæ.

(Charges against the methods of the Paleontological Depart-.1077 ment of the U. S. Geological Survey.) New York Herald, Jan, Jan. 12 and 20, 1890. 12

[Opinions as to the Essential Nature of Organic Evolution.] .1078 Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 49-51. Feb.

Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. 3

Scientific Results of Explorations by the U.S. Fish Com-.1079 mission steamer "Albatross," No. III-Report on the Feb. Batrachians and Reptiles collected in 1887-1888. Proc. U. S. 5 Nat. Museum Vol. XII, 1889, pp. 141-147. Separates Feb. 5, 1800.

.1080 (Exposition of Abuses among Geologists and Palæontol-Feb. ogists.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 158, 159. 28

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Review of Woodward's paper in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 28 Sept. 1888. Unsigned. Cited by Hay.

Synopsis of the Families of Vertebrata. Amer. Nat. Vol. .1082 XXIII, 1889, pp. 849-877. March

Family classification. 13

Notes on the Dinosauria of the Laramie. Amer. Nat. Vol. .1083 March XXIII, 1889, pp. 904-906.

Pteropelyx grallipes gen. et sp. nov. (Trachodont, Judith River); notes on Agathaumidæ.

[Comment on Dr. Lamb's "Olecranon perforation."] Amer. .1084 Anthropol. Vol. III, 1890, p. 174. April

[The Yellowstone Park.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, .1085 April pp. 255, 256.

Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1086 New Hand-books of Paleontology. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, April 1890, pp. 259-261.

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Review of : Elemente der Paleontologie, von Steinmann und Döderlein, 1890: Handbuch der Paleontologie, Abth. 1, Band III, Lief 3, Reptilien, von Prof. K. A. v. Zittel, 1889: Manual

of Paleontology for the use of Students, by R. A. Nicholson and R. Lydekker, 2 vols., 1889.

.1087	Seeley's Researches on the Organization, Structure and
April	Classification of the Fossil Reptilia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV,
5	1889, pp. 271-273.
.111.1	Critical review of: On <i>Protorosaurus speneri</i> von Meyer, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1887; On <i>Pariasaurus bombidens</i> Owen., Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1888; On the Anomodont Rep- tiles and their Allies, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1889.
.1088 April 25	(Original Research in the United States.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 358. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1089 April 25	Tortoises sold in the Markets of Philadelphia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 374.
.1090 May 10	The Silver Lake of Oregon and its Region. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, pp. 970-982, Pls. XL, XLI, and fig. I. Notes upon journey; recent fauna; Fossil Lake locality; list of fossil vertebrates.
.1091 May 27	 (The Age of the Larami.) Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer. Vol. I, 1890, p. 532. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 569. Certain remarks by Lester F. Ward, J. J. Stevenson and E. D. Cope at meeting of Geological Society of America.
.1092 June	The Homologies of the Fins of Fishes. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 401-423, Pls. XIV-XVIII, figs. 1-9. Relation of fins to legs, relation of fins to each other, nature of the supports of median fins, caudal fin and its supports.
.1093 June 4	(The Proposed Classes of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences.) <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 460, 461. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
1094 June 4	(The Philadelphia Meeting of the International Congress of Geologists.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 461, 462. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1095 June 4	Scott and Osborn on the Fauna of the Brown's Park Eocene. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 470-472. Review of: The Mammalia of the Unita Formation, Pts. I, II by W. B. Scott; Pts. III, IV, by H. F. Osborn, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XVI, 1889.
.1096 July 15	(The proposed National University.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 548, 549. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

