

in the Kimmeridge clay at Shotover, and the sagacity of Dr. Buckland had developed their nature and relations.\*

Many species have recently been obtained from the Stonesfield slate, Green sand, &c. All the British specimens are described, arranged, and named, by the eminent palæontologist Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., in an able Monograph of the fossil Chimæroid fishes.† There are such essential differences in the fossil teeth, that Sir P. Egerton has arranged them in several genera. The fossil figured *Wond.* p. 330, was found, with the corresponding tooth, in the same block of chalk. It is distinguished from all other species by its elongated, obtuse point, which must have extended beyond the lower jaw, like the beak of a parroquet; hence M. Agassiz proposes the name *Psittacodon*; it is marked on its inferior face by lines of increase.‡ In some species the vertical external wall of the plate is formed of hard dentine, resembling enamel; in others the dentine is disposed in isolated ramifications, producing a dendritical appearance; the modifications of this structure occasion the differences observable in the dental plates of various species; in some, compact dentine, with parallel canals, prevails in the mass of the tooth;

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\* Proc. Geol. Soc., Vol. II. p. 205.

† Ibid. Vol. IV.

‡ For the microscopical structure of the teeth of Chimæroids, consult Odontography, p. 64.