

has brought clusters of these tubercles into contact with the bone in several parts of fig. 1. (Original.)

Fig. 5. Magnified view of similar minute tooth-like tubercles of Enamel, forming the Shagreen on the skin of the head of the recent *Squatina angelus*. See V. I. p. 269, Note. (Original.)

PLATE 27^f. V. I. pp. 286 & 289.

Beautiful cluster of palatal teeth of *Ptychodus polygyrus*, from the Chalk. Insulated teeth of many species of this Genus abound throughout the Chalk formation. The mouth of these and all the other numerous extinct species of Sharks in the family of Cestracionts, was lined with a pavement of similar powerful teeth, forming a most efficient apparatus, for crushing the shells of Crustacea and Conchifera, which probably formed their principal food. The surfaces of the Enamel are often worn away, like that at Pl. 27^c. fig. 3. The strength and efficacy of these teeth, viewed as Instruments for crushing shells, is very remarkable. Beneath the Enamel, the body of each tooth is composed of a strong mass of bone. (Miss F. C. Burgon. Original.)

PLATE 28. V. I. p. 303.

Fig. 1. Represents the common calmar or squid (*Loligo vulgaris*, Lam. *Sepia loligo*, Linn.) shewing the place and excretory duct of its Ink bag, and the position of the feet on the anterior margin of the head. (Blainville.)

Fig. 2. Side view of the Pen of the *Loligo vulgaris*, shewing its position in the back of the animal, fig. 1. (Original.)

Fig. 3. Concave under surface of the same pen. (Original.)