Descriptions of new CRETACEOUS FOSSILS from Nebraska Territory, collected by the Expedition sent out by the Government under the command of Lieut. John Mullan, U. S. Topographical Engineers, for the location and construction of a Wagon Road from the sources of the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean.*

BY F. B. MEEK AND F. V. HAYDEN.

The collections containing the fossils described in this paper, were obtained along the Missouri River at various localities between Fort Benton and points 140 to 150 miles below the Fort. The new forms here for the first time made known, are all labelled "Chippewa Point," which is some twenty odd miles below Fort Benton. There are also in the collection from this locality, and apparently from the same rock, some fine specimens of our *Inoceramus umbonatus* and *I. fragilis*, Hall and Meek. The presence of the latter species, and the affinities of several of the new forms, indicate that these fossils all come from No. 2 of the Nebraska Cretaceous series, which is known to be extensively developed in that region: fragments of one or two of the new species at least, have certainly been found in that horizon at other places. As we have no section of the strata exposed at this locality, however, we are without the means of knowing whether or not these fossils all came from the one bed. Indeed, some of them being quite peculiar, and very unlike anything hitherto known in our Nebraska series at other localities, it is barely possible there may be a member here of the Cretaceous not previously recognized elsewhere in this region.

There are also in the collection from the same place as the above, a number of good specimens of *Atrypa reticularis;* they are labelled "Chippewa Point, 300 feet above the level of the river." These are of Devonian or Upper Silurian age, and were doubtless broken from boulders, or other erratic masses, brought by drift agencies from some distant northern locality, and of course have no connection with the geology of this immediate vicinity.

At another locality, ninety miles below Fort Benton, a specimen of our *Tancredia Americana*, and a few other bivalves, were obtained, though we do not know whether they were found *in situ* or loose. They evidently belong to the same beds occurring at the mouth of Judith River, farther up, which we have elsewhere referred with doubt to the Dakota Group, (No. 1) of the Nebraska Cretaceous series. That this bed is Cretaceous, is proved by the occurrence in it of of *Baculites*, as well as by the affinities of its other fossils, excepting the *Tancredia*, which would alone point to a lower horizon. Its exact position in the Cretaceous series still remains doubtful.

The collection also contains from other places 125 to 150 miles below Fort Benton, specimens of *Ostrea subtrigonalis*, Evans and Shumard, and of the following species elsewhere described by us:—*Corbicula* [*Cyrena*] *cytheriformis*, *Corbula permidata*, *Vivipara Conradi* and *V. trochiformis;* all of which belong to the Fort Union Group, (brackish water and lower Tertiary deposits) of that region. Some of these were probably obtained from loose masses. Good specimens of *Baculites compressus*, Say, were likewise collected near one of these latter localities.

Figures and more extended descriptions of the new species here indicated are to be prepared by us for publication in Lieut. Mullan's final Report.

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*The fossils described in this paper were collected by Mr. John Pearsall, who acted as naturalist of Lieut. Mullan's expedition.

CEPHALOPODA.

Genus SCAPHITES, Parkinson.

Scaphites ventricosus.

Shell ventricose, attaining a rather large size, oval-subglobose in form, broadly rounded on the dorsum. Umbilicus very small, deep, and showing scarcely any part of the inner whorls. Volutions about three to three and a half, increasing rather rapidly in size, particularly in breadth, nearly twice as wide transversely as from the dorsal to the ventral side; all regularly rounded on each side and deeply embracing within; last one deflected from the regular curve of the others so as to become slightly disconnected at the aperture, which is transversely reniform or lunate. Surface ornamented with numerous small, rather regular costæ, some forty-five to fifty-five of which may be counted around the dorsum of each turn, where they are of uniform size, excepting their gradual and uniform enlargement with the whorls. On the outer, or last volution, only every fifth or sixth one of the costæ extends across to the umbilical margin; the intermediate ones becoming obsolete on the sides, where those extending entirely across become larger, more prominent and more angular than on the dorsum.

