oil of turpentine, or permanently so by Canada balsam (see p. 246.), should be viewed by transmitted light. But the intricate structure of the dental organs, the medullary canals, and the calcigerous tubes, cannot be successfully investigated without the aid of the lapidary, or the adoption of the process described for the preparation of fossil wood (see page 78.) for microscopical exploration.

BRITISH LOCALITIES OF FOSSIL FISHES.

*** The detached teeth, scales, vertebræ, &c. of fishes, are so extensively distributed, that there is scarcely a cliff or quarry of fossiliferous rock in Great Britain, that does not contain some examples. The following list of localities must, therefore, be regarded as merely directing the student to a few places, in which particular fossils of this class have been discovered.

Abergavenny. Mt. L. Teeth of Psammodus, Orodus, &c. Armagh, Ireland. Mt. L. Numerous teeth, &c.

- Arundel, Sussex. Cret. Quarries in the neighbourhood; beautiful Chalk fishes.
- Aust Cliff, near Westbury, Somersetshire. Lias. In a layer called the *bone-bed*, containing bones, scales, teeth, and Coprolites of fishes. Teeth of *Ceratodus*. (*Geol. Proc.* III. p. 408.)
- Axmouth. New Red; Bone-bed, with numerous scales, bones, and teeth. Saurichthys.
- Barrow-on-Soar. Lias. Dapedius.
- Brighton. Cret. Chalk quarries in the vicinity. Beryx, Dercetis, Saurocephalus, Saurodon, and the common species of teeth, &c.