

the highly fossiliferous nature of its strata, render it tolerably certain that this Shropshire succession will form the general standard to which all other British Ordovician strata must ultimately be referred.

II.—TRANSACTIONS OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASSOCIATION. No. XI. 1885-86.

THIS part contains notes on "The Mineral Springs near Keswick," by J. Postlethwaite (pp. 142-145.) They comprise saline waters at Brandley Mine and Saltwell Park, and a chalybeate spring at Woodend Mine, near Threlkeld. Mr. T. V. Holmes contributes some remarks on "Purple-grey Carboniferous Rocks and the Whitehaven Sandstone" (pp. 146-148). He points out that purple-grey rocks, similar to the Whitehaven Sandstone, occur on almost every horizon throughout the Carboniferous series in Cumberland.

R E V I E W S.

I.—M. DOLLO'S NOTES ON THE DINOSAURIAN FAUNA OF BERNISSART.

THE remarkable preservation of a Fauna of Wealden reptiles at Bernissart has been utilized with admirable skill, so that the skeletons, though necessarily extracted in fragments, have been again reunited in the anatomical relations of the bones, in the Brussels Museum, under the able direction of M. de Pauw.

The animals thus displayed in a perfection which no other reptile fauna in Europe can surpass have been the subject of a series of valuable preliminary memoirs by M. Dollo, published during the last few years in the *Bulletin du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique*. The object in issuing these notes, in anticipation of the full description which is to follow, is professedly to gain from the criticism of scientific men suggestions which may aid in the perfection of the final monographs. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity for drawing attention to the excellent work which M. Dollo has thus far performed; and at the same time offer a few suggestions upon points where a difference of opinion seems to me legitimate.

The great interest of this work centres in the Dinosaurians, which were examined by M. Boulanger, and referred to the *Iguanodon Mantelli*, and a new species named by him *Iguanodon Bernissartensis*, in days before M. Dollo commenced his labours.

The author begins by contrasting the differences between these two forms. Separating the characters of the animals, we are able to define the two types thus: *Iguanodon Mantelli* is a relatively small and slender animal, with a skeleton nearly twenty feet long. Its skull, 50cm. long, is relatively elongated, being moderately deep, and three times as long as wide. The anterior nares are long narrow vacuities, half as long as the lower jaw, and descending anteriorly for some distance over it. The orbit for the eye is rather longer than deep. The temporal vacuities, seen from above, are