

shoulders, one of the legs also wanting, and the arms spread to the full. The figure of the *Cocosteus* I would compare to a boy's kite. (See Plate III., fig. 1.) There is a rounded head, a triangular body, a long tail attached to the apex of the triangle, and arms thin and rounded where they attach to the body, and spreading out towards their termination like the ancient one-sided shovel which we see sculptured on old tombstones, or the rudder of an ancient galley.* The manner in which the plates are arranged on the head is peculiarly beautiful; but I am afraid I cannot adequately describe them. A ring of plates, like the ring-stones of an arch, runs along what may be called the hoop of the kite; the form of the keystone-plate is perfect; the shapes of the others are elegantly varied, as if for ornament; and what would be otherwise the opening of the arch, is filled up with one large plate, of an outline singularly elegant. A single plate, still larger than any of the others, covers the greater part of the creature's triangular body, to the shape of which it nearly conforms. It rises saddle-wise towards the centre: on the ridge there is a longitudinal groove ending in a perforation, a little over the apex, (Plate III., fig. 2;) two small lateral plates on either side fill up the base of the angle; and the long tail, with its numerous vertebral joints, terminates the figure.

Does the reader possess a copy of Lyell's lately published elementary work, edition 1838? If so, let him first turn up the description of the Upper Silurian rocks, from Murchison, which occurs in page 459, and mark the form of the trilobite *Asaphus caudatus*, a fossil of the Wenlock formation. (See

* I have since ascertained that these seeming arms or paddles were simply plates of a peculiar form. (See Plate IX.)