

The head and anterior part of the body are covered with large angular tuberculated scutcheons. The under surface of the body is flat and protected by five plates; one, of a quadrangular form, occupying the centre. The upper part of the body is convex; the form and disposition of the dorsal scutcheons are shown in *Lign.* 135, fig. 1. There are two eyes, which are placed in front of the lateral spines; see fig. 1. The tail is of an angular form, and as long as the body; it is covered with scales, and considered by M. Agassiz to have been the only instrument of locomotion. The British species of this genus, of which five or six are known, are all very small, varying in length from one to eight or ten inches. But in the Devonian strata of Russia enormous species occur; I have seen in Mr. Murchison's collection specimens and models, in which the lateral spines exceed one foot in length.

*COCCOSTEUS OBLONGUS.* *Lign.* 135, fig. 2.—The fishes of this genus, as may be seen by the lignograph, very much resemble those of *Pterichthys*; in both the osseous scutcheons of the body are very similarly disposed. In *Coccosteus*, the head is rounded; the eyes have not been discovered. There are no lateral spines represented in the figure; for in none of the specimens examined by Mr. Dinkel were any traces perceptible; but the late Lady Gordon Cumming informed me, that her cabinet contained one example, in which spines, resembling