

Fig. 561.

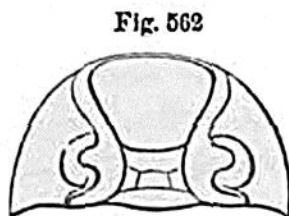


Fig. 562

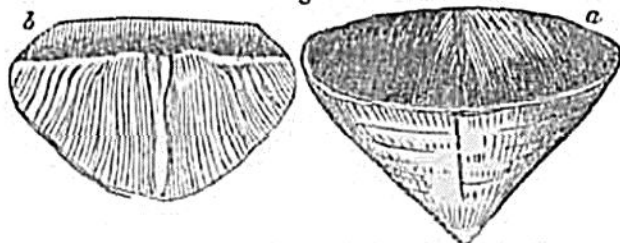
Restored outline of head of *Brontes flabellifer*

Brontes flabellifer, Goldf. Eifel; also S. Devon.

stone," or "Eifel Limestone" of Germany, several remains of *Coccoosteus* and other ichthyolites have been detected, and they serve, as Sir R. Murchison observes (*Siluria*, p. 371), to identify the rock with the Old Red Sandstone of Britain and Russia.

Beneath the great Eifel Limestone (the principal type of "the Devonian" on the Continent), lie certain schists called by German writers "Calceola-schiefer," because they contain in abundance a fossil brachiopod of very curious structure, *Calceola sandalina* (fig. 563).

Fig. 563.

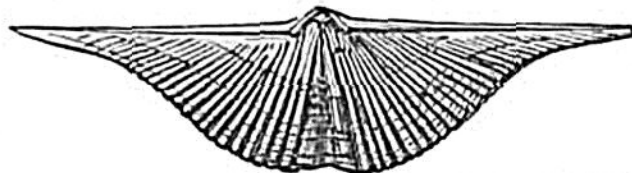


Calceola sandalina, Lam. Eifel; also South Devon.
a. Ventral valve. b. Inner side of dorsal valve.

Lower Devonian.

Beneath the Middle Devonian limestones and schists already enumerated, a series of slaty beds and quartzose sandstones, the latter constituting the "Older Rhenish Greywacke" of Roemer, and the "Spirifer sandstone" of Sandberger, are exhibited between Coblenz and Caub.* A portion of these rocks on the Rhine and in some of the adjacent countries were regarded as "Upper Silurian" by Prof. Sedgwick and Sir R. Murchison in 1839, but their true age has since been determined. Their equivalents are found in England in the sandstones and slates of the North Foreland and Linton in Devon (No. 4 and 5 of the section, p. 420), and, according to Mr. Salter, in the sandstone of Torbay in South Devon, where many of the characteristic Rhenish fossils are met with. The broad-winged Spirifers which distinguish the "Spirifer-sandstein" of Germany have their representatives in the Devonian strata of North America (see fig. 564).

Fig. 564.



Spirifer mucronatus, Hall. Devonian of Pennsylvania.

* Murchison's *Siluria*, p. 368.