

is a little narrower than the crown (*Lign.* 133, and Pl. VI. fig. 10.). A species (*L. Fittoni*, G. A. M.) closely related to the above is equally abundant in the Weald of Sussex; the scales are not striated, and the teeth have no pedicle.

The intimate structure of the teeth of the *Lepidotus* is beautifully preserved, and may be easily examined in thin transverse and vertical sections, viewed by transmitted light: see Pl. VI. fig. 10. The dentine is composed of bundles of tubes, continued from the cells of the osseous base, radiating in a vertical direction to the surface of the tooth, as seen in Pl. VI. fig. 10, and giving off branches at an acute angle; but when more highly magnified, the finer branches are spread out, and arched at their extremities, "presenting the appearance of the stems of corn, beaten down by heavy rain."*

The dorsal and pectoral fins of these fishes are very strong, and consist of several bony rays. There is a double row of acuminate, enamelled scales, arranged more or less obliquely, on the anterior margin of the dorsal and anal fins, and on both margins of the caudal: part of the first ray of a dorsal fin, with scales, is represented *Lign.* 132, fig. 5.

A small species of *Lepidotus* (*L. minor*) is common in the Purbeck limestone, and specimens may

* *Odontography*, p. 70. See the beautiful representation of this structure, pl. 31.