

rather arched and ridged, and it had also some of these teeth in the palate. There were more than a hundred and thirty vertebræ in its spine, convex in front and concave behind. Its tail was high and broad, and formed a large vertical oar.(1) Mr. Conybeare has recently proposed to call it the *mosasaurus*.

The clays and lignites, which are above the chalk, have only produced crocodiles;(2) and I have every reason to conclude that the lignites in Switzerland, in which have been found the bones of the beaver and mastodon, belong to a more recent period. It is only in the coarse limestone which rests on these clays that I have first found the bones of mammifera; and even these belong to marine mammifera, to unknown dolphins, to lamantins and morses.

Amongst the dolphins, there is one whose muzzle, more lengthened than in any known species, had the lower jaw united to an extent nearly equal to that of a gavial. It was found near Dax, by the late President of Borda.(3)

Another of the rocks in the department of Orne, has also a long muzzle, but rather differently shaped.(4)

The whole genus of lamantins is now marine, and inhabit the seas of the torrid zone; and that of the morses, of whom we have but one living species, is confined to the icy sea. However, we find the skeleton of these two species together in the layers of the coarse limestone of the middle of France; and this union of species, of which the most similar are now in opposite zones, will again occur in our researches more than once.

(1) See Recherches, vol. v. 2nd part, pp. 310, et seq.

(2) Ibid. p. 163.

(3) Ibid. 1st part, p. 316.

(4) Ibid. p. 317.