

*Carnivorous.* Flesh-devouring.

*Cataclysm.* A Greek word signifying *deluge*.

*Cetacea.* The seventh order of mammalia, according to Linnæus, including the four species, narvals, whales, cachalots and dolphins.

*Clavicle.* One of the bones of the shoulder.

*Colures,* are two great circles which intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts, denoting the four seasons of the year; the one passing through *Aries* and *Libra*, is the *equinoctial colure*; and the other passing through *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, the *solstitial colure*.

*Concretion,* in geology, is the assemblage of small particles into a solid mass.

*Crustacea.* Aquatic shell-fish.

*Diluvium.* Deposites of mud and clayey sands, transported from distant countries and filled with fossil remains of land animals, for the most part unknown, or at least foreign to the country.

*Didelphides,* in zoology, a genus of mammalia, the opossums of our English writers.

*Echidna.* A species of serpent stone.

*Encrinites.* A kind of columnar fossil, called also stone-lily: when found perfect, which is not common, the upper part resembles a closed lily with its stalk. In each of its ten arms are sixty bones, and in the fingers are eighteen hundred. In the small claws the number of bones is twenty-four thousand, and the whole number of bones in one of these wonderful animals is 26,680, though the animals themselves seem scarcely so large as a man's hand.

*Entrochites.* The fossilized remains of some marine animals of the echinæ, or stone-fish kind. They are cylindrically shaped, and about an inch long.

*Epiphysis.* A name given to certain parts of bones, at a particular period of their formation.

*Felspar.* A mineral of various colours, white, gray, reddish, and yellowish. It enters into the composition of granite, and has a foliated appearance.

*Ferruginous.* Any thing partaking of iron, or containing particles of that metal.

*Fibula.* The outer and smaller bone of the leg.

*Gneiss.* A species of rock, differing from granite chiefly in being of a slaty structure, in consequence of its containing a greater proportion of mica, and less quartz and felspar, which two last are usually in small grains, and not so distinct as in granite.

*Granite.* A species of rock, consisting of three substances, mica,