http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/Bridgewater-Treatises/index.html

mation as nearly coinciding with that of the Oeningen deposits.

The Fishes of the Crag of Norfolk, and the superior Sub-apennine formation, as far as they are yet known, appear for the most part related to genera now common in tropical seas, but are all of extinct species.

Family of Sharks.

As the family of Sharks is one of the most universally diffused and most voracious among modern Fishes, so there is no period in geological history in which many of its forms did not prevail.* Geologists are familiar with the occurrence of various kinds of large, and beautifully enamelled teeth, some of them resembling the external form of a contracted leech, (Pl. 27[e], and 27[f]): these are commonly described by the name of Palate bones, or Palates. As these teeth are usually insulated, there is little evidence to indicate from what animals they have been derived.

In the same strata with them are found large bony Spines, armed on one side with prickles resembling hooked teeth, (see Pl. 27[d]. C. 3. a.) These were long considered to be jaws, and true teeth; more recently they have been ascer-

* M. Agassiz has ascertained the existence of more than one hundred and fifty extinct species of fossil Fishes allied to this family.