

riod. Among them is a species of *Lepidotus* (*L. gigas*, Agas.), fig. 410, which is found in the lias of England, France, and Germany.\* This genus was before mentioned (p. 262) as occurring in the Wealden, and is supposed to have frequented both rivers and coasts. Another genus of Ganoids (or fish with hard, shining, and enamelled scales), called *Æchmodus* (see fig. 411), is almost exclusively Liassic. The teeth of a species of *Acrodus*, also, are very abundant in the lias (fig. 412).

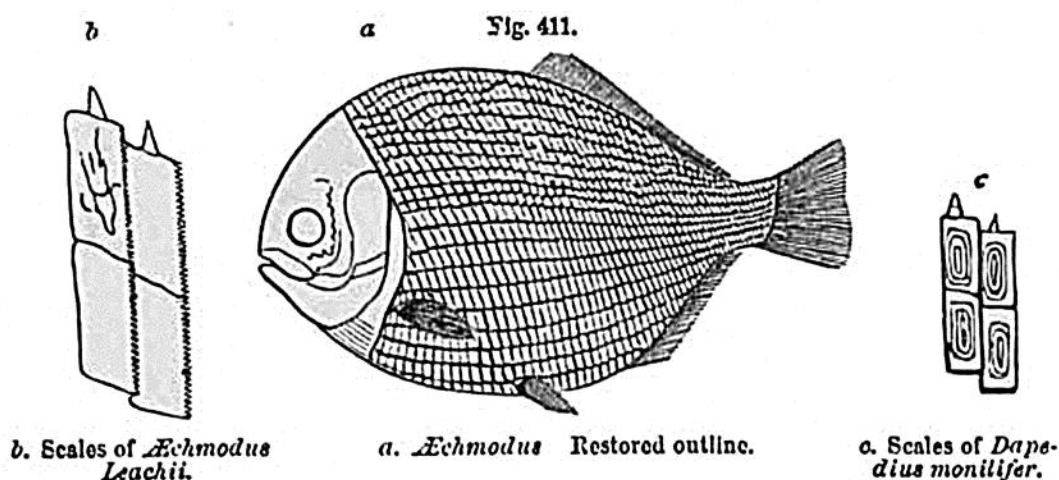


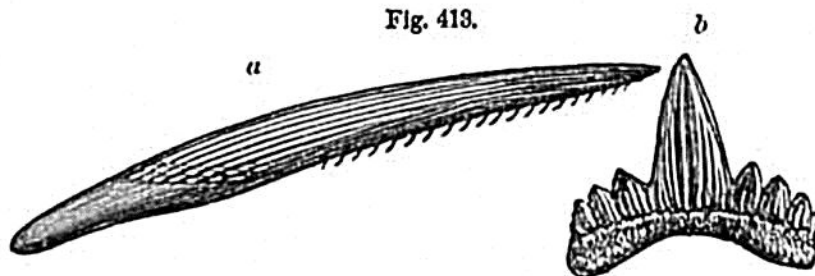
Fig. 412.



*Acrodus nobilis*, Agas. (tooth); commonly called fossil leach.  
Lias, Lyme Regis and Germany.

But the remains of fish which have excited more attention than any others, are those large bony spines called *ichthyodorulites* (a, fig. 413), which were once supposed by some naturalists to be jaws, and by others

Fig. 413.



*Hybodus reticulatus*, Agas. Lias, Lyme Regis.  
a. Part of fin, commonly called Ichthyodorulite.  
b. Tooth.

weapons, resembling those of the living *Balistes* and *Silurus*; but which M. Agassiz has shown to be neither the one nor the other. The spines, in the genera last mentioned, articulate with the backbone, whereas there are no signs of any such articulation in the *ichthyodorulites*. These last

\* Agassiz, Poiss. Fos. vol. ii. tab. 28, 29.