

the large smooth teeth (*Oxyrhina*). These vertebræ are composed of two shallow conical disks, which are united, by their summits, at the axis; and are connected and supported by numerous wedge-shape plates, that radiate from the centre to the periphery (see *Foss. South D.* Plate XXXIII. fig. 10.). My collection contained a connected series of forty small vertebræ from the Chalk near Lewes, which probably belonged to the same species of Shark as the dorsal spine; viz. *Spinax major* (*Poiss. Foss. Tom. III. pl. 40^a. fig. 6.*).

SQUALORAIA. *Poiss. Foss. Tom. III. pl. 42.*—In the Lias of Lyme Regis, that inexhaustible storehouse of fossil treasures, a considerable portion of the skeleton of a very remarkable fish, partaking of the characters of the Sharks and Rays, was discovered by Miss Mary Anning, and is now in the interesting collection of the Bristol Institution.* In this fish the jaws are prolonged into a beak, like the *Pristis* (*Saw-fish*). It has the head of a Shark, with a long beak; vertebræ of the Rays; with pectoral and ventral fins, almost equally developed; a tail armed with a spine; and spinous bosses, as in the true Rays.

FOSSIL PRISTIS, OR SAW-FISH.—This well-known predatory fish, which is allied to the Rays and Sharks, has projecting from its snout an osseous, flat, horizontal plate, or beak, equal in length to

* It is figured and described by Dr. Riley, *Geol. Trans. Vol. V. pl. 4.*