

accordance with that derived from the examination of the zoophytes and mollusca.*

29. REPTILES.—The remains of reptiles hitherto observed in the chalk are but few; the most important is the *Mosæsaurus Hoffmanni*, of which I spoke when describing the Maestricht deposits. The occurrence of the vertebræ of a reptile belonging to the same genus, if not species, in the Lewes chalk, and of similar teeth and bones in the equivalents of this formation in North America, are facts of great interest. Through the kindness of Mr. Charlesworth, I have inspected portions of a large jaw with teeth from the Norfolk chalk, which bear a resemblance to those of the mosæsaurus; but the symmetrical, conical form of the teeth, and other characters, show that they belong either to an unknown reptile, or to a sauroid fish. Bones of turtles are found in the white chalk of Sussex, and abundantly in the limestone of St. Peter's Mountain, and in the slate of Glaris; they belong to marine species. I have a mandible of a turtle from the Lewes chalk, which is figured by Dr. Buckland; † and a femur from Kent, discovered by Mr. Bensted. Teeth of crocodiles, from the chalk of Meudon, are mentioned by Cuvier; and very recently a specimen containing the vertebral column, ribs, and pelvis of a small lizard, in a beautiful state of preservation, was

* See Appendix K.

† Bridgewater Essay, Plate 44, fig. 3.