

entirely with that of the teeth of the living *Lepidosteus osseus*. (Pl. 27<sup>a</sup>, Figs. 1, 2, 3.)

Smaller Sauroid Fishes only have been noticed in the Magnesian limestone, forming about one-fifth of the total number yet observed in this formation. Very large bones of this voracious family occur in the lias of Whitby and Lyme Regis, and its genera abound throughout the Oolite formation.\* In the Cretaceous formations they become extremely rare.† They

illustrated with engravings, from which the larger teeth in our plate are copied. (Pl. 27, Fig. 11, 12, 13, 14). The smaller figures, Pl. 27, Fig. 9, and Pl. 27<sup>a</sup>, Fig. 4, are drawn from specimens belonging to Dr. Hibbert and the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In this memoir, Dr. Hibbert has also published figures of some curious large scales, found at Burdie House, with the teeth of *Megalichthys*, and referred by M. Agassiz to that Fish. Similar scales have been noticed in various parts of the Edinburgh Coal field, and also in the Coal formation of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Unique specimens of the heads of two similar Fishes, and part of a body covered with scales, from the Coal field near Leeds, are preserved in the museum of that town.

Sir Philip Grey Egerton has recently discovered scales of the *Megalichthys*, with teeth and bones of some other Fishes, and also Coprolites, in the Coal formation of Silverdale, near Newcastle-under-Line. These occur in a stratum of shale, containing shells of three species of *Unio*, with balls of argillaceous iron ore and plants.

\* The *Aspidorhynchus*, from the Jurassic limestone of Solenhofen, (Pl. 27<sup>a</sup>, Fig. 5), represents the general character of the sauroid Fishes.

† The *Macropoma* is the only genus of Sauroid Fishes yet found in the Chalk of England.