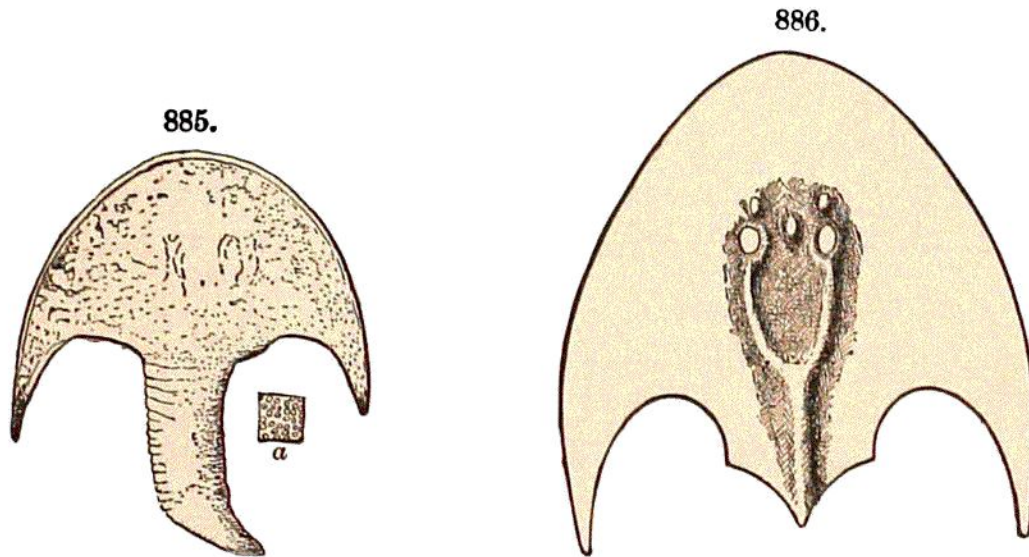
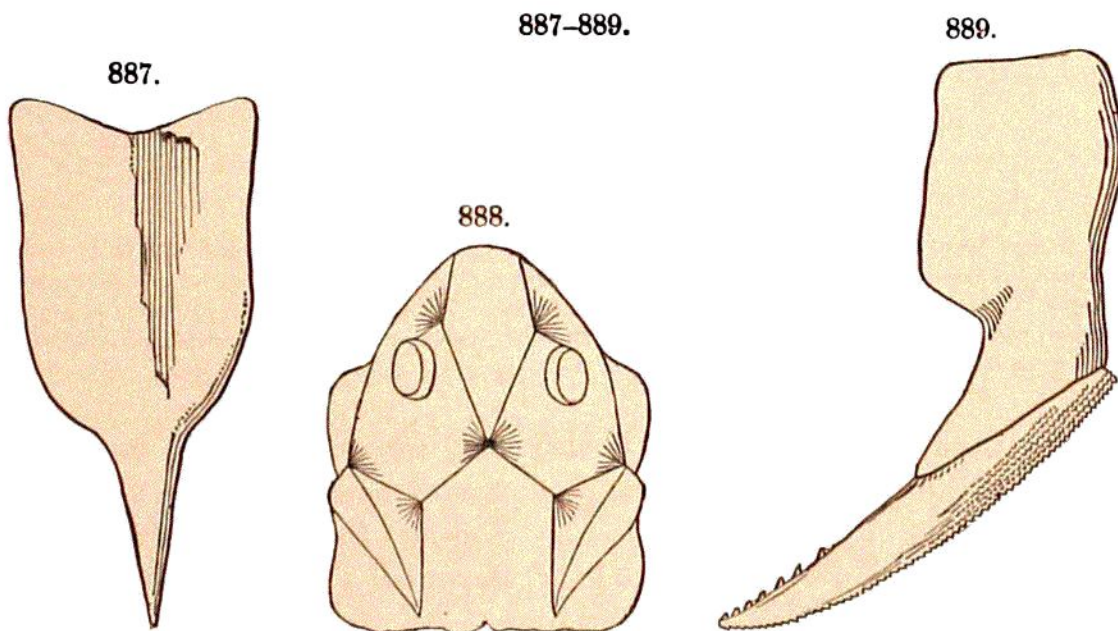


its head-shield). The surface of the former is (as usual with the species) covered with small tubercles (Fig. 885 *a*), while the latter has a minutely pitted surface. A restored figure of a foreign species is shown on page 557.



PLACODERMS. — Fig. 885, *Cephalaspis Dawsoni* ($\times \frac{3}{4}$), Lankester; *a*, tubercles of surface; 886, *C. Campbelltonensis* ($\times \frac{1}{4}$), Whiteaves.

The posterior, or caudal extremity, of the *C. Dawsoni* is so very short, relatively to the breadth of head, that the fish must have been poor at sculling—its chief means of locomotion. Any relation to the Trilobites is set aside by the tubercular surface. Lankester states that it belongs to the subdivision of the genus which he calls *Encephalaspis*.



DIPNOANS. — Fig. 887, *Coccosteus occidentalis* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 888, *Macropetalichthys Sullivanti* ($\times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$); 889, *Acanthaspis armata* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). From Newberry.

Among the Dipnoans of the period there was a species of *Coccosteus*, *C. occidentalis* of Newberry; only the posterior dorsal plate (Fig. 887) is known; its surface is in part fine-tuberculate. Fig. 888 represents the