every bone, tooth, and scale, has been found apart from each other; and as if to render the task still more perplexing, the relics of several different species are scattered, as it were, at random through the rocks. Every specimen, as I have before remarked, bears evidence of having been transported from a distance; it would seem as if the limbs and carcases of the animals were floated down the stream, and rolled backwards and forwards by the tides, and the bones broken, before they became imbedded in the mud of the delta. To collect these scattered fragments, and extricate them from the solid rock; to reunite them into a whole, and assign to each skeleton of the respective animals, the bones which once belonged to it, yet not to confound the different species together—such is the labour which the comparative anatomist has to perform, who undertakes to investigate the structure of the wealden reptiles. I reserve for the next lecture some observations on the economy and habits of the reptile tribes, and will now describe the fossil relics before us.

52. FOSSIL TURTLES.—The bones and plates of turtles are very common in the Purbeck limestone, and in the grit, sandstone, and shale of Tilgate Forest. They are referable to two or more fresh-water, and one marine species; the former appear to be analogous to an *emys*, or fresh-water turtle, described by Cuvier,* as occurring in the Jura

* Oss. Foss. Tom. V. p. 232.