The septa are each provided with five deeply-divided principal lobes. The dorsal lobe is longer than wide, and has on each side of its very slender body three main branches, the two terminal of which are slightly larger than the next pair above, and each provided with three or four small unequal subdivisions on the outer side. The dorsal saddle is as large as the dorsal lobe, extremely narrow at its base and profoundly divided at its extremity into two unequal branches, of which the one on the dorsal side is larger than the other, and distinctly tripartite, each of its subdivisions being deeply sinuous and obtusely digitate. The other main branch is very narrow, and provided with several short, obtusely rounded, irregular lateral divisions. The superior lateral lobe is as wide as the dorsal lobe, but shorter, and ornamented with two large, nearly equal bifurcating terminal branches, the lateral subdivisions of which are bifid and more or less digitate, while the other two are each provided with from five to seven digitations. The lateral saddle is much smaller than the dorsal saddle, very narrow at its base, and consists above of two equal trilobate terminal branches. The inferior lateral lobe is little more than one-third as large as the superior, and very similarly divided, excepting that its branches are proportionally shorter. The ventral lobe is very small and armed with three or four short, simple divisions.

Length, 3·13 inches; height, 2·65 inches; breadth or convexity, 1·90 inch.

In its external ornamentation, this shell is much like a species described by us from near the Black Hills, under the name of *S. Warreni*, (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May, 1860, p. 177.) It differs, however, remarkably in size and form, being nearly twenty times as large, and proportionally much more ventricose, while its volutions increase much more rapidly in size. Its umbilicus is also proportionally smaller and its body whorl not deflected so far from the coil of the inner turns. As we have not yet had an opportunity to see the septa of *S. Warreni*, we have no means of knowing how nearly these forms may agree in their internal structure.

Locality and position.—Chippewa Point, near Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri; Fort Benton Group of the Nebraska Cretaceous series.

Scaphites vermiformis.

Shell attaining a medium size, oval subdiscoidal in form. Umbilicus very small. Volutions increasing gradually in size, rounded on the dorsum and sides, and deeply embracing within; all a little broader transversely than from the dorsal to the ventral side; last one deflected from the regular curve of the others, so as to become slightly disconnected at the aperture, which is trans-

versely subreniform, or a little oval, with a somewhat sinuous inner margin. Surface ornamented by numerous straight costæ, which are small and nearly regular on the inner volutions, but become more irregular and larger on the sides of the body whorl, where they support around each dorso-lateral region, a row of prominent nodes so disposed as to alternate on opposite sides of the shell.

On the dorsum the costæ are of uniform size, with the exception of their regular enlargement with the whorls. The nodes are directed out at right angles to the plane of the shell, and, like the costæ, become again smaller and more closely arranged towards the aperture. Some of the costæ bifurcate at the nodes on the body whorl, but their number is also increased by the intercalation of others between. Where they bifurcate at any of the nodes on one side, the two divisions crossing over the dorsum from the point of bifurcation, never both intersect a node on the opposite side, but, in most cases, one of them, and sometimes both, terminate between two of the nodes on the other side. In crossing over the dorsum, near the aperture, they all curve a little forward, but on other parts of the shell they pass nearly or quite straight across.

The septate portion of the only specimen of this species in the collection being highly crystalline, the sutures of its septa cannot be very clearly traced out. We can see, however, that the dorsal lobe is a little longer than wide. It has a rather narrow body, and is provided with three branches on each side, the upper pair of which are small and nearly simple, while the next pair are longer and bifid, and the terminal pair, which are a little larger than the second, are each ornamented by three small, pointed branches or digitations on the outer side. The superior lateral lobe is somewhat irregularly tripartite, the lateral divisions being bifid and sharply digitate, while the terminal, which is longer than the others and not exactly central, has about five pointed digitations, or sharp, nearly or quite simple branchlets. The lateral saddle is deeply divided at the extremity into two nearly equal branches. The inferior lateral saddle is not more than about one-third as large as the superior, nearly as long as wide and regularly tripartite, while the others have about four digitations each, and show a slight disposition to bifurcate.

Length, 2·10 inches; height, 1·76 inch; greatest breadth measuring to the extremities of the nodes on opposite sides, 1·25 inches; do. between the nodes, 1 inch.

This species is related to *S. hippocrepis* of Dekay, sp. (= *Ammonites hippocrepis*, Dekay, An. N. Y. Lyceum, vol. ii. pl. v. fig. 5,) but differs in having its body whorl less extended away from the coil of inner volutions, and in being higher in proportion to its length. Its nodes are also larger and much more prominent; but the most marked difference between these two forms is in their septa, the dorsal lobe of that under consideration being proportionally much narrower and provided with three instead of two branches on each side; while its lateral lobes are distinctly tripartite instead of bifid.

