

marked with fissures filled with chalk (see *Lign.* 136, fig. 1.). Teeth of this kind, attached to portions of the jaw, were subsequently found in the Chalk at Brighton and Lewes. Similar remains were collected from the Cretaceous marls of Missouri and New Jersey, in the United States. The American specimens comprised two closely-allied genera, which, from the supposition that the fossils were the relics of reptiles, were respectively designated *Saurocephalus* and *Saurodon*.\* Examples of the teeth and jaws of both genera have been discovered in the Sussex Chalk (see *Lign.* 136.).

M. Agassiz retains the names imposed by the American naturalists, and has placed these genera in the family of Scomberoids (*Macherel*). The teeth are disposed in a single row, and fixed in deep sockets by a simple root, or fang, which is frequently somewhat excavated by the pressure of a successional tooth. In *Saurodon Leanus* the crown of the tooth is angular, and barbed, and supported on a sub-cylindrical shank, or stem (see *Lign.* 136, fig. 3.). The microscopical structure of these teeth has been elucidated by Professor Owen;† it presents that peculiar reticulated disposition of the

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\* American Phil. Trans. Vol. III. new series, Pl. XVI. on the *Saurodon*, by Dr. Hayes; and Journal Acad. Sciences, Philadelphia, Vol. IV. on the *Saurocephalus*, by Dr. Harlan.

† Odontography, p. 131, pl. 55.