

developed, by the method previously described. A thin coating of mastic varnish will give durability to the crust, and improve its appearance; but the rich brown colour it possesses when first exposed, soon disappears.

The small crustaceans of the Carboniferous system, as the *Limuli*, often form the nuclei of clay nodules, as in the example figured *Lign.* 120, in which fig. 2 represents the nodule without any external indication of its contents; and figs. 1, and 3, the same broken, and displaying the crustacean. Traces of the legs, branchiæ, and other appendages, should be diligently sought for in fossils of this kind, for they are more likely to be detected in such specimens than in those found in limestone. It is possible that polished sections of the coiled up examples of *Trilobites* (*Lign.* 121, fig. 4.), would throw some light upon the nature of the hitherto undiscovered organs of locomotion and respiration, of this extinct order of Crustaceans.

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#### A FEW BRITISH LOCALITIES OF FOSSIL CRUSTACEANS.

Aberystwith, neighbourhood of. *Trilobites*.

Arundel, Sussex. Chalk-pits in the vicinity. *Lobsters*,  
*Craw-fish*.

Atherfield, Isle of Wight. *Cyprides* in clay (*Lign.* 119.).

Barr, Staffordshire; limeworks at Hay Head. *Trilobites*, particularly of the genus *Bumastus* (see p. 558.).

Bewdley, Shropshire. *Trilobites*.

Bolland, Yorkshire. *Trilobites*.