

PTYCHODUS (*rugous-tooth*). Pl. VI. fig. 2; *Lign.* 128, and *Lign.* 130.—In the White Chalk there are fossil teeth, known by the name of “*palates*,” which occur in great numbers in almost every quarry, and belong to several species of an extinct genus (*Ptychodus*) of Cestracionts. A common species is figured Plate VI. fig. 2: and microscopic views of vertical and transverse sections, as seen by transmitted light, are shown in figs. 2<sup>b</sup>, 2<sup>c</sup>. Groups of these teeth, somewhat naturally arranged, and varying in size and form, according to the situations they occupied in the jaws, are occasionally found: one specimen in my collection contained more than 120 teeth. But in general they occur singly, and in a very perfect state; their osseous base and enamelled crown being entire. The spines previously described (p. 607.), are sometimes found with the teeth, and belong to the same genus. These teeth are of an angular form, and more or less square; the crown is wide, and higher than the root, which is obtuse, truncated, and depressed in the centre; but the enamelled part of the tooth is expanded at the edges, and rises in the middle into a flattened or slightly convex mammillary projection, which is covered by large, acute, transverse, parallel ridges. The borders are granulated, and the sides of the projection marked with deep vertical plicæ or folds; this description particularly applies to the species *P. polygurus*, figured in Plate VI. Dr. Buckland has represented a fine group of these teeth,