

sopher whose name is attached to the principal species,* at Glammis, in Forfarshire; they occur also in Shropshire, Herefordshire, and other districts of England and Wales; and Mr. Murchison has traced their remains throughout the old red system of England and Scotland. The enormous size of the head, its crescent-like shape, terminating in two lateral horns or processes, and its lamellar structure, form so striking a resemblance to the shells of crustacea, that it is not surprising that disjointed portions should have been often mistaken for the remains of trilobites (Tab. 136, 137).

Another remarkable group of fishes, of these strata, is the *sauroid*, of which several gigantic species have been found by Dr. Hibbert, in the strata of Burdie-House. The teeth of these fishes are large striated hollow cones, bearing considerable resemblance to the teeth of crocodiles, with which they were formerly confounded. The scales are thick and strong. The tail, as in the fishes above described, is unequal, the vertebral column extending to the extremity of the upper or dorsal lobe. But I must not dwell longer on this division of our subject; the work of Mr. Murchison, which I have so often cited, and again shall repeatedly have occasion to notice, must be referred to for a more ample account of the ichthyolites of the carboniferous and Devonian systems.†

* Principles of Geology, fifth edition, vol. iv. p. 296.

† Silurian System, vol. ii, p. 585 to p. 601.