

GLOSSARY.

- Acromium.* The upper process of the scapula, or shoulder blade.
- Alluvium.* Beds of transported matter, constantly deposited by torrents and rivers, and which contain only bones of animals that still live in the country.
- Aluminous.* The technical name of pure clayey earth.
- Alveolæ.* The sockets in the jaws in which the teeth are set.
- Ammonites,* or snake stone, a fossil, univalved, many-chambered shell; of a flattened, spiral figure, containing many circumlocutions, which decrease in bulk gradually to the centre. From its resemblance to a ram's horn, or that with which the figure of Jupiter Ammon is drawn, it is called Cornua Ammonis.
- Apophysis.* The prominence or jutting out of a bone.
- Arabesques,* or Moresques; a style of painting or sculpture, so called from the Arabs and Moors, who were precluded by their laws and religion, from painting animals.
- Arundinaceæ.* Fossils composed of fragments of the bark of trees placed on each other.
- Articulation* (in anatomy.) The juncture or connexion of two bones.
- Basalt.* A mineral considered as produced by fire, and found in great quantities in volcanic districts. Its colour is a darkish gray, and it forms some of the most singular rocks in nature, as the Giants' Causeway, Fingal's Cave, &c.
- Belemnites,* or thunder stone, is a fossil, so called from a Greek word, signifying an arrow, because of its resemblance to an arrow-head. Its shape is intermediate between a long cylinder and an acute angled cone; the colour is usually a brownish yellow, with a transparency like alabaster.
- Bituminous.* Any thing partaking of the nature of pitch, or inflammable material.
- Brecciaæ,* called also conglomerate, or masses of various pieces of stone, &c. of different kinds and species.
- Calcareous,* partaking of the nature of *calx*, or lime.
- Caries.* Rottenness or putridity.