Livr.	65, 66	pp. 33–48	1851 ...	(N.J., 1851,	p. 683)
	67–70	49–112	1851 ...	1852	61
	71–73	113–152	1852 ...	1852	308
	74–76	153–192	1852 ...	1852	606
	77–79	193–232	1852 ...	1852	945
	80–83	233–288	1853 ...	1853	448
	84–86	289–336	1853 ...	1853	820
	87–89	337–384	1852 [3] ...	1854	329
	90	385–392	1854 ...	1854	432
	91–94	393–424	1854 ...	1855	55
	95–100	425–472	1855 ...	1855	683
	101	473–480	1855 ...	1856	30
	102–105	481–512	1856 ...	1856	677
	106	513–520	1856 ...	1857	156
	106 [7], 108	521–536	1857 ...	1857	318
	[?]	537–end	[1860]		

With p. 536 of this volume D'Orbigny's work finished; precisely the same editorial note is given on p. 537 as has been quoted under vol. vi of the Cretaceous Series, with the exception of the date, which is "Octobre" instead of "Août." Pages 537 to the end of this volume may therefore be regarded as dated 1860.

Started afresh in 1861, the Committee of Publication for the "Paléontologie Française" has followed the excellent practice of printing an official statement of the dates of publication in each volume. These present notes will, I trust, help to clear away many difficulties in zoological nomenclature.

NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

THE DRIFT OR GLACIAL DEPOSITS OF AYRSHIRE. By JOHN SMITH. (Reprinted from the Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow, vol. xi, Supplement.) 8vo; pp. 134, with Index. (Glasgow, 1898.)

THAT this is an age of detail is well exemplified in the present memoir. The author records particulars of numerous sections of glacial drift in various parts of Ayrshire, and illustrates his observations by means of a sketch-map and fifty-two diagrams. The Geological Survey in Scotland has been singularly behindhand in publishing Drift Maps of the country, for, with the exception of some few six-inch maps where the Glacial gravels and Boulder-clay are represented by a vague kind of stippling, no representations of these Drifts have as yet been published. This is much to be regretted considering the scientific interest as well as the practical value attached to such maps; and the map now published by Mr. Smith fails to give any adequate idea of the distribution of the Drift. The author's observations lead him to conclude that the Ayrshire drift-beds comprise about eight divisions. In some sections he finds four Boulder-clays, and in all he notes the presence of marine fossils. Before beginning his critical examination he believed that the various Boulder-clays were 'ground-moraines'; eventually he came to the conclusion that they were deposited in water. That some of his Boulder-clays, such as he describes as pebbly clays, may have been deposited in water, is not likely to be questioned. In other

cases, where "the Boulder-clays appear occasionally to have been dragged, and in such cases the stones are more intensely striated and the shells scratched, the underlying rock being sometimes torn up and mixed with the bottom of the clay where the latter is thin," we should discern more direct evidence of land-ice than the author is willing to admit. He contents himself with the suggestion that after the deposition of the beds "they have evidently been subjected, in many localities, to considerable deformation, chiefly by the movement of land-ice." It is hardly necessary to point out that the occurrence of Foraminifera is no test of the marine origin of the deposits as they now occur, any more than would be the occurrence of *Gryphæa arcuata* or *Belemnites abbreviatus*. It is admitted that the great bulk of the marine shells occur as fragments, and that a few are scratched and polished; and they are recorded by the author as occurring in the Ayrshire drift-beds from a depth of 35 feet below, to an altitude of 1,061 feet above, sea-level. He does not specify the forms found at the different levels and localities, but, judging from his short general list, four species occur frequently, and a dozen or more occasionally in the Drifts. There are no indications from the mollusca of the varying depths of water during the time of the supposed marine submergence. Leaving the speculative portions of the author's memoir, we cannot doubt that the numerous facts recorded by him will be of service to local workers on the subject of glacial phenomena.

REVIEWS.

A Supposed Existing Ground-sloth in Patagonia.

(1) "Première Notice sur le *Neomylodon Listai*, un Représentant vivant des anciens Edentés Gravigrades fossiles de l'Argentina." Par Florentino Ameghino. La Plata, 1898. [Translated in *Natural Science*, vol. xiii, pp. 324–326 (Nov. 1898).]

(2) "On a Piece of Skin named *Neomylodon Listai*, from a Cavern near Consuelo Cove, Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia." By Dr. F. P. Moreno, C.M.Z.S. With a Description of the Specimen, by A. Smith Woodward, F.Z.S. Zool. Soc., Feb. 21st, 1899.

(3) "On some Remains of *Neomylodon Listai*, Ameghino, brought home by the Swedish Expedition to Tierra del Fuego, 1895–97." By Dr. Einar Lönnberg. Extract from *Svenska Exped. till Magellansländerna*, vol. ii, No. 7 (Stockholm, 1899).

LAST September Dr. Florentino Ameghino, the well-known palæontologist of La Plata, startled the scientific world by announcing the discovery of a still-existing ground-sloth, allied to *Mylodon*, in Patagonia. He had received some ossicles from a piece of apparently fresh skin found in Southern Patagonia, and he at once recognized them as essentially identical with the well-known dermal ossicles of *Mylodon* and *Glossotherium*. He mentioned that the skin itself had been found on the surface of the ground, without any trace of the skeleton; that the specimen was extremely tough, about 2 centimetres in thickness; and that it was completely