restore, with all the lineaments of life, the fishes which lived and died in the seas of the ancient world. These restorations have been drawn with great care by an eminent artist, M. Dinkel, of Munich.

The fossil fishes discovered in the South Downs amount to upwards of forty species; and there are several undescribed from the chalk of Kent, in the splendid collections of ichthyolites of Viscount Cole and Sir P. M. Egerton, Bart.

In the other sub-divisions of this formation, both in England and elsewhere, the remains of fishes occur. The slates of Glaris, in Switzerland, have long been celebrated for their ichthyolites, and by these fossils M. Agassiz was enabled to determine that those strata belong to the chalk; although the schist in which they are imbedded, as may be seen in this fine suite of specimens (collected and presented to me by the distinguished geologists above named), is a compact bituminous slate, scarcely to be distinguished from some of the most ancient of the transition series; a character which is attributable to the effects of high temperature, as will hereafter be explained.

In concluding this cursory review of the fossil fishes of the chalk, it must be remarked that all these ichthyolites are of extinct forms; and that none of the species, and even but few of the genera, occur in more recent deposits; a result in perfect