

on such (artificial) plants from the blossoms of which they generally derive their food. Very interesting is the collection of eggs, and a series of nests systematically arranged, with the birds, eggs, and young belonging to them, all grouped in a natural manner. The departments of vertebrals, amphibia, molusca, shells, fishes, and corals, are equally rich. The insects are not inferior, and the fine collection of coleopters will be highly interesting to the entomologist.

The museum of **Mammalia** is in the pavilion on the back wall of the Zwinger. Among them may be remarked the bison, or wild bull, once common in Europe, and still existing in Polish and Livonian forests; — some specimens of antelopes and gazelles; — an African camelopard, 18 feet high; and another from Nubia; — a black leopard, very rare; — a primitive dog, first discovered 1832 in the mountains of Nipal in Asia; — among the monkeys, which are abundantly represented, are many rare specimens.

The anthropological cabinet contains skulls with indications of the organs according to Gall's theory; — skulls of all the different races in the world; — casts from skulls of distinguished persons, maniacs, and criminals; — skulls of animals; — skeletons of otters, lizards, bats, bullfrogs, etc. —

The cabinet of **Minerals** is well arranged according to the system of isomeria, in 20 glass cases. The specimens from the Saxon mines are