

denticles, so common in the Chalk, are related to *Lamna*, and are comprised in the genus *Oxyrhina* (*Poiss. Foss. Tom. V. tab. 33.*).

NOTIDANUS MICRODON. *Lign. 130, fig. 3.*—These teeth differ remarkably from those of the other genera of Sharks. Each tooth is composed of a single crown, formed of a series of sharp angular enamelled points, the first of which is the largest, and is notched on its anterior edge; the base or root is osseous, flat, with a slight longitudinal depression below the border of enamel. These teeth are comparatively rare in the Chalk. One species has been found in the Oxford Clay; and several in the Tertiary strata. Specimens occur in Hordwell Cliff.

GALEUS PRISTODONTUS. *Lign. 130, fig. 1.*—The teeth of the recent genus *Galeus*, to which the *Tope*, or Grey Shark belongs, are of a triangular form, with a deep concavity or notch on the posterior margin, the base of which is prolonged, and forms three or four angular points: the anterior edge of the tooth is finely serrated. The root of the tooth, as in *Notidanus*, is a broad osseous plate. There is much diversity of form in the Chalk specimens, which are all of a small size, as in *Lign. 130, fig. 1.* In Sussex they are more common in the Chalk-marl than in the Chalk. The fossil differ from the recent teeth in being solid, and on this character M. Agassiz has founded the genus *Corax*, to which the fossil teeth are now referred;