

	Page
Anterior. Before in time or place, . . . . .	81
Ape. Anatomy of, compared with that of man, . . . . .	110
Argillaceous. Clayey, composed of clay.	
Arran. The rocks of, . . . . .	13
Articulated. ( <i>Articulus</i> , a joint) jointed, or having joints, . . . . .	80
Assimilation. A process by which animals and vegetables transform into their own peculiar substance the materials they receive from without, . . . . .	128
Asterolepis. This name signifies star-scale, and was applied to a fossil fish of the celacanth family, on account of the stellar aspect of the scales. Mr. Miller states that its true scales were not stelliferous, and that the stellate markings were restricted to the dermal plates of the head. The asterolepis presents the oldest example of vertebral structure discovered, as yet, in the most ancient geological system of Scotland, . . . . .	141
Atheism. ( <i>a</i> , priv, and <i>θεος</i> , God;) a system maintaining that there is no God, . . . . .	142
Atom. ( <i>a</i> , priv, and <i>τεμνω</i> , to cut;) an ultimate particle of matter; a particle so minute as to be invisible. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies, . . . . .	172
Azote. ( <i>a</i> , priv, and <i>ζωη</i> , life;) a gas, called also nitrogen. It forms a principal part of the atmospheric air; and it exists, in various quantities, in different animal substances. Substances are said to be azotised when they contain azote in their composition, . . . . .	128