

amongst ammonites, terebratulæ, and other shells of this ancient sea. We have skeletons of them in our cliffs at Honfleur, where are found the remains from which I have drawn their characters.(1)

One of the species, the *long-nosed gavial*, has a muzzle longer and the head sharper than the gavial, or long-nosed crocodile of the Ganges; the body of its vertebræ is convex in front, whilst in the crocodiles now existing they are so behind. It has been found in the lias of Franconia as well as in those of France.

A second species, the *short-nosed gavial*, with a muzzle of middling length, less pointing than that of the gavial of the Ganges, and more so than the crocodiles as now seen in San Domingo. The vertebræ were slightly hollowed at the two extremities.

But these crocodiles are not the only animals which have been found in these beds of secondary limestone.

The fine oolite quarries of Caen have produced a very remarkable one, of which the muzzle, as long and as pointed as the long-nosed gavial, has a head wider behind, with the fossæ of the temporal bones larger. It was by reason of its stony scales, with round cavities, the best armed of all the crocodiles.(2) The teeth of the lower jaw are alternately longer and shorter.

There is another species in the oolites of England, but it is only known by some parts of its cranium, which is not sufficient to afford a perfect idea of it.(3)

(1) See Recherches, v. 5, 2nd part, p. 143.

(2) Ib. vol. v. 2nd part, p. 127.

(3) We expect a full explanation of it from the researches of Mr. Conybeare.