

refer the reader to the brief review of the Age of Reptiles in *Wond.* p. 497, and close this chapter with some directions for collecting reptilian remains, and a list of a few British localities.*

The fossil *Teeth of Reptiles* are commonly found in as perfect a state of preservation as those of fishes; and require but the usual care for their preservation. But the collector should assiduously search for vestiges of the jaw and cranium; and it is desirable to place in the same drawer any undetermined bones found associated with the teeth; as they may ultimately afford some clue to the nature of the original animal. The microscopical examination of the teeth is to be conducted in the manner previously directed (p. 78.); but for valuable specimens the lapidary should be employed, and transverse sections made from near the apex, the middle, and base of the tooth; if due care be taken, several slices may be obtained from one specimen. I have ten slices from one tooth of the Labyrinthodon. The bones imbedded in limestone generally partake of the chemical character of the rock, and are often permeated with calcareous spar; mere fragments, when polished, frequently display the internal structure.

The suggestions for repairing fossil bones (pp. 56—62.) render further instructions on that head

* An able Summary on British Fossil Reptiles is appended to Prof. Owen's report, *Brit. Rep.* 1841, p. 191.