

some examples. These fishes belong to the Salmon family,\* and are nearly related to the SMELT (*Osmerus*); whence the name of the genus. There are two species, easily distinguishable. The first (*O. Mantelli*, Pl. II.) has a short, sub-cylindrical body, and seldom exceeds eight or nine inches in length; the other (*O. Lewesiensis*, *Wond.* p. 133.) has an elongated and elliptical body, and is from ten to twelve inches long.† The fossil figured in Pl. II. is a very remarkable specimen of the first species. It is nine inches in length; and the chalk has been cleared away, so as to expose the entire fish, six inches in relief above the surface of the block. The fish is lying on its back, with the mouth open, and the opercula, or gill-covers, and the branchial arches expanded; the pectoral and ventral fins, and the dorsal fin, are in their natural position; the five rays of the dorsal are erect; of the caudal fin, or tail, but slight indications remain. There is but one dorsal fin; but in a specimen of *O. Lewesiensis* there is a trace of the little adipose process observable between the dorsal fin and the tail, as in the recent species of *Salmonidæ*. A magnified view of one of the scales is represented *Lign.* 126, fig. 4, p. 594.

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\* They were first described, *Foss. South D.* p. 235, as *Salmo Lewesiensis*, Tab. XXXIII. and XL.

† There are other essential differences, but which require more figures for their illustration than our space will admit.