

porting a fin. There are two very small eyes, placed towards the middle of the head. The whole body is covered with rhomboidal scales; and the head with discoidal scales, which are highly ornamented with radiated markings* (*Ly.* II. p. 149.).

The other genera are equally unlike any recent types of the class of fishes. No perfect examples have been found, and some parts of their structure are still unknown; the annexed figures, *Lign.* 135, have been drawn by Mr. Dinkel (the eminent artist employed by M. Agassiz), with scrupulous accuracy, no part being introduced which is not clearly demonstrated in some one specimen; and the form of the scutcheons are made out very distinctly, to aid the collector in discriminating the detached plates, which are the most common relics of these singular beings.

PTERICHTHYS CORNUTUS. *Lign.* 135, fig. 1.†— This fish is distinguished by its two wing-like lateral appendages; whence the name of the genus (*winged-fish*). These processes, like the spines of the common Bull-head (*cottus gobio*), are weapons of defence. In some specimens they are extended at right angles to the body (*Ly.* II. p. 150.).

* *Poiss. Foss.* Tom. II. p. 135.

† The first fish of this genus was discovered by Mr. Hugh Miller, in whose charming little work, "New Walks in an Old Field," will be found a very graphic description of the Old Red fishes; I know not a more fascinating volume on any branch of British geology.