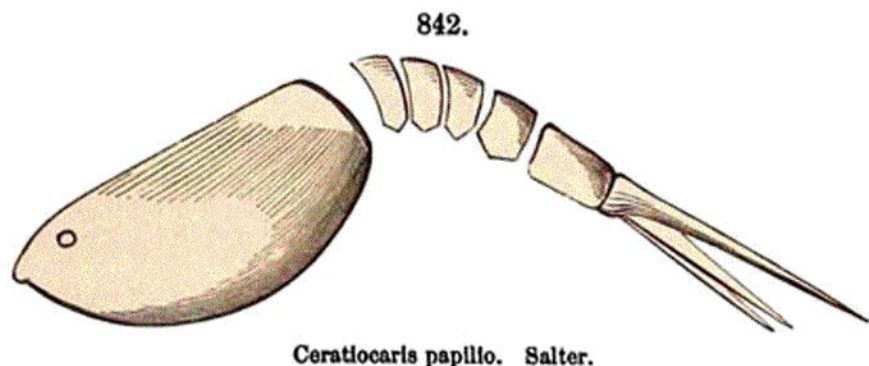


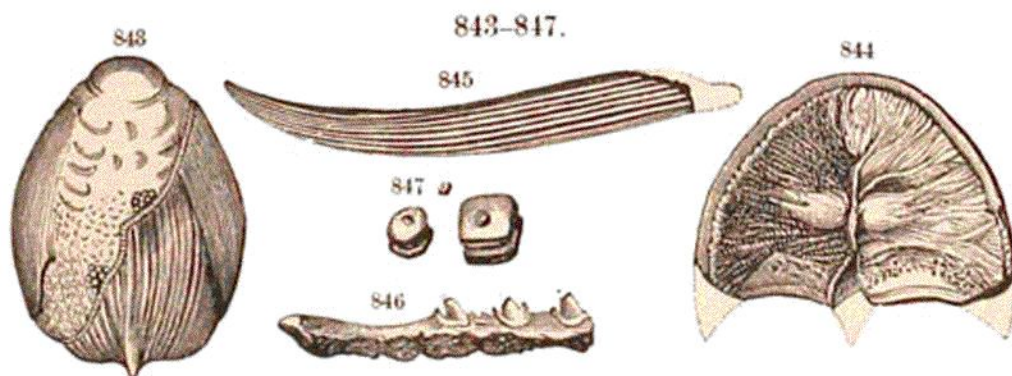
ström, the generic name meaning the *ancient murderer*. Both specimens have traces of spiracles, showing them to have been *terrestrial* species.



Ceratiocaris papillo. Salter.

The wing of an insect, *Pulæoblattina Douvillei* of Brongniart, has been found in the sandstone of Jurques in northwestern France, and for the present it is the oldest known insect. Its relation to the Cockroaches, which is thought probable by Brongniart, is questioned by Scudder, a Neuropteroid character being thought more probable. The sandstone is of the age of the May Hill sandstone of England, at the bottom of the Upper Silurian. Jaws of Annelids of several species have been described by Hinde from the Wenlock and Ludlow groups.

Fish-remains occur especially in the bone-bed below the Tilestones, and also in the Tilestones. Fig. 843 represents a *head-shield* of *Pteraspis Banksii* Huxl. & S. Fig. 844 is the head-shield of a *Cephalaspis*—so named from the Greek for a *shield-like head*. A complete animal, but different in species, and from the Devonian, is shown in Fig. 980; and Fig. 846 represents probably part of the jaw-bone of a *Cephalaspis*.



FIGURES.—Fig. 843, *Pteraspis Banksii*, head-shield; 844, *Cephalaspis Murchisoni*, inside of head-shield; 845, spine of *Onchus tenuistriatus* = *Ceratiocaris tenuistriata*; 846, part of jawbone of *Cephalaspis*(?); 847, shagreen pieces (?), *Thelodus parvidens*. Murchison.

Fishes of the Shark tribe are supposed to be indicated by spines, teeth, and portions of the shagreen, or skin; but all are doubtful. A number of Upper Silurian Fishes have been described from the rocks of Russia and Bohemia, including species of *Coccosteus* and *Pterichthys*, and the fin-spines of Sharks.