(International Geological Congress.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, .1007 July 1890, pp. 549-551. 15 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. [Honest Nomenclature.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. .1098 July 551. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. 15 .1099 (Note on the "two-rooted" teeth described by Prof. Marsh.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 571. July Teeth of Ceratopsia are not really two-rooted; the appear-15 ance is produced by absorption of centre of root above successional tooth. Dysganus Cope 1876 was based on Ceratopsian teeth. The return of Negroes to Africa. Open Court, Vol. III, .1100 1890, p. 2110; Vol. IV, 1890, p. 2331. July 17 On Inheritance in Evolution. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, 1101 July pp. 1058-1071. 19 Exposition of theories of heredity. [Original Scientific Research in the University of Pennsyl-.1102 vania.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIII, 1889, p. 1088. July 19 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. The Cetacea. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 599-616, .1103 Pls. XX-XXIII, figs. 1-8. Aug. Synopsis of characters, affinities, classification and phylog-8 eny, list of extinct American Cetacea. The Extinct Sirenia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 697-.1104 Sept. 702, Pls. XXV, XXVI, figs. 1-3. Synopsis of families and genera; figures of some American 3 forms. [Reading Habits of the American Public.] Amer. Nat. Vol. .1105 XXIV, 1890, pp. 747, 748. Sept. 3 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. .1106 Eimer on Evolution. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 751-Sept. 754. Review of: Organic Evolution as the Result of the In-3 heritance of Acquired Characters, according to the Law of Organic Growth, by G. E. T. Eimer, 1890. Geddes and Thompson on the Evolution of Sex. Amer. Nat. .1107 Sept. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 754-760. Review of: The Evolution of Sex, by Prof. Patrick Geddes 3 and J. Arthur Thompson. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer.

.1108 Sept. 3	Note on Casteroides georguensis Moore. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 772. Unsigned. Cited by Hay. Founded on a lower canine of Hippopotamus.
.1109 Sept. 3	Snakes in Banana Bunches. <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 782.
.1110 Oct.	On the Material Relations of Sex in Human Society. The Monist, Vol. I, 1890, pp. 38-47.
.1111 Oct. 14	Newberry's Paleozoic Fishes of North America. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 844-847. Critical review of: The Paleozoic Fishes of North Amer- ica, by John Strong Newberry, Monograph XVI, U. S. Geol. Survey, 1889.
.1112 Nov. 8	The Evolution of Mind. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 899-913; 1000-1016.
.1113 Nov. 8	[Limitation in Scientific Work.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 918-920. Editorial.
.1114 Nov. 8	(New York's Electric Execution Law.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 921. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1115 Nov. 8	Poulton on the Colors of Animals. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 927-932. Review of: The Colors of Animals, their Meaning and Use especially considered in the case of Insects, by E. B. Poulton. 1890.
.1116 Nov. 8	On Two New Species of Mustelidæ from the Loup Fork Miocene of Nebraska. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 950-952. Stenogale robusta sp. and Brachypsalis pachycephalus gen. et. sp. nov.
.1117 Nov. 8	Note on a Bison at Syracuse, New York. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, p. 954. =Bos americanus.
.1118 Nov. 8	On a New Species of Salamander from Indiana. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 966, 967, figs. 1-7. Gyrinophilus maculicandus.
.1119 Dec.	The African in America. Open Court, Vol. IV, 1800, pp. 2399-2401.

.1120 (Scientific Nomenclature.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, Dec. pp. 1047-1049.

6 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1121 On a New Dog from the Loup Fork Miocene. Amer. Nat. Dec. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 1067, 1068.

6 Aelurodon compressus n. sp. Based upon a lower jaw in the Cope Collection and two rami in Mus. Comp. Zool., referred by Scott and Osborn to Ae. hyænoides Cope. Figure of skeleton of Ae. saerus in Cope Coll.

1891.1122 On Vertebrata from the Tertiary and Cretaceous Rocks of the North West Territory. I—The Species from the Oligocene or Lower Miocene Beds of the Cypress Hills. Contrib. to Canadian Pal. Vol. III, pp. 1-25, Pls. I-XIV.

Amia whiteavesiana, A. macrospondyla.; Rhineastis rhæas; Amiurus cancellatus, A. maconnellii: all new species.

.1123 Report of the Sub-Committee on the Cenozoic (Interior): Reports of the American Sub-Committees on Classification and Nomenclature (E. D. Cope, Reporter). Congrès Géol. Internat. 4e Sess. Londres, 1888, Appendix A, pp. A193-A210. (Published 1891).

.1124 (The Tariff on Scientific Books.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, Jan. 1890, pp. 1169, 1170.

9 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1125 Dr. Leonhard Stejneger on Bufo lentiginosus woodhousci. Jan. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXIV, 1890, pp. 1204, 1205.

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.1126 On Two New Perissodactyles from the White River Neocene. Feb. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 47-49.

21 Menodus peltoceras, Cænopus simplicidens, n. sp. (Types now in Amer. Mus.)

.1127 Discovery of Fish Remains in Ordovician Rocks. Amer. Feb. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, p. 137.

