

HYPSONDON LEWESIENSIS. (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XLII.)*—The Sussex and Kentish Chalk also contain the remains of a very large fish, with extremely upright, long, conical, compressed, pointed teeth, which, like those of the Saurodon, are implanted in sockets. These teeth are commonly of a delicate fawn colour externally, and of a dark brown internally; having a large simple pulp-cavity. In *Foss. South D.* (Tab. XLII.) are represented portions of an intermaxillary and jaw-bone with teeth; a vertebra, deeply biconcave; and a large bone, apparently a branch of the *os hyoides*; all found in the same block of chalk.†

ICHTHYOLITES OF RECENT SPECIES.—The distinguished naturalist to whose labours in fossil Ichthyology we have been so largely indebted, states, that of the many hundred species submitted to his notice, but one can be identified with any fish now living. This conclusion must, however, be received with some reservation; for, among the fossil genera, founded only on the teeth, there are species which certainly cannot be distinguished from recent forms. And in the diluvial drift at Breslau, associated with

* A systematic catalogue, drawn up by M. Agassiz, of the fishes discovered by the author in the Sussex Chalk, will be found in *Wond.* pp. 425—428.

† A magnificent specimen (now in the British Museum) displays, on the same slab of chalk, a large portion of the cranium, teeth, several vertebræ, ribs, and many other bones, belonging to a fish of considerable magnitude.