

type of the Ctenoidians. The teeth of these fishes are invariably small, and either villous, or brush-like.

From the numerous fossil genera I select, in illustration of the characters of this order, the *Beryx*; of which three species occur in the Chalk. Of this genus, which is closely related to the Perch (*Perca*), two living species inhabit the seas of Australia. The bones of the skull have dentated crests; the dorsal fin has spinous rays in front, which are united to the soft rays; the margin of the caudal fin has little spinous rays.

BERYX LEWESIENSIS.* *Wond.* p. 337.—This is one of the most common of the Ichthyolites of the Chalk of the South-east of England; it is called "*Johnny Dory*" by the quarry-men; the specimens are from six to twelve inches long. The fossil figured in *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXXVI. was the first example of a tolerably perfect fish of any kind, that I obtained from the Chalk, after many years of research; although small patches of detached scales are very common. Many fine specimens have of late years been discovered at Lewes, Worthing,

* This fish was first discovered and described by me, *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXXV. XXXVI., as *ZEUS Lewesiensis*; M. Agassiz has very properly referred it to the genus *Beryx*; but he has also substituted another specific name; which is wholly unwarrantable, for that first imposed ought to be retained: see p. 343.