solid ferruginous sandstone, far below the chalk, and probably more than one thousand feet beneath the upper strata, that were subsequently formed over him, many of which have been swept away by diluvial action, or by other catastrophes.

In July, 1832, another Saurian was discovered in the sandstone of Tilgate Forest. It is described by Mr. Mantell, in his late work on the Geology of the South East of England, and a plate of its bones is annexed. The reptile is named, by Mr. Mantell, the *Hylæosaurus*, or Wealden Lizard. Vertebræ, ribs, coracoids, and other bones, were found, either in connexion or in juxta-position, making an imposing mass, and very firmly cemented into the sandstone. The animal was gigantic, but its exact dimensions are not given; its tail is supposed to have been twenty five feet long.

The vegetable remains, as well as the fishes and shells, and rolled stones, that are found entombed in the same strata, show that they were once the upper surface and formed part of a vast estuary, which was subsequently buried by the marine formation of the chalk and its attendant strata.

Organized Remains in very recent rocks.

It is easily understood, why no land quadrupeds are found in formations earlier than the tertiary. Until this period, there was not dry land enough for terrestrial quadrupeds. When they were created, it was evidently a period more advanced, than that which produced the ancient crocodiles; more land was uncovered, but a multitude of natural basins, forming lakes, were still full of water, and as the strata which they now present, were in the course of being deposited, various quadrupeds, fortuitously conveyed into the water, or perhaps drowned by accident or by partial inundations, became buried and solidified, and their remains are now found in the basins of Paris and London, and of the Isle of Wight. They are much less frequent, than the marine animal remains of the earlier strata, probably, both because the animals were much less numerous, and because the circumstances attending their existence and death, were far less favorable to their inhumation and preservation.

It is worthy of remark, also, that in the very strata in which they are contained, the relics of water-born animals are very numerous. It is believed, by Cuvier and Brongniart, whose elaborate investigation of the Paris strata, has been several years before the world, that there were successive periods, in which marine and fresh-water shells were, alternately and successively, produced in the waters.