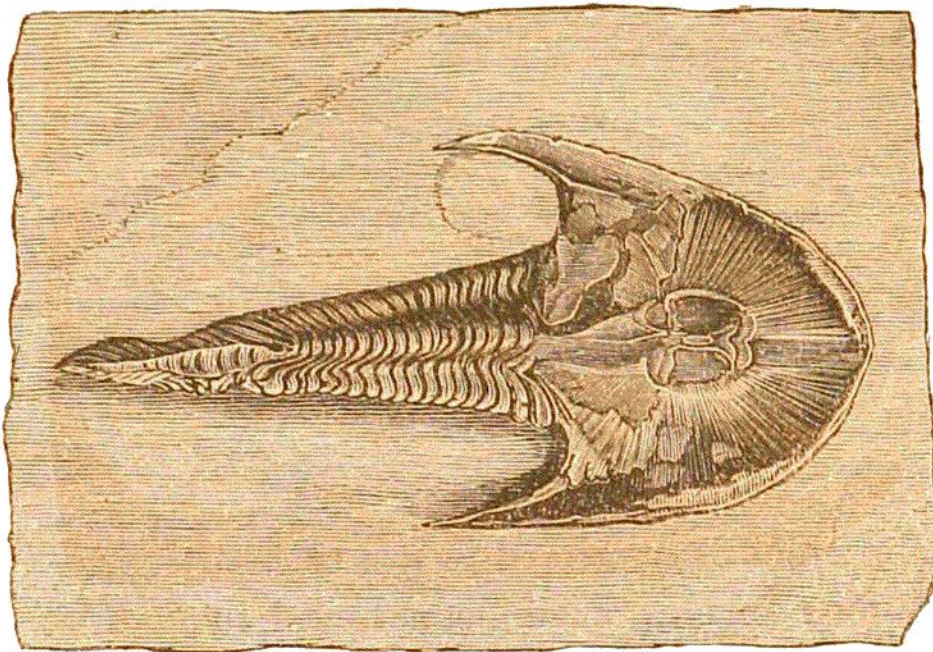


that peculiar structure of the tail, which M. Agassiz states is found in almost all the fishes that occur in the formations below the saliferous system. In existing fishes, the fin of the tail presents itself in three forms; rounded and single (as in the *macropoma*, Tab. 61, fig. 2); in two symmetrical lobes (as in *aulolepis*, Tab. 61, fig. 2); and double with the dorsal portion prolonged, the vertebral column extending into the produced lobe (Tab. 135, *a*) as in the shark, dog-fish, &c. It is this last form, which



TAB. 136.—*CEPHALAPSIS LYELLII*: FROM GLAMMIS, IN FORFARSHIRE; A FISH PECULIAR TO THE OLD RED SANDSTONE SYSTEM.

(Discovered by Mr. Lyell.)

One-fourth the natural size.

belongs to the amblypterus (Tab. 135), and characterises the fishes of the older rocks; while in the fishes of the formations above the magnesian limestone, this structure is very rarely found.