

genera, founded on the situation, form, and division of the principal cusps of the teeth.

SHARKS WITH CUTTING TEETH.—The jaws of the common squaloid fishes, as the *LAMNA* (*porbeagle*) and *CARCHARIAS* (*great white Shark*), are so common in collections of natural history, as to render a description unnecessary. The numerous vertical rows of angular, laterally compressed, pointed teeth, with sharp or serrated edges—in some species consisting of a simple trenchant cusp, in others with small lateral teeth, or denticles, at the base, are characters with which all are familiar. Fossil teeth of this form are extremely abundant in the Tertiary and Cretaceous deposits; and are commonly in a beautiful state of preservation. The genera of these fossil teeth are founded on the solidity or hollow structure of the cusps, their possessing [cutting or serrated edges, and the presence or absence of lateral denticles. But the last character cannot in every instance be relied upon, for some recent Sharks have rows of teeth both with and without denticles.

CARCHARIAS PRODUCTUS *Lign.* 129, fig. 3.—The genus *Carcharias* comprises the large Sharks with cutting triangular teeth, crenated (*finely-notched*) on their margins, and having a broad base. In *Carcharodon*, the teeth differ from those of *Carcharias* in being solid in the centre, while in the latter they are hollow; but in both genera the teeth, when recent, exhibit the same reticulated structure