

(*Ptychodus spectabilis*), by its osseous plates contracting towards their extremities, and terminating more suddenly on the front margin, producing gibbosities less acute, and more distant, than in *P. spectabilis*; this species is named *P. gibberulus*: see *Lign.* 127, fig. 2.* The first species must have belonged to a fish of large size, for some examples, when entire, would exceed two feet in length. The bony plates of these fins are occasionally found lying in irregular groups in the Chalk, as if the fin had partially decomposed, and the plates separated. In one example, the rays are split asunder by a piece of bone, apparently a portion of a long, pointed tooth, firmly impacted between them; as if the fish had been seized by some enemy, and had escaped, with the tooth of its adversary in its fin.

In the fragment of an Ichthyodorulite from the Lewes Chalk, a remarkable structure is displayed; the osseous plates are united laterally by smooth, longitudinal lines, as in those above described; but they are also traversed by numerous oblique, finely-serrated sutures: see *Lign.* 127, fig. 1 a.

The Chalk contains rays of other species of *Ptychodus*, as well as of some allied genera. Of these, the most remarkable are smooth, arched, pointed spines, having a shallow posterior groove,

* This fossil is figured of the natural size, Foss. South D. Pl. XL. fig. 3.