

- Spine. The back-bone of an animal. Also a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. Also employed to designate those processes attached to the papillæ of the Echinites, or sea-urchins, which are their instruments of motion. When the animal dies, the tendons which fixed the spines to the shell decompose, and hence the processes fall off, and are wanting in almost all fossil specimens. See p. 26.
- Subsidence. This term is applied to the sinking of land, as distinguished from its upheaval or elevation. For an explanation of the manner in which these effects may result from igneous agency, see p. 121.
- Sweden. Land of rising, p. 122. In parts of Sweden, the land is experiencing, and has experienced for centuries, a slow upheaving movement.—*Lyell*.
- THIN OUT. When a stratum gradually diminishes in thickness till it disappear, it is said to thin out, 107
- Tibia. In anatomy, the larger of the two bones of the human leg. Situated internally and anteriorly to the fibula.—*Palmer*.
- Toxodon, remarks on the, 90
- Trap Rocks. (From *trappa*, Swedish, a stair.) Volcanic rocks, composed of felspar, augite, and hornblende. The various proportions and state of aggregation of these simple minerals, and differences in external forms, give rise to varieties which have received distinct appellations, as basalt, amygdaloid, dolorite, greenstone, and others.