It is also allied to *S. Texanus*, Roemer, (Kreid. von Tex., tab. 1, fig. 4,) though its septa differ as widely from those of that shell as from *S. hippocrepis*. Its smaller size, less ventricose form, narrower whorls, and distinct nodes, will at once distinguish it from the last described species, with which it was found associated. Its septa also differ in the tripartite character of its lateral lobes, which is an unusual feature in this genus.

Locality and position.—Same as last.

Genus AMMONITES, Bruguiere.

Ammonites Mullananus.

Shell compressed-subglobose; rounded on the dorsum. Umbilicus small, deep and acutely conical,—between one-third and one-half as wide as the

breadth of the outer whorl from the dorsal to the ventral side, showing about one-third of each inner volution. Whorls increasing rapidly in size, particularly at right angles to the plane of the shell,—sloping on each side from near the umbilicus (with a slightly convex outline) towards the dorsum, and rounding abruptly into the umbilicus on the ventral side; each of those within deeply embraced by the succeeding turn. Aperture transversely reniform or sublunate. Surface ornamented with rather small, regular, rounded costæ, which pass nearly straight across the sides of the whorls, and arch slightly forward in crossing over the dorsum. On the dorsal side, (where they are of uniform size,) from thirty-six to forty of the costæ may be counted to every turn. Each of those commencing at the umbilicus is there usually a little enlarged, especially on the larger whorls, so as to form a small, subnodose prominence. Beyond these they all (particularly on the inner whorls) bifurcate regularly once, near the middle of each side, and on the larger turns others are also intercalated between, so as to make the number on the dorsal side five or six times as great as at the umbilicus.

The septa are rather crowded and provided with variously branched and deeply sinuous lobes and saddles. The dorsal lobe is about one-fourth longer than wide, nearly obovate in form, and ornamented with three principal branches on each side, the two terminal of which are larger than the others and each provided on the outer side with two or three more or less digitate lateral branchlets, while the inner parallel margins are merely sharply serrated. The dorsal saddle is of about the same size as the dorsal lobe, a little oblique, nearly oblong in form, and divided at the extremity into two tripartite and obtusely digitate branches, of which the one on the dorsal side is larger than the other; below these it is provided on each side with two alternating lateral branches with sinuous margins. The superior lateral lobe is narrower and shorter than the dorsal lobe, and provided with two principal branches on each side, the two terminal of which are much larger than the others, and of unequal size,—the one on the right or dorsal side being the larger. Both of these terminal branches are distinctly bipartite, the subdivisions being ornamented with several branchlets and smaller digitations. The lateral saddle is about half as wide and near two-thirds as long as the dorsal saddle, more or less oblique and rather deeply divided at the extremity into two subequal, bifurcating and obtusely digitate terminal branches. The inferior lateral lobe is as long as the lateral saddle, but a little narrower, and ornamented with three variously digitate terminal branches, the middle one of which is longer than the others, a little oblique and not exactly central. The ventral lobe is small, being less than half as long, and scarcely two-thirds as wide, as the inferior lateral lobe, and provided with three nearly equal, spreading, digitate, terminal branches. Between the ventral lobe and the umbilical margin there are two small auxiliary lobes, the first of which has two or three digitations on each side; while the second is nearly simple, or but slightly sinuous on the margins.

In the number and arrangement of the lobes and saddles of its septa, as well as in their mode of branching, this species agrees very nearly with *A. Halli*, (Meek and Hayden, Proceed. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., March, 1856, p. 70.) It has, however, one more lateral branch on each side of its dorsal lobe, and one less on each side of its superior lateral lobe, than *A. Halli;* while all the divisions of its lobes and saddles are more spreading. Although so closely allied in their internal characters, these two shells present marked differences in form, as well as in their external markings, the species now under consideration being much more ventricose and more coarsely ribbed than *A. Halli.*

It agrees much more nearly in form with *A. Barnstoni*, Meek, (Prof. Hinds' Report, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Expl. Expedition, pl. 11, figs. 1 and 2,) from far up north, on Mackenzie's River; but differs in having a smaller and

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more acutely conical umbilicus, and less broadly rounded dorsum. Its costæ are also more rounded, and it presents well marked differences in its septa.

