

articulatory excavation which is enlarged by a smaller depression on each side; the suture between this bone and the upper occipital is distinct, but the paroccipitals seem to have coalesced with the supraoccipital (*spo*). The latter bone penetrates between, but does not entirely separate the parietals (*p*). The bones on the side of the cranium are coalesced. The basale (figs. 10, 12, *b*) has a singular shape; it is dilated into a pair of lateral wings closing part of the side of the cranium, and separated from the frontal by the intercalated alisphenoid (*po*); at the base of the skull it forms the pair of strong ridges already mentioned, convergent anteriorly, where the bone is narrowed into a styliform slightly curved process which supports the membranous interorbital septum, and extends forwards to the rostral process. The frontals (figs. 10, 11, *f*) are very narrow, especially above the orbit, and taper into fine points in front. The *ethmoidale medium* (*em*) is a narrow long single bone situated above the remains of the ethmoidal cartilage (*ec*).

The foremost part of the snout (figs. 10, 15) is formed by a cartilage, the lower part of which is ossified, whilst the upper projects free as a flexible rostral appendage (*r'*). The ossified portion (*r*) is wedged in between the ascending processes of the intermaxillary, which are firmly attached to it, so that this latter bone is not capable of being moved in any direction. It almost entirely excludes the maxillary (*m*) from the margin of the jaw. The maxillary is firmly tied to the intermaxillary, and therefore also not capable of free motion; its distal extremity is bifid, the lower end being bent downwards beyond the extremity of the intermaxillary, and the upper modified into an acute spine.

A singular nodule of cartilage (fig. 10, *n*) which has no direct connection with the rostral cartilage, and can be moved independently, is lodged in the fibrous tissue filling the angle between the intermaxillary and basale.

Of the suspensorium the hyomandibulare (fig. 13, *hm*) is the largest bone; in fact it is of unusual size, subtriangular, narrowest below, and provided with a raised strong, obtuse ridge. Three bones are joined to its lower edge, the entopterygoid (*ep*), the symplectic (*sy*), which is almost entirely cartilaginous, and the stylohyal (*st*). The quadrate (*q*) is narrow, produced to a point in front of and behind the mandibular joint, and forming a long suture with the ectopterygoid (*ecp*). A rather large vacuity exists between the quadrate and entopterygoid.

The ectopterygoid (*ecp*) extends forwards nearly to the end of the palato-ptyergoid arch, has a subvertical position, and is provided above, near its anterior end, with a pair of small protuberances for the attachment of ligaments and muscles. To its lower edge are attached rather loosely the palatal bones (*pal*) which together form an arch joining in the median line, and which are armed with a series of teeth like the jaws. There is no vomer.

The palatal series of teeth is opposed to that of the lower jaw, as in sharks; and