21 Unsigned. Cited by Hay. Notice of Walcott's preliminary announcement before Biol. Soc. Washington, Feb. 7, 1891.

.1128 Material Relations of Sex in Human Society. Open Court March Vol. V, No. 187, March 26, 1891, p. 2748.

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.1129 The Epiglottis in Colubrine Snakes. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, April 1891, pp. 156, 157, one fig.

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.1130 Professor Moll on Hypnotism. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, April pp. 170, 171.

2 Review of : Hypnotism, by Albert Moll, 1890.

.1131 May 7	The Economic Relations of Sex. Open Court Vol. V, No. 193, May 7, 1891, pp. 2801, 2802.
.1132 May 28	(New National Parks.) Amer Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 472, 473. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1133 May 28	On the Non-Actinopterygian Teleostomi. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 479-481. Short discussion followed by a table giving superorders, orders, and families to show relationships.
.1134 June 27	[Prof. Karl Vogt and the Naturalists.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 558, 559. Editorial.
.1135 July	On the Structure of Certain Paleozoic Fishes. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXXIX Meeting, 1890, p. 336. Macropetalichthys, Megalichthys, Platysomus and Dendro- dus briefly considered.
.1136 July	The Relation of Mind to its Physical Basis. Proc. A. A. A. S. XXXIX Meeting, 1890, p. 378. Abstract only.
.1137 July 8	Syllabus of Lectures on Geology and Paleontology. Part III—Paleontology of the Vertebrata. Ferris Bros., Phila- delphia, 8vo., 1891, 90 pp., 60 figs. See also 1390.
.1138 July 31	[Preoccupied Names.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 640, 641. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. Objection regard- ing Menodus as preoccupied by Menodon.
.1139 July 31	Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia and Batrachia (Amphibia) in the British Museum, Parts II, III and IV. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 644-646. Review of: Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in the British Museum, by Richard Lydekker, Part II, 1889, Part III, 1889, Part IV, 1890. Criticism of classification and nomenclature adopted.
.1140 July 31	A. S. Woodward's Fossil Fishes. <i>Amer. Nat.</i> Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 646, 647. Review of: Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum, by Arthur Smith Woodward, Part I, 1889; Part II, 1891.

Mrs. Bodington on Evolution. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, .1141 Tuly D. 647. 81 Review of: Studies in Evolution and Biology, by Alice 31 Bodington, 1800. .1142 On some New Fishes from South Dakota. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 654-658. Read under title. "On a Intv New Horizon of Fossil Fishes," before the A. A. A. S. XL 31 Meeting, 1801. Abstract only, Proc. A. A. A. S. XL Meeting, 1801. n. 258. Gebhyrura, Proballostomus, new genera described, three species from Tertiary of Ree Hills, S. D. The Liptoterna. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 685-693. .1143 Sept. Pl. XVII. figs. 1-5. Discussion of characters and affinities: synopsis of families ΤT and genera. Astrapotherium and Homalodontotherium provisionally included. Based largely on Ameghino's "Mamiferos Fosiles de la Republica Argentina." Anent Women's Waists. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV. 1801. pp. .1144 Sept. 717. 718. II Editorial. (Marine Biological Laboratories.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, .1145 Sept. 1801. DD. 718-721. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer. 11 (Execution by Electricity.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, .1446 Sept. pp. 721, 722. Unsigned editorial. II Ameghino on the Extinct Mammalia of Argentina. Amer. .1147 Sept. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1892, pp. 725-727. Review of: Contribucion al concimento de los mamiferos IІ fosiles de la Republica Argentina . . . por Florintino Ameghino. Actes, Acad. nacional ciencias, Cordoba, T. VI, 1880. Miller's North American Geology and Paleontology. Amer. . .1148 Sept. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, p. 729. Review of: American Geology and Paleontology for the II Use of Amateur Students and Scientists, by S. A. Miller, 1880. Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. Morris on Civilization. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, p. 730. .1149 Sept. Review of: Civilization. A Historical Review of its Elements, by Charles Morris, 1890, Unsigned. Cited by Frazer. IΙ .1150 Snakes in Banana Bunches. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, p. 742. Sept. 11