The only specimen of this species we have yet seen consists entirely of septate whorls, the non-septate outer portion having been broken away. It measures in its greatest diameter 4 inches, and 2·57 inches in breadth at the widest part of the outer whorl.

Named in honor of Lieut. John Mullan, U. S. Top. Engrs., in charge of the Expedition for the location and construction of the Pacific Wagon Road.

Locality and position.—Same as preceding.

Genus NAUTILUS, Breynius.

Nautilus elegans, var. Nebrascensis.

Nautilus elegans, Sowerby, 1816. Min. Conch., pl. 116.
Nautilus elegans, Mantell, 1822. Geol. Sussex, t. xx. fig.
Nautilus elegans, D'Orbigny, 1840. Palæont. Franc. Ter. Cret., t. i. pl. 19.
Nautilus elegans, Sharpe, 1853. Foss. Mal. Chalk, pt. 1, Ceph. pl. 3, fig. 3, and pl. 4, fig. 1. Palæontographical Society.

Shell globose, broadly rounded over the dorsum and sides; umbilicus entirely closed; volutions increasing rapidly in size, considerably wider transversely than from the dorsal to the ventral side; aperture transversely reniform or sublunate, being deeply sinuous on the inner side for the reception of the preceding turn; margins of the septa rather abruptly arched forward near the umbilicus, and slightly backwards on the dorsal side, deeply concave on the outer side; siphuncle located about its own breadth outside of the middle of each septum. Surface of the body whorl ornamented by regular, flattened, transverse costæ about five times as broad as the grooves between. In crossing over the dorsum, these costæ all arch gracefully and deeply backwards parallel to the broad dorsal sinus of the lip. On the inner whorls, the costæ become obsolete or are only represented by rather distinct lines of growth.

Length or greatest diameter, 3·90 inches; height, 2·82 inches; breadth, 3·40 inches.

This shell agrees almost exactly, in form and surface markings, with Mr. Sharpe's figures of Sowerby's species, to which we have referred it, and only differs in having its siphuncle a little more nearly central and its umbilicus closed, apparently at all ages. According to Mr. Sharpe, the umbilicus of *N. elegans* is closed in the young shell, but becomes a little open in the outer whorl of large specimens. He also states that its siphuncle is located about half way between the middle and the dorsal side of the septa, though in his figure on plate 4 of his Monograph cited at the head of this description, it is represented somewhat nearer the middle. Such small differences, however, we can scarcely regard as being of specific importance, but, if fuller comparisons should prove our shell to be distinct, it can retain the name of *Nebrascensis*.

It is worthy of note that D'Orbigny's figures cited above represent a rather distinctly less ventricose form, with a more narrowly rounded dorsum than our Nebraska shell, or those figured by Mr. Sharpe. He also shows a distinct longitudinal line on the middle of the dorsum (of an internal cast) not seen on our specimen, nor on those figured in Mr. Sharpe's Monograph.

Dr. Shumard has described, in vol. i. p. 590 of the Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, a similar species from the cretaceous rocks of Texas. As he mentions, however, that the siphuncle of the Texas shell is situated between the middle and the *ventral* side of the septa, and that the height of its aperture is greater than its breadth, he doubtless has a distinct species from *N. elegans*. So far as we know, this is the first time Sowerby's species has been even doubtfully identified in America.

Locality and position.—Same as preceding.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Genus INOCERAMUS, Sowerby.

Inoceramus undabundus.

Shell (left valve) obliquely rhombic-subovate, gibbous, anterior side very short, obliquely truncated from the beak above, and rounding into the long antero-basal margin; base very prominent, and abruptly rounded a little behind the middle, from which point its margin ascends obliquely forward with a gently convex outline; posterior side broadly rounded or subtruncate; dorsal outline sloping from the beaks at an angle of about 90°; hinge apparently short; beak moderately prominent, incurved, and directed a little towards the front; umbonal axis ranging at an angle of about 70 with the hinge line; surface ornamented by regular, distinct, concentric undulations, which are (on the cast) subangular, and separated by shallow rounded depressions; shell structure coarsely fibrous near the hinge. (Right valve unknown.)

