earliest fossiliferous deposits; they inhabit the seas of New Holland and the southern coasts of China. The jaws of the Cestracionts are relatively very large, and are armed with numerous rows of teeth, essentially of two kinds; those situated anteriorly, or towards the front of the mouth, being adapted for seizing and retaining the food, and the posterior ones for crushing and bruising. The prehensile teeth are sharp, angular, and pointed; the others are obtuse, polygonal, enamelled, and disposed in oblique rows along the margins and inner surface of both jaws: there are sometimes sixty in each jaw (see *Bd.* II. pl. 27^{d}. fig. A.). Fossil teeth of this type are exceedingly numerous in the Chalk, Lias, &c., but are very seldom found in juxtaposition; the decomposition of the cartilaginous integuments in which they were imbedded, having, in most examples, occasioned their displacement and dispersion; specimens, however, are occasionally discovered, in which numerous teeth, of various sizes, are disposed in mosaic, in their natural relative positions.

ACRODUS NOBILIS. *Lign.* 128, fig. 4.—In the Lias and Oolite, oblong enamelled teeth, having the surface of the crown covered with fine radiating grooves and striæ, are known in many parts of England, by the name of the "*Leech palate*," from a fancied resemblance to a contracted leech. They belong to an extinct genus (termed *Acrodus*), closely allied to the *Cestracionts*. The base of the tooth is in the form of a parallelogram inclined on its