

in many other ganoid fishes. In the other genus (*Tetragonolepis*) the teeth are pointed, and not crenated at the apex, as in *Dapedius* (*Poiss. Foss. Tom. II. p. 181.*).

LEPIDOTUS.* *Lign.* 132, 133.—Scales of a dark-brown, almost black colour, with a glossy enamelled surface, of a rhomboidal, or lozenge form; and teeth equally dark and glossy, of an obtuse hemispherical figure, are very common in the Wealden strata of the south-east of England, and in the Isle of Purbeck. They are called by the quarrymen *fishes' scales* and *eyes*. The collectors of the last century used to term the obtuse, circular teeth of this and the related genera *Bufo*nites, from a supposition that they were formed in the heads of toads. These relics belong to an extinct genus named *Lepidotus*, which contains numerous species, that are distributed in the Oolite and Wealden formations. These fishes resembled the Carps in their general form, but they have no anatomical relations to that family. The body is covered with large rhomboidal scales, which are protected on the external surface by a thick plate of enamel (*Lign.* 132, fig. 3.). The lateral line, which is slightly arched, passes direct from the operculum to the middle of the insertion of the caudal fin. The head, and even the face, are cased with osseous and enamelled plates. The bones of the surface of the skull are very large, and con-

* *Poiss. Foss. Tom. II. p. 233.*