Height from the most prominent part of the base to the hinge, 3 inches; length at right angles to height, 3 inches; convexity, 1·84 inches.

The peculiar obliquely rhombic outline, rather gibbous form, and regular undulations of this shell, will readily distinguish it from any other species known to us. It is true, both the following species have the corresponding valve more gibbous than this, but in those the greatest convexity is in the umbonal region, while in this it is near the middle of the valve. In all other respects they are remarkably unlike.

Locality and position.—Chippewa Point, near Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, from beds supposed to hold the position of Fort Benton Group of the Nebraska Cretaceous section.

Inoceramus exogyroides.

Shell large; left valve subcircular, its height being a little greater than its length from the anterior to the posterior side, very gibbous; buccal and anal margins rounded, and forming with the base about three-fourths of a circle; cardinal border somewhat arched; beak large, elevated, gibbous, distinctly involuted and directed obliquely forward, so as to bring its point near the anterior margin; surface of cast smooth, or marked by obscure concentric folds. (Right valve unknown.)

Length from anterior to posterior margin, 5 inches; height, 5·50 inches; convexity near 3 inches.

We have not yet seen the right valve of this species, but judging from the gibbous character and incurved beak of the left, it will probably be found to be much more compressed, so as to make the shell very distinctly inequivalve. The laterally curved beak and general form of the left valve give it much the appearance of some species of *Exogyra*, when viewed on the inner side. Its aperture is transversely oval, the height being to the length about as four to five. Remaining portions of the shell about the hinge show it to have been rather thick and distinctly fibrous.

This species differs from an analogous form described by us from the same position? (and from near the same locality) under the name of *I. umbonatus*, in being much more depressed, and in having its beak considerably less elevated, as well as directed much more obliquely forward. In *I. umbonatus* (some fine specimens of which were brought in with the form under consideration) the umbo of the left valve rises near one-half the entire height of the shell above the hinge, while in the species we are here describing it extends less than one-third the height of the shell above. The length of the valve from the anterior to the posterior side is distinctly greater in proportion to its height than in *I. umbonatus*, while the corresponding valve of the latter shell is much more gibbous. We have before us a series of specimens belonging to each of these forms, and find no difficulty whatever in separating them.

A careful examination of much better specimens of *I. umbonatus*, in the collections now before us, than that first described by us, shows that form to be even more closely allied to *I. involutus* of Sowerby than we had at first supposed. As Sowerby's species holds a position, however, in the Upper Chalk, and ours comes mingled with Lower Chalk types, it is probable a comparison of perfect specimens of each would result in the discovery of constant differences.

Locality and position.—Same as last?

INOCERAMUS TENUIROSTRATUS.

Left valve very gibbous, subquadrilateral in outline; anterior side truncated almost immediately in front of the beak, and rounding into the base below; ventral margin semielliptical in outline; posterior side rounded, or sometimes subtruncate above; hinge straight, comparatively long, and rather finely crenulated, there being about five crenulations in the space of 0·20 inch; beak very gibbous, pointed, slender, prominent, and distinctly incurved,—directed obliquely forward so as to bring its point nearly over the anterior margin; surface (of internal cast) smooth over the gibbous umbonal region, but having a few small and very obscure concentric undulations below the middle. (Right valve unknown, but probably compressed.)

Length, 2·10 inches; height from base to hinge, 1·82 inches; height from base to top of umbo, 2·13 inches; convexity, (left valve only,) 0·90 inch.

This shell has a longer hinge and a more transverse form than any other species known to us, having so prominent, slender, and incurved a beak. It differs remarkably from the last, in the slenderness of its beak and less regularly ventricose character of its left valve. Its umbonal region is perhaps more gibbous than that of the last, though this gibbosity is more local and abrupt.

Locality and position.—Same as last.

Genus VENILIA, Morton.

VENILIA MORTONI.

Shell transversely oblong, or subrhombic in outline, gibbous, thick and strong; base nearly straight, but rounding up in front; dorsal margin parallel to the base, excepting behind, where it rounds into the anal margin; anterior side truncated immediately in front of the beaks; posterior margin truncated a little obliquely; postero-basal extremity abruptly rounded or subangular; beaks located directly over the anterior margin, directed obliquely forward, and rather distinctly incurved at the points, as in *Isocardia;* posterior umbonal slopes forming a prominent oblique ridge from each beak to the postero-basal extremity; lunule and escutcheon impressed, but without distinctly defined margins; surface marked with strong lines and more or less distinct concentric ridges of growth, which latter assume a regular arrangement on the umboues.

