

Fig. 3. *Limulus trilobitoides* (*nobis*) forming the Nucleus of a nodule of Iron ore from Coalbrook Dale. V. I. p. 396.* (Original.)

parently a fragment of the proboscis; the legs are all imperfect; the thorax is very large, and only its inferior surface is visible, being exposed by the removal of the pectoral portion of the trunk; this surface is covered with irregular indentations, which represent the hollow interior of a series of spinous tubercles, and verrucose projections on the back of the thorax.

In the centre of the thorax is a compound depression larger than the rest, indicating the presence of a corresponding projection on the back.

Among living Curculionidæ irregular tubercles and projections of this kind occur on the thorax of the *Brachycerus apterus*.

The left Elytron only is distinctly visible, embracing with its margin the side of the Abdomen; its outer surface is irregularly and minutely punctate. Two spinous tubercles project from near its posterior extremity, and a corresponding tubercle from the extremity of the right elytron. Similar spines occur on the Elytrons of *Brachycerus*; and of some Curculionidæ of N. Holland. The abdominal rings are very distinct. I shall designate this insect by the provisional name of *Curculioides Prestvicii*.

M. Audouin exhibited at the meeting of the Naturforscher at Bonn, in September, 1835, a beautiful wing of a neuropterous Insect, in a nodule of clay Iron stone, apparently also from the neighbourhood of Coalbrook Dale, which had been purchased at the sale of Parkinson's collection by Mr. Mantell, and transmitted by him to M. Brongniart. This wing is nearly three inches long, and closely resembles that of the living *Corydalis* of Carolina and Pensylvania; it is much broader and nearly of the length of the wing of a large Dragon Fly.

* Several specimens of this species are in the collection of Mr. Wm. Anstice at Madely Wood. Our figure is taken from a cast or impression of the back of the animal in Iron stone, in which the transverse lines across the abdominal segment are not very apparent; other specimens exhibit deep transverse flutings, externally resembling the separate segments of the back of a Trilobite, but apparently not dividing the shell into more than one abdominal Plate, nor admitting of flexure like the articulating segments of a Trilobite.

The transverse depressions on the back of the second segment of