

section on fossil birds, this highly interesting subject will be fully explained.

The student, even from this brief review, will perceive how many valuable facts may be unnoticed, and irretrievably lost, unless attention be given to the various circumstances under which fossil remains are presented to his notice.

Of the invertebrated orders, the most durable, and consequently the most numerous fossils, are shells and corals; and the siliceous and calcareous cells and cases, of polypiaria and animalcules. The eyes, antennæ, and wings of insects occur, and the shelly coverings of crustacea are not uncommon; those of the echinoderma, and the ossicula of the starfish, and of the lily-animals of the same family, are very abundant. The necessary instruction for the collection and arrangement of these fossil remains, will be given under the different heads in which each class is described.