tion here) and apparently continuous all round. In places, there appears to be a fine subsidiary elevation within the furrow, which thus becomes divided into two.

The general shape, large size and sharp acumination separates this genus from *Fermoria*. The marginal furrows, too, are distinct from the lines seen in the peripherial portion of *Fermoria*, to which reference has been made above.

1. *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1909, **38**, 66.
2. *Ibid.*, 1927, **60**, 18.
3. *Ibid.*, 1928, **61**, 21-22.
4. *Ibid.*, 1935, **69**, Pt. 1, 109-20.
5. *Ibid.*, 1935, **69**, Pt. 4, 458 68.
6. *Micropalæontologist*, 1952, **6**, No. 1.
7. *Sci. and Cult.*, 1952, **18**, 46.

SLIDES FOR PROJECTION

DURING the celebration of the session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad, the members of the Botany Section were often shown tables and diagrams through the epidiascope; this method of projecting such tables is commonly accepted as a good substitute for the rather expensive one of preparing slides by photography, but in general the method leaves much to be desired, even when the epidiascope is in perfect condition; the text or table is not properly centered, or is upside-down, or the paper original curls up and goes partly out of focus, etc.

To obviate these difficulties the present author has been using a few methods for many years, which are given below in the hope they may be of use to others as well.

(1) *Tables with Text or Numbers.*—Take a sheet of cellophane paper such as is used for wrapping cigarrette or sweet packets; the paper should be even, without folds or creases. (In the Bombay market, and possibly elsewhere, the paper is available in sheets about 2-4 times the size of foolscap, and costs only 4-8 annas per sheet.) Next, take a sheet of fresh carbon paper, and fold it through the middle so that the carbon surfaces are inside and touch each other. Place a sheet of cellophane paper of convenient size in between the two folds of the carbon paper, and place the whole in the typewriter; remove the ribbon, as is done in the case of waxed sheets for the cyclostyle. Type directly on to the carbon paper, taking care that the text does not go beyond the size of the slides. The result is a clean typed sheet that will project with great luminosity. Place this sheet of cellophane between two slides and insert into the projection machine.

(2) *Diagrams in one or more colours.*—There are available in the market a number of inks that can write directly on any clean sheet of glass I have used for years "Gold Seal Laboratory Ink", with very satisfactory results. With these inks it is possible to write directly on glass which has not been prepared in any way other than a thorough cleaning. There are several colours of these inks, so that rather complicated and artistic slides can be prepared with them. After writing on the glass, allow the ink to dry properly, and project as soon as necessary. The glass slides can be handled safely, as the ink hardens to almost the consistency of the glass itself.

Where such special inks are not available, Indian ink can be used with almost similar results; but in this case the glass slide has to be prepared to receive the Indian ink. There are several methods of preparing the glass: in photographic shops one often finds a good solution that serves very well Canada balsam diluted thinly with xylol also serves the purpose: smear the slide with the solution and allow to dry *completely*; if the slide is placed in an oven at 50 or 60° C for about 3 hours, the slide is generally ready and dry. If Canada balsam is not readily available, smear the white of the egg on the glass surface, and allow to dry The slide is ready to receive writing with Indian ink, provided its surface is properly dried before Indian ink is applied to it.

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