

may be considered the bottom of the Upper, or top of the Lower, Silurian series. Mr. H. D. Rogers informs me, that he and his brother have traced the scales of fish through strata of this series from the south-western part of Virginia to the north branch of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

Professor E. Forbes, after acquiring much experience, by dredging in the Mediterranean, of the fauna which characterizes the sea at different depths, has inferred that the Silurian seas in those areas hitherto examined were at first very deep and tranquil, although in parts they afterwards grew shallower. The following are the principal grounds of this conclusion:—first, the small size of the greater number of conchifera; secondly, the paucity of pectinibranchiata (or spiral univalves); thirdly, the great number of floaters, such as Bellerophon, Orthoceras, &c.; fourthly, the abundance of brachiopoda; fifthly, the absence or great rarity of fossil fish; sixthly, the deep-water forms of most of the sea-weeds; and seventhly, the absence of land plants.