



Figure 5. A typical mode of storing fossils. In this example, three flat trays are accommodated in a single drawer. Note the clearly visible, numbered labels and the correspondingly numbered labels attached to the specimens. The less visible parts of the labels carry locality data. A specimen of *Submortonicerias chicoensis* (Trask) is being compared with a photograph of a specimen of the same species in one of the volumes of *Upper Cretaceous Ammonites of California*, by Tatsuro Matsu-moto.

such method employs an initial coat of white lacquer on which the number is printed. When dry, number and base coat are covered with a final coat of clear lacquer thus preserving the number from moisture or abrasion. Colored paper or paint may be used to indicate age groupings and thereby give this identifying feature a dual value.

When attaching permanent labels of any kind to specimens important features should not be covered. Much of the permanent value of a fossil lies in the ease with which it can be used for comparison with other specimens.

#### Annotated Bibliography

The following list of references is by no means complete. It does, however, contain some "indispensable" items and a fair sampling of the various types of literature used by paleontologists and geologists.

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