.1151	Morris' Aryan Race. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 812,
Oct. 6	813. Review of: The Aryan Race: Its Origin and its Achieve- ments, by Charles Morris 1888.
.1152 Oct. 6	Boulenger on Rhynchocephalia, Testudinata, and Crocodilia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 813, 814. Review of: Catalogue of the Chelonians, Rhynchocephalians and Emydosaurians in the British Museum, by G. A. Boul- enger, 1889.
.1153 Oct. 23	On a Skull of the Equus excelsus Leidy from the Equus Beds of Texas. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 912, 913. Read before the A. A. A. S. under the title, "On the Cranial Characters of Equus excelsus," and under that title in Proc. A. A. S. XL Meeting, 1891, p. 285. First skull on record of an American fossil Equus.
.1154 Nov. 17	(Tariff on Scientific Works.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 990, 991. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.
.1155 Nov. 17	[Recent Progress in the Discovery of the Phylogeny of Man.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 991, 992. Editorial. Notice of Spy discoveries in Belgium, and Homunculus in Patagonia.
.1156 Nov. 17	The California Cave Bear. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 997-999, Pl. XXI. Description, with figures, of Arctotherium simum skull.
.1157 Nov. 17	More New Mammalia from the Eocene of Patagonia. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 1000, 1001. Comment on Ameghino's discoveries.
.1158 Nov. 17	A New Species of Frog from New Jersey. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 1017-1019. Rana virgatipes.
.1159 Dec. 12	On the Characters of some Paleozoic Fishes. Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum Vol. XIV, 1891, pp. 447-463, Pls. XXVIII-XXXIII.
i.	New species of Styptobasis, Hybodus, Ctenacanthus and Platysomus. (2); cranial structure of Macropetalichthys. (7p.); pectoral limbs of Holonema; paired fins of Megalichthys; superorders of the non-actinopterygian Tele- ostomi.
.1160 Dec. 22	(Recent Endowments for Scientific Research.) Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 1111, 1112. Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1161 Dec.	Flower and Lydekker's Mammals. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 1116-1118.
22	Review of: An Introduction to the Study of Mammals, Liv- ing and Extinct, by W. H. Flower and R. Lydekker, 1891.
.1162 Dec. 22	Color Patterns in Cnemidophorus. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, pp. 1135, 1136.
.1163 Dec. 22	A Rorqual on the New Jersey Coast. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXV, 1891, p. 1136.
1892.1164	Vertebrate Fauna of the Alachua Clays, Florida. Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 84, 1891, Correlation papers, Neocene, p. 130.
.1165 Jan. 5	A Fin-Back Whale recently Stranded on the New Jersey Coast. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Vol. XLIV, 1891, pp. 474-478.
.1166 March 1	,
.1167 March <i>2</i> 6	6
.1168 March <i>2</i> 6	Definite vs. Fortuitous Variation in Animals and Plants. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXVI, 1892, pp. 89-91. Abstract of remarks before Amer. Soc. of Naturalists, Dec. 30, 1891.
.1169 March 28	A Critical Review of the Characters and Variations of the Snakes of North America. Proc. U. S. Nat. Musuem Vol. XIV, 1892, pp. 589-694.
.1170 March 30	A Contribution to the Vertebrate Palæontology of Texas. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXX, 1892, pp. 123-131, one fig. Reprint, "Report on the Palæontology of the Verte- brata," Third Ann. Report, Geol. Survey, Texas, 1891, pp. 251-259.
.1171 March 3 0	On Tiaporus, a New Genus of Teiidæ. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. Vol. XXX, 1892, pp. 132, 133, one plate.
.1172 March 31	On the Habits and Affinities of the new Australian Mammal, Notoryctes typhlops. Amer. Nat. Vol. XXVI, 1892, pp. 121-128, Pls. IX, X.

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Extracts from Stirling's memoir describing Notoryctes.

Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr., 1891, vol. xiv. Discussion of affinities. Regards it as more probably related to Chrysochloridæ.

Cope's genus Bematiscus established in a footnote to p. 127.

.1173 [Mongoose in the West.] Amer. Nat. Vol. XXVI, 1892, April p. 236.

25 Unsigned editorial. Cited by Frazer.

.1174 On the Homologies of the Posterior Cranial Arches in the April Reptilia. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. n. s. Vol. XVII, 1892,

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pp. 11-26, Pls. I-V and figs. 1-3. Separates April 27, 1892. Abstract, "The Homologies of the Cranial Arches of the Reptilia," *Amer. Nat.* Vol. XXVI, 1892. pp. 407, 408, Pls. XV-XVII,

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