

Among the Trilobites of this era a large species of *Homalonotus* (fig. 565) is conspicuous. The genus is still better known as a Silurian form, but the spinose species appear to belong exclusively to the "Lower Devonian."

With the above are associated many species of Brachiopods, such as *Orthis*, *Leptaena*, and *Chonetes*, and some Lamellibranchiata, such as *Pterinea*; also the very remarkable fossil coral, called *Pleurodictyum problematicum* (fig. 566).

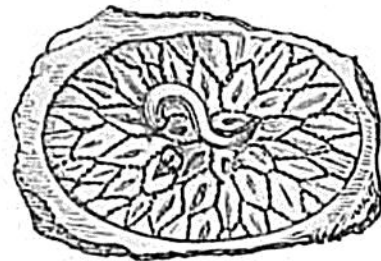
Fig. 565.



Homalonotus armatus, Burmeister. Lower Devonian; Daun, in the Eifel.

Obs. The two rows of spines down the body give an appearance of more distinct trilobation than really occurs in this or most other species of the genus.

Fig. 566.



Pleurodictyum problematicum, Goldfuss. Lower Devonian; Dietz, Nassau, &c.

Obs. Attached to a worm-like body (*Serpula*). The specimen is a cast in sandstone, the thin expanded base of the coral being removed, and exposing the large polygonal cells; the walls of these cells are perforated, and the casts of these perforations produce the chain-like rows of dots between the cells.

Devonian of Russia.—The Devonian strata of Russia extend, according to Sir R. Murchison, over a region more spacious than the British Isles; and it is remarkable that, where they consist of sandstone like the "Old Red" of Scotland and Central England, they are tenanted by fossil fishes often of the same species and still oftener of the same genera as the British, whereas when they consist of limestone they contain shells similar to those of Devonshire, thus confirming, as Sir Roderick observes, the contemporaneous origin previously assigned to formations exhibiting two very distinct mineral types in different parts of Britain.* The calcareous and the arenaceous rocks of Russia above alluded to alternate in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their having been deposited at the same period. Among the fish common to the Russian and the British strata are *Asterolepis Asmusii* before mentioned; a smaller species, *A. minor*, Ag.; *Holoptychius nobilissimus* (p. 414); *Dendrodus strigatus*, Owen; *Pterichthys major*, Ag.; and many others. But some of the most marked of the Scottish genera, such as *Cephalaspis*, *Coccosteus*, *Diplacanthus*, *Cheiracanthus*, &c., have not yet been found in Russia, owing perhaps to the present imperfect state of our researches, or possibly to geographical causes limiting the range of the extinct species. On the

* Siluria, p. 329.