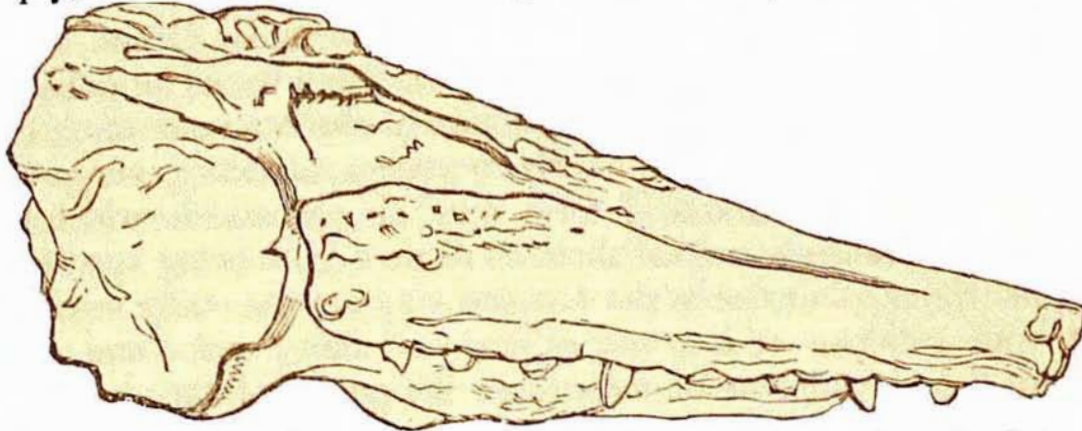
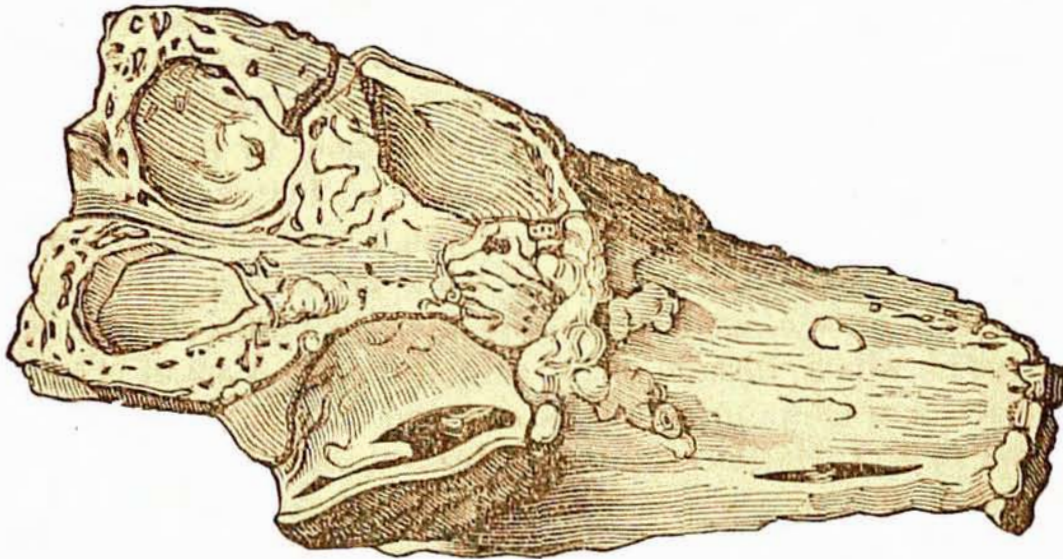


Spencer, Esq. of Highgate, in the London clay in the Isle of Sheppey, of which the annexed cuts give a correct representation. The



first is an outline, being a side view of the upper jaw and teeth. The second represents a front view of the head, with the two small cavi-



ties for the lobes of the brain, and the larger cavities for the orbits of the eyes. The length of the head, when entire, and clothed with scales and muscles, must have been about one foot; hence we may infer, that the entire length of the animal was about six feet. Whether this was the head of a young animal, or of an adult of a small species, cannot, perhaps, be determined. From the rare occurrence of the bones of saurian animals in the tertiary strata, we may infer that these animals whose remains are so abundant, and of such large magnitude, in the secondary strata, had nearly disappeared in northern latitudes, at the epoch when the tertiary strata were deposited.

The teeth and tusks of elephants have been discovered in many situations, in what is supposed to have been London clay, but which may have been a covering of diluvial clay; for the patches of diluvial gravel that are spread over many parts of the Vale of Thames, frequently contain the remains of elephants.* Ammonites and belem-

*In clearing away the bed of gravel on the north side of the Regent's Park, the tusks of elephants were found, but in a mouldering state, in 1813.