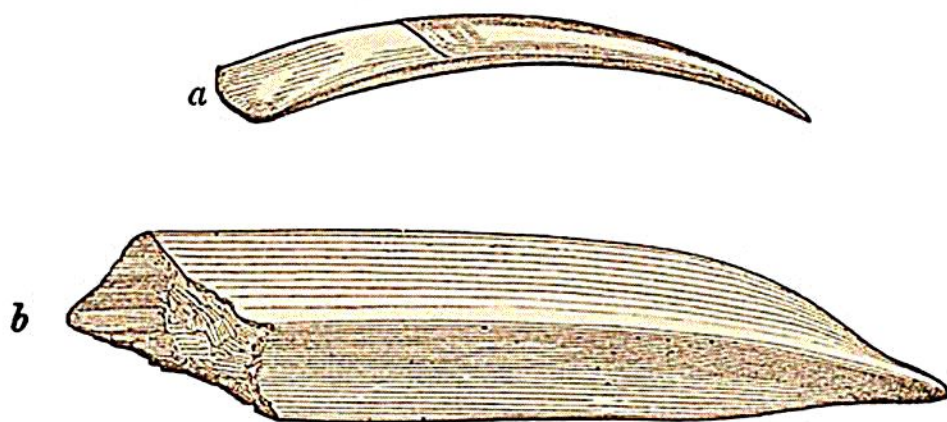


middle of the prospect. But that the passage should have at all existed is a not uninteresting circumstance, and shows how unsafe it is, in more than external nature, to regard the line at which, for the time, the landscape closes, and heaven and earth seem to meet, as in reality the world's end. The Wenlock spine, though certainly not microscopic, is, I am informed by Sir Philip Egerton, of but small size; whereas the contemporary spine of the Onondago Limestone, though comparatively more a fragment than the spine of the Upper Ludlow *Onchus*, — for it measures only three inches in length, — is at least five times as bulky as the largest spine of

Fig. 47.



a. Posterior Spine of *Spinax Acanthias*. b. Fragment of Onondago Spine.

(Natural Size.)

*Spinax Acanthias*. Representing one of the massier fishes disporting amid the some four or five small ones, of which in my illustration, the naturalist catches a glimpse in fording the unknown lake, it at least serves to show that all the Silurian ichthyolites must not be described as small, seeing that not only might many of its undetected fish have been large, but that some of those which *have* been detected were actually so. Another American spine, of nearly the same