

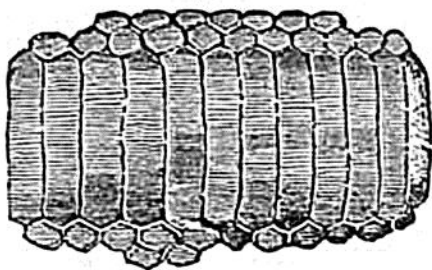
probably more genial; for amongst the companions of the sea-snake of Bracklesham was an extinct Gavial (*Gavialis Dixoni*, Owen), and numerous fish, such as now frequent the seas of warm latitudes, as the sword-fish (see fig. 208), and gigantic rays of the genus *Myliobates* (see fig. 209).

Fig. 208.



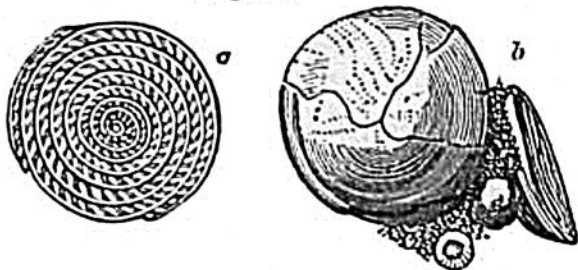
Prolonged premaxillary bone or "sword" of a fossil sword-fish (*Cælorhynchus*). Bracklesham. Dixon's Fossils of Sussex, pl. 8.

Fig. 209.



Dental plates of *Myliobates Edwardsi*. Bracklesham Bay. Ibid. pl. 8.

Fig. 210.



*Nummulites (Nummularia) lavigata*. Bracklesham. Ibid. pl. 8.

a. Section of the nummulite.  
b. Group, with an individual showing the exterior of the shell.

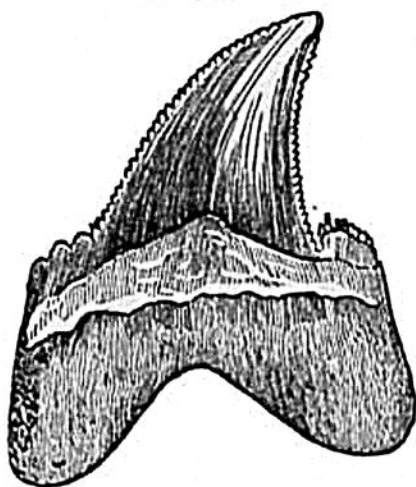
The teeth of sharks also, of the genera *Carcharodon*, *Otodus*, *Lamna*, *Galeocerdo*, and others, are abundant. (See figs. 211, 212, 213, 214.)

Fig. 211.

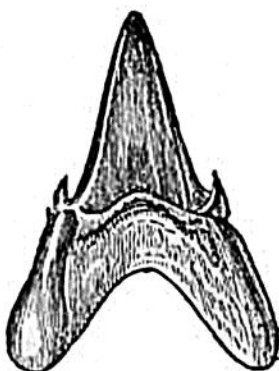
Fig. 212.

Fig. 213.

Fig. 214.



*Carcharodon heterodon*, Agass.



*Otodus obliquus*, Agass.



*Lamna elegans*, Agass.



*Galeocerdo latidens*, Agass.

Teeth of sharks from Bracklesham Bay.

The *Nummulites lavigata* (see fig. 210), so characteristic of the lower beds of the calcaire grossier in France, where it sometimes forms stony layers, as near Compiègne, is very common at Bracklesham, together with *N. scabra* and *N. variolaria*. Out of 193 species of testacea procured from the Bagshot and Bracklesham beds in England, 126 occur in the calcaire grossier in France. It was clearly therefore coeval with that part of the Parisian series more nearly than with any other.