

of these fishes over the Sauroid in the Tertiary, and in the existing seas, would not be the less remarkable.

ON COLLECTING AND DEVELOPING FOSSIL FISHES.

—From what has been advanced, the reader will have obtained a general knowledge of the fossil remains of this class, that are likely to be met with in particular deposits. Thus, he will expect to find the teeth of large sharks and rays in the Tertiary clays and sands; and skeletons and perfect specimens of numerous Ctenoid and Cycloid fishes in the laminated marls and fine limestones of the same formations. In the Chalk, with numerous teeth of sharks, he may discover splendid examples of Cycloid fishes; and, in the Wealden, gigantic Ganoidians. Passing to the ancient Secondary strata, the extraordinary buckler-headed and Sauroid fishes, will arrest his attention; and their vestiges be found, more or less perfect, in the nodules of indurated clay, and in the shales and limestones.

The detached teeth of fishes in Tertiary sands and clays may be easily obtained entire, and should be arranged in the same manner as the shells (see p. 443), either in trays, or on boards. The triangular teeth, with lateral denticles, must be carefully extracted, so as to preserve those appendages on which the specific and generic distinctions of many Ichthyolites depend. M. Agassiz particularly recommends the preservation of all the specimens