

is generally undulated, apparently from use. These dental plates are composed of two distinct layers; the lowermost portion, or root, is an osseous, reticulated tissue, as in cartilaginous fishes in general; and the upper consists of dentine, with minute parallel vertical tubes, as in *Psammodus*; these tubes are a continuation of the medullary tissue of the osseous root. In *Acrodus*, and *Ptychodus*, the teeth have a distinct coat of enamel; but in *Psammodus* and *Ceratodus*, the dentine has no external covering; and, in consequence, its canals open on the surface, and produce the porous, or sandy aspect peculiar to these genera. These fossils occur in the Oolite at Stonesfield, and in the Lias at Aust Cliff, near Westbury, Somerset.

CHIMÆRA. *Wond.* p. 330.—The Chimæra is a remarkable genus of recent Sharks, of which one species, about two or three feet long, inhabits the European seas. This fish, like the extinct *Ceratodus*, has dental organs composed of hard indivisible plates of dentine. These plates, in the living species, are oblong, twice as high as wide, and terminate in front by a transverse, sharp edge; there are four in the upper, and two in the lower jaw. The teeth of several species, some much larger than the recent, have been found in the London tertiary, Chalk, Oolite, and Lias. The first British specimen was discovered in the Chalk-marl at Hamsey; but the nature of the fossil was not suspected by me, until more perfect examples were found in the Chalk, and