

Chatham, Maidstone, and in the Chalk of Westphalia. The outline of the perfect form of this species, *Wond.* p. 337, by Mr. Dinkel, conveys an accurate idea of its external characters. It has one dorsal fin with several spinous rays in front of the soft ray. The head is very large, and the opercular pieces are ornamented with sculptured rays; the margins of the jaws are covered with a broad band of brush-teeth. The orbit is large, and often contains the capsule (*sclerotica*) of the eye. The rays of the gills are short and thick, five are preserved in some examples. The scales are enormously large; about twenty-five in the median row; their posterior margins have several concentric rows of spines (see *Lign.* 126, fig. 3.). The lateral line is often distinctly apparent, in the form of a tube, contracted behind and expanded in the centre of the scale. The vertebral column is composed of large short vertebræ, armed with very long apophyses; the ribs are slight.

BERYX RADIANS. *Wond.* p. 336—This species is smaller, and relatively longer, than the former; it generally occurs in the Chalk-marl, and is invariably of a very dark colour, the scales having a polished or glossy aspect. The scales are small, with a simple row of diverging spines on the posterior edge. The scales of the lateral line are peculiar; the mucous canal is not formed of a series of simple tubular cylinders, as in *B. Lewesiensis*, but is divided into several branches, as may be seen with a