Length, 1·66 inches; height, 1·40 inches; breadth or convexity, 1·17 inches.

This species is allied to *Venilia Conradi* of Morton, (Synop. Org. Rem. pl. 8, fig. 1—2,) but differs, if Dr. Morton's figures are correctly drawn, in being proportionally longer transversely, more nearly oblong in form, and in having its posterior margin more distinctly truncated, while its antero-ventral region is less prominently rounded. Its dorsal margin is also more nearly horizontal, and rounds less regularly into the truncated anal border.

The genus *Venilia* was proposed by Dr. Morton, in 1834, for the reception of a rather peculiar shell, which D'Orbigny afterwards referred to *Cyprina*. We agree, however, with those authors who regard it as clearly distinct from the typical forms of *Cyprina*, though it may not be generically distinct from a few forms referred by some to that group. We have not had an opportunity

to see Dr. Morton's original specimen, but, judging from his figures and a carefully drawn sketch of its hinge sent us by Mr. Gabb, it seems to us more nearly allied to *Cypricardia* of Lamarck than to *Cyprina*.

The only question in regard to the propriety of retaining Dr. Morton's name arises from the fact that it had been previously (1829) applied by Duponchel to a group of *lepidopterous* insects. If Duponchel's genus is a good one, we think Morton's name for the group of shells to which the species under consideration belongs should be changed, although we are aware many naturalists are inclined to admit the use of the same generic names in different departments of Natural History.

Locality and position.—Same as preceding.

Genus PHOLADOMYA, Sowerby.

Pholadomya papyracea.

Shell rather under medium size, extremely thin and fragile, transversely subovate in outline, moderately convex in the anterior and umbonal regions, cuneate and a little gaping behind; outline of base regularly semiovate, its most prominent part being somewhat in advance of the middle; anterior side short and rounded; posterior margin more narrowly rounded; hinge margin straight, long, not inflected so as to form a distinct escutcheon; beaks moderately gibbous, rising little above the hinge, incurved and located near the anterior extremity of the shell, but not terminal. Surface ornamented by about twelve small radiating costæ, which are interrupted by numerous small, regularly arranged concentric ridges. The radiating costæ are divided by the concentric ridges, so as to present the appearance of rows of minute nodes placed upon the latter. The surface markring are all distinctly impressed upon the internal cast.

Length, 1·16 inches; height, 0·76 inch; breadth or convexity, 0·55 inch.

This species seems to be closely allied to *Pholadomya occidentalis* of Morton, (Synopsis Org. Rem. pl. viii. fig. 3,) but is much smaller, and differs in having numerous regular concentric ridges, separated by furrows that completely divide the radiating costæ, which are less numerous and more regularly arranged than on Morton's species.

It also resembles *P. ovulum* of Agassiz, (Etud. Crit. sur les Moll. Foss. tab. 3*b*, fig. 1—6,) an Oolitic species, but has a longer and straighter hinge margin, and differs in being destitute of a distinctly defined depression along the dorsal margin. Its concentric ridges likewise appear to differ in being more regular and distinct.

Locality and position.—Same as preceding.

Monograph of the Species of SPHÆRIUM of North and South America.

BY TEMPLE PRIME.

(Continued from page 409, Dec., 1861.)

15. Sph. triangulare, Say.

Cyclas triangularis, Say, New Harm. Dissem. 356, 1829.

Animal not observed. Shell transversely oval, nearly equilateral, rather full, anterior margin slightly distended, rounded, posterior somewhat abrupt, nasal rounded; beaks large, full, prominent; lines of growth regular, epidermis brownish; hinge margin narrow, curved; cardinal teeth very distinct, assuming the shape of the letter V reversed; lateral teeth prominent.

Long. 9-16; lat. 7-16; diam. 4-16 inches.

Hab. N. America, in Mexico. (Cabinet Acad. Nat. Sci. Philada.)

The specimens from which I have prepared this description were presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Mrs. Say, as the Cyclas