

British Isles, are very common in the gulf of Marseilles. They live among the seaweeds of the shore, and even resist the impure waters of the harbour of Arené.

This great geographical extension is still more surprising in respect of the freshwater Nematoids. In the pools of La Torse, in the neighbourhood of Aix in Provence, I obtained *Dorylaimus stagnalis*, Duj., and *Trilobus pellucidus*, Bast., of the English ponds. Probably M. Villot will find in Brittany most of the species indicated in the Mediterranean. The imperfection of some of Bastian's figures does not enable me, in the case of several worms, to propose an identification which nevertheless may be foreseen.—*Comptes Rendus*, February 22, 1875, p. 499.

On a new Order of Eocene Mammals. By Prof. O. C. MARSH.

At the last meeting of the Connecticut Academy, Feb. 17th, Prof. O. C. Marsh made a communication on a new order of Eocene mammals, for which he proposed the name "Tillodontia." These animals are among the most remarkable yet discovered in American strata, and seem to combine characters of several distinct groups, viz. Carnivores, Ungulates, and Rodents. In *Tillotherium*, Marsh, the type of the order, the skull has the same general form as in the bears, but in its structure resembles that of Ungulates. The molar teeth are of the Ungulate type; the canines are small; and in each jaw there is a pair of large scalpriform incisors faced with enamel, and growing from persistent pulps, as in Rodents. The adult dentition is as follows:—incisors $\frac{2}{2}$; canines $\frac{1}{1}$; premolars $\frac{3}{2}$; molars $\frac{3}{3}$. The articulation of the lower jaw with the skull corresponds to that in Ungulates. The posterior nares open behind the last upper molars. The brain was small, and somewhat convoluted. The skeleton most resembles that of Carnivores, especially the Ursidæ; but the scaphoid and lunar bones are not united, and there is a third trochanter on the femur. The radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula are distinct. The feet are plantigrade; and each had five digits, all terminated with long, compressed, and pointed ungual phalanges, somewhat similar to those in the bears. The other genera of this order are less known; but all apparently had the same general characters. There are two distinct families:—*Tillotheridæ*, in which the large incisors grew from persistent pulps, while the molars have roots; and the *Stylinodontidæ*, in which all the teeth are rootless. Some of the animals of this group were as large as a tapir. With *Hyrax*, or the Toxodontia, the present order appears to have no near affinities.—*Silliman's American Journal*, March 1875.

On the Mediterranean Species of the Genus Eusyllis.

By M. A. F. MARION.

I have lately indicated, under the name of *Eusyllis lamelligera*, an annelide of the Gulf of Marseilles, belonging to the remarkable



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