

those of *Pterichthys*, were distinctly seen. The tail is very long, covered with scales, and supports a fin; see fig. 2.\*

The plates of the body are tuberculated, as in *Pterichthys*. The mouth is supposed by Mr. Miller to have been placed vertically; but the evidence as to this anomalous character is not conclusive. The dental organs are stated, by the same sagacious observer, to have been vertical plates with serrated margins; appearing like the teeth of a saw.†

These fishes are from a few inches to two feet in length; four or five species have been discovered; and their remains are the most abundant of the *Ichthyolites* of the Old Red. Patches of detached scales, and insulated osseous plates, are very frequent in the sandy concretionary masses, and the subcrystalline masses of limestone. These fragments are usually of a brilliant blue or purple colour; and strongly contrasting with the dull red tint of the surrounding rock, are easily recognised. The colour is supposed

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\* The above restorations are upon the authority of Mr. Dinkel; and were made after he had inspected all the best collections of these *Ichthyolites*. I have only imperfect specimens in my own cabinet; but the late Lady Gordon Cumming gave me the opportunity of examining some choice examples in London. The great length of the tail in *Coccosteus*, is based on a specimen seen by Mr. Dinkel since his return to Neuchâtel. For the accuracy of all the other original figures in this work, the author is accountable.

† Miller's *New Walks in an Old Field*; plate 3, fig. 4, p. 52.