

dislocations of these rocks, and the causes by which they have been disturbed and thrown into their present position. In the summer of 1837, the workmen employed in a quarry, in the immediate vicinity of Swanage, had occasion to split asunder a large slab of the Purbeck limestone, when, to their great astonishment, they perceived many bones and teeth on the surfaces they had just exposed. As this was no ordinary occurrence,—for although scales of fishes, shells, &c. were frequently observed in the stone, bones had never before been noticed,—both slabs were carefully preserved by the proprietor of the quarry; and fortunately my intelligent friend, Robert Trotter, Esq. happening to visit Swanage a short time afterwards, heard of the discovery, and with that liberality and ardour for the advancement of science for which he is distinguished, obtained the specimens, and presented them to me. I have cleared away the stone, so far as the brittle state of the bones will permit without injury, and they are now rendered two as interesting groups of crocodilian remains as have been discovered in this country.

In these specimens a considerable portion of the left side of the lower jaw (Pl. I. fig. 1), with two teeth attached, is preserved; many teeth are scattered over the stone, and numerous *dermal* (Pl. I. figs. 3, 3), or skin-bones, which are readily distinguished, not only by their form, but also by their deeply pitted surface. The pelvis (Pl. I. figs. 6, 7, 7, 9) is nearly