

Bd. II. pl. 27^s. Another very common species (*P. decurrens*) is distinguished from the former by the connexion between the large furrows on the crown, and the granulations on the expanded border, which diverge from the outer edge of the large folds to the margin of the enamel.

A species of *Ptychodus* occurs in the arenaceous strata of the Chalk formation, in New Jersey, which possesses the essential characters of the European fossils, but differs from them in its configuration. The only specimen in England is figured *Lign.* 128, fig. 1. The enamelled crown forms a conical projection, and is covered with large insculating fibres or ridges, which radiate from the summit towards the margin.*

The microscopic structure of the teeth of the *Ptychodus* presents the same congeries of medullary and calcigerous tubes as that of the recent *Cestracion* (see Plate VI. figs. 2^b, 2^c): but the splendid plates of Professor Owen should be inspected, to obtain a correct idea of the beautiful and complicated structure of these fossil remains.†

PSAMMODUS (*sandy-tooth*). Pl. VI. fig. 1; *Lign.* 128, fig. 2.—This genus of extinct *Cestracionts* comprises those teeth whose surface is neither plated,

* I have named it *P. Mortoni*, after the eminent American physician, Dr. George Morton, of Philadelphia, by whom it was discovered.

† *Odontography*, pl. 18, 19.