

Another very remarkable genus of reptiles, whose remains, although also found in the concretion of lias, abound particularly in the oolite and the higher sands, is the *megalosaurus*, properly so called; for, with the shape of lizards, and particularly of the monitors, of which it has also the cutting and indented teeth, it was of so enormous a size, that in assigning to it the properties of the monitors it would exceed seventy feet in length. It would be a lizard as large as a whale. (1) It was discovered in England by Mr. Buckland, but we have them also in France, and some of its bones have been found in Germany, if not of the same species, at least of a species which cannot be classed with any other genus. We are indebted to M. de Sœmmerring for the first description of it. He discovered the remains in the superior strata of the oolites, in the calcareous schists (slates) of Franconia, long celebrated for the numerous fossils with which they have supplied the cabinets of the curious, and which will be made still more useful by the services which their peculiar adaptation for the purposes of lithography will enable them to render to the arts and sciences.

Crocodiles also are found in these limestone schists, and always those with the long muzzle. M. de Sœmmerring has described one (the *C. priscus*) of which the entire skeleton of a small individual was preserved almost as well as it could have been in our cabinets. (2) It is one of those which resemble the real gavial of the Ganges; but the united portion of its lower jaw is not so long; the lower teeth are alternately and regularly longer

(1) See Recherches, vol. ii. 2nd part, p. 343.

(2) Ibid. vol. v. 2nd part, p. 120.