

P. 198. In the summer of 1836, Mr. Murchison discovered at Ludlow, in the sandy slate rocks that form the upper members of the Silurian System, a very curious Bed, from one to five or six inches thick, almost entirely composed of dislocated bones, teeth, and scales of Fishes, intermixed with numerous small coprolites. In all these circumstances of its organic remains, this bed resembles the stratum called *the bone bed*, at the bottom of the Lias on the banks of the Severn, near Aust Passage, and near Watchet, which is similarly loaded with bones, teeth, and coprolites derived from Fishes, and with dislocated bones of Reptiles. This Ludlow Bone bed affords the first example yet noticed, of remains which prove the abundant existence of Fishes in that early period of the Transition series, when the upper strata of the Silurian system were deposited.

The occurrence of teeth, scales, bones, and coprolites derived from Fishes, in strata of the Carboniferous system, is noticed at p. 275, and p. 276, Note.

P. 208. The opinion that the colour of the skin of the Chameleon was varied by the varied intensity of its inspirations, has been recently disproved by Dr. Milne Edwards, who has shewn that this variation is produced by changes in the disposition of layers of differently coloured membranous pigments, placed one above another under the cuticle, and capable of such changes that one may sometimes hide the other. Hence it follows that the conjecture of Cuvier is not verified, which attributed to the Plesiosaurus the possibility of its having been able to change the colour of its skin, in consequence of the resemblance in the structure of its ribs to that of the ribs of the Chameleon.

See Penny Cyclopædia, Vol. VI. p. 474, et seq.

P. 214. A remarkable exemplification of the exquisite Power of the human hand has been communicated to me by Mr. James Gardener, of Regent Street, London, from whom I learn that he has with his own hand, aided by the sense of touch alone, and with his eyes shut, ruled parallel lines, which being examined with a micrometer, were found to be at the exact distance of $\frac{1}{2,550}$ of an inch from one another. With his unarmed eye he cannot