the following named gentlemen were declared to be duly elected members of the Society:
Mr. Andrew Jackson Cassatt, of Philadelphia.
Mr. Clarence King, U. S. Geologist.
Mr. Horatio Hale, of Canada.
M. Paul Broca, M.D., of Paris.
Herr Franz Joseph Lauth, of Munich.
Dr. Isaac Nörris, Jr., of Philadelphia.
And the meeting was adjourned.

ON A NEW VERTEBRATE GENUS FROM THE NORTHERN PART OF THE TERTIARY BASIN OF GREEN RIVER.

By Edward D. Cope, A.M.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, Oct. 18, 1872.)

ANAPTOMORPHUS AMULUS. Cope.

Dentition of the ramus mandibuli, In. 2, C. 1, P.M. 2, M. -3, total, 16; identical in number to those of Simia and Homo. It differs in many respects from these; there is no interruption in the series near the canine, and the symphysis though massive, is not co-ossified. Further details are, the last molar is three-lobed and elongated behind. The composition of the crowns of the preceding molars consists of four opposed lobes, which are very stout, and connected transversely by a thin ridge behind, or in close contact in front. The premolar tooth which is best preserved, is a perfect second, which, while having two roots, possesses a crown which stands almost entirely on the anterior, presenting a curved sectorial crest forwards and upwards.

Measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length dental line</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of last molar</td>
<td>0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; ante-penult.</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of three molars preserved</td>
<td>0.070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW EXTINCT REPTILES FROM THE UPPER GREEN RIVER EOCENE BASIN, WYOMING.

By E. D. Cope.

Crocodilus (Ichthyosuchus) subulatus. Cope, sp. nov.

Some of the cervical vertebrae without hypapophyses. Their cups round. Dentition peculiar. One or two very long smooth compressed straight teeth in the front of the ramus mandibuli. These are followed abruptly by a closely set series of sub-equal teeth of not one-fourth the