

of medullary and calcigerous tubes. The *White Shark*, and other large species, belong to these genera; some of which are upwards of forty feet in length. But even these colossal fishes must have been far surpassed in magnitude by the extinct species of the Tertiary deposits, if the teeth afford a scale of proportions; for some of the fossil teeth from Malta and the United States are six inches long, and five wide at the base;\* being twice the size of the teeth in the largest living species. The specimen figured in illustration *Lign.* 129, fig. 3, is of a small size.

HEMIPRISTIS SERRA. *Lign.* 139, fig. 4.—The fossil teeth of this genus are distinguished by serrated edges, that do not extend to the summit, which is a sharp angular point; as in the fossil represented.

LAMNA ELEGANS. *Lign.* 130, fig. 6.—The fishes of the genus *Lamna* (to which the recent shark called the *Porbeagle* belongs) have teeth with smooth trenchant edges, and a small sharp denticle (*little tooth*) on each side the base, as in the fossil, *Lign.* 130, fig. 6. The specimen, fig. 2, although devoid of denticles, probably belongs to the same genus, for reasons already explained. Several species abound in the Chalk; and they are associated with teeth, which are relatively wider and

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\* Elementary Geology, by Professor Hitchcock. New York, 1841. P. 135.