

medullary canals throughout the entire body of the tooth, which is only found in the dental organs of fishes.

ENCHODUS (*sword-tooth*) HALOCYON. *Lign.* 136, fig. 4. (*Poiss. Foss.* Tom. V. tab. 25°.)—The specimen figured is a portion of the lower jaw, with one row of elongated, conical, slightly curved, pointed teeth, the two anterior teeth being much longer and larger than the others; it affords a good illustration of the dental organs of *Enchodus*; a genus of fishes, the jaws and teeth of which are often found in the Sussex Chalk. The teeth are of various sizes, and attached by ankylosis, one row on the premandibular bone, and another irregular row of smaller teeth, to the inside of the lower jaw. The two anterior teeth are very large, and of a peculiar form: their base is wide and solid, and the shank of the tooth is suddenly contracted, immediately above, and becomes elongated into a point. These teeth are generally of a dark colour, have a glossy aspect, and are very brittle; differing so remarkably in this respect from the shark's teeth, with which they are usually collocated, that mere fragments can be readily identified. The external surface of the lower jaw is marked with finely granulated, longitudinal ridges or striæ.*

* A fine example of the lower jaw, with twelve teeth, is figured *Foss. South D.* Tab. XLI., and another, with the upper jaw and teeth, *Geol. S. E.* p. 140.