

pectoral fins, and the anterior part of the body covered with beautiful cycloid scales. In the preparation of fossils of this kind, glue as the cement, and a paste made of plaster of Paris with thin glue, to fill up the crevices and strengthen the block, are the materials I have employed. The fossil remains of fishes in other rocks, require to be extracted and developed in the manner previously directed for the Echinoderms, Cephalopoda, &c. (p. 358.)

The collector may be reminded, that *Otolithes*, or ear-stones (p. 603.), are found in the Crag of Norfolk, and other Tertiary strata; and that Coprolites, associated with minute scales, bones, &c., of small fishes, constitute, in some localities, layers of considerable thickness, and of great extent. The "*bone-bed*" of the Lias, near Westbury, Somerset, is a well-known example of such a deposit.

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MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.—A few words on the microscopical examination of the remains of fishes may be useful. The structure of the large, and the forms of the minute scales, may be seen by a common lens, and without preparing the specimens. But for the examination of the intimate organization of scales, teeth, &c., the microscope is required; and the method directed for the investigation of flint should be employed. The scales, portions of the membranes of the stomach, &c., and thin chips of the teeth, rendered temporarily transparent by