one-third of the fish, and armed on each side by a row of elongated, compressed, pointed teeth, implanted in sockets; the front margin of these teeth is convex, the posterior concave; this defence is termed the saw. The *Pristis* has also numerous small obtuse teeth on the jaws. The remains of the beak, or saw, of an extinct species of Pristis were discovered by Dr. Buckland in the Bagshot Sand at Goldsworth Hill, Surrey;* and two other species have been found in the clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Fossil Rays.—The teeth of these fishes are characterised by the extraordinary transversal development of the median teeth in both jaws. Instead of pointed teeth, they have wide, flat, tesselated dentary plates in each jaw, composed of distinct pieces, juxtaposed and connected by their margins, and united by fine sutures. In some species the teeth are equal, in others of various sizes; they present numerous modifications of arrangement, and are always disposed in symmetrical rows. In the genus Myliobatis (*Eagle-ray*) the teeth of the median row are of an extraordinary width, while their length does not exceed that of the lateral plates, or chevrons, which are of an irregular hexagonal form, and disposed in two or three rows on each side. There are five living species of *Myliobatis*, and fifteen fossil; all the latter have been

* Proc. Geol. Soc. Vol. II. p. 687.