

position. This species is characterised by the elevated anterior rays of the dorsal, and the wide and very forked caudal fin.

Several ctenoidian and cycloidian fishes have been found in the north of the Brazils, by Mr. Gardiner, in strata probably of the Cretaceous epoch.

Fossil Cycloid Fishes. *Poiss. Foss.* Tom. V.—This order comprises the fishes possessing scales of a cycloid, or circular form, with smooth margins, and composed of plates of horn or bone, without enamel. It contains numerous families, including the *Scaroids*, or Parrot-fishes; *Scomberoids*, or Mackerel tribe; *Lucoids*, or Pikes; *Clupeoids*, or Herrings; *Salmonoids*, or Salmon tribe; *Cyprinoids*, or Carps, &c. The fossil remains of this order are exceedingly numerous, particularly in the Tertiary and upper Secondary deposits. A genus of *Salmonidæ*, discovered in the White Chalk of Sussex, will serve to exemplify the characters of the fossil cycloidian fishes.

OSMEROIDES. Plate II. *Wond.* p. 133.—Two (if not three) species of this genus occur in the Chalk, near Lewes; and principally, if not exclusively, in the Lower Chalk, without flints. They are exceedingly beautiful Ichthyolites, and are almost invariably found with the body but little compressed; the fish, in many examples, is as round and perfect as when living. The entire cranium, the opercula, and branchial rays, and all the fins, are preserved in