

is a central pulp-cavity, of small size; the medullary canals pass into a few short ramifications, like the branches of a shrub, and these are distributed into irregular dilatations, simulating leaves, which resolve themselves into radiating bundles of calcigerous tubes; a portion of Professor Owen's figure of a transverse section, is shown Pl. VI. fig. 8.*

ASPIDORHYNCHUS. *Bd.* Pl. 27^a, fig. 5.—In the lithographic stone of Solenhofen, specimens of sauroid fishes, closely related to the *Lepidosteus*, are discovered; they differ from the recent species, in the extreme shortness of the lower jaw, and the prolongation of the upper into a beak; in the very high scales on the flanks; and the homocercal tail. The figure of the fossil fish referred to, is contrasted on the same pl. 27, *Bd.* with that of its recent analogue; and the characters of these sauroid fishes are thus admirably elucidated.

SAUROID FISHES OF THE CHALK.—In the Shanklin sand, and also in the Galt of Kent and Sussex, very large, conical, striated teeth, belonging to sauroid fishes, are occasionally found. They invariably occur detached, and no portion of the jaws has been observed. In the upper Chalk, near Lewes, conical teeth, marked with fine longitudinal striæ, having a simple pulp-cavity, and a smooth, excavated base, are found with the remains of sharks, rays, &c. (See *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXXIII. figs.

* See *Odontography*, pl. 62 B. fig. 2.