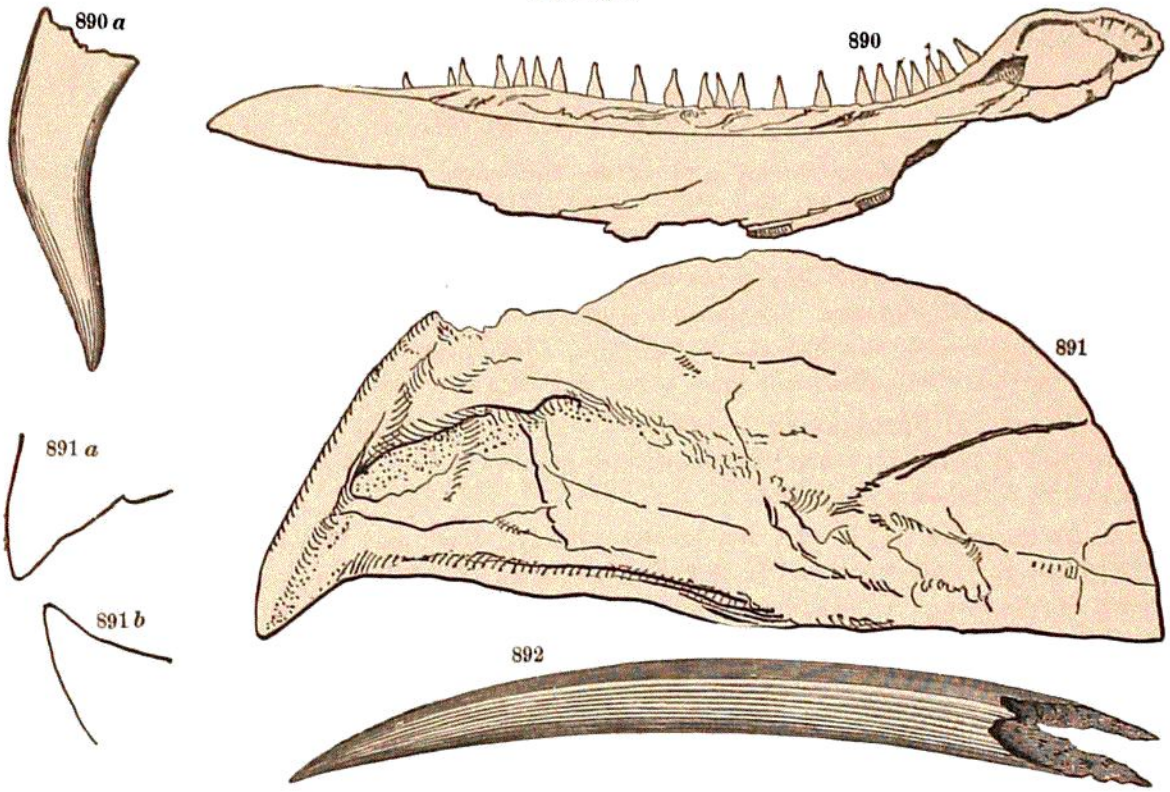
head-shield of another large Dipnoan; its length in some specimens is 16 inches, indicating a fish of large size. The peculiar spine-bearing plate shown in Fig. 889 is of uncertain relations.

Ganoids existed of formidable size and dental armature. In one of them, *Onychodus sigmoides,* the mandible, or jaw (Fig. 890), was 14 inches long, and the head 18 inches. At the extremity of the lower jaw there were very

890–892.



GANOIDS. — Fig. 890, mandible of Onychodus sigmoides (×⅛); 890 *a*, one of the large teeth at the extremity of the mandible (×⅓). CHIMÆROID SELACHIAN. — Fig. 891, Rhynchodus secans, upper tooth; 891 *a*, *b*, extremities of upper and lower mandibles in natural position. FIN-SPINE OF A SELACHIAN. — Fig. 892, Machæracanthus sulcatus (×⅛). Figs. 890, 891, Newberry; 892, Hall.

few very large teeth; and one of them, nearly half the natural size, is represented in Fig. 890 *a*.

To the Chimæroids are referred the species of *Rhynchodus*, having 4 large, beak-like teeth, two in each jaw. One of these teeth is shown; natural size, in Fig. 891. The relative positions of the upper and lower jaws at the extremity is shown in Figs. 891 *a*, *b*.

The Selachians or Sharks of Cestraciont type were represented by species of *Psammodus*. One of the spines of a Shark, probably from the dorsal fin, is represented in Fig. 892; the length of this spine is 4 to 6 inches; but that of another Ohio species is 20 inches.

The Nevada Devonian. — In the Devonian of Nevada, where a limestone 6000 feet thick represents nearly the whole era, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Devonian, out of the 144 species described by Walcott, more than half occur also in the New York Devonian, a number in the Iowa that are