

termed *Hybodonts*; the teeth of which are characterised by their transversely elongated form, and the series of sub-acute, compressed, conical cusps or points, which compose the crown. The median cone is the principal, the lateral points being shorter and smaller, as in *Lign.* 129, fig. 2; in some species the difference between the median and lateral cones is greater, in others less, as in fig. 1. These cusps have a coating of dense enamel, which is plicated longitudinally on both faces. The base, which almost equals the crown in size, is composed of a coarse osseous substance. The internal structure of the crown differs from that of the Cestracionts, in having no principal pulp-cavity, and in being chiefly composed of dendritical dentine, with reticulated medullary canals. The form and organization of these teeth show them to have been instruments for cutting and tearing food. The *Hybodonts*, as we have already stated (p. 609.), possessed two spinous dorsal fins; in their habits and economy, they probably did not differ from the ordinary Sharks. Teeth of this genus have been found in the New Red system, and are common in the Lias, Oolite, Wealden, and Green Sand. There are several species of teeth and fins in the strata of Tilgate Forest (*Foss. Til. For.* pl. 10.). In general the teeth are found detached, but occasionally they occur in their natural position, and adhering to the mineralized cartilaginous jaws; as in the beautiful fossil figured *Bd.* pl. 27<sup>d</sup> c. There are several related