prising nearly thirty vertebræ of the tail and back, with many *dermal and spinous bones*, ribs, &c. exhibiting very peculiar osteological characters. The teeth of the hylæosaurus are unknown; but in the quarries where the bones of that reptile were discovered, I have found teeth of a very peculiar form (Pl. III. fig. 4), which appear to have belonged to a reptile, and are entirely distinct from those of the megalosaurus, iguanodon, crocodile, and plesiosaurus, whose remains occur in the Tilgate strata.

61. FLYING REPTILES, OR PTERODACTYLES.—The remains of thin and slender bones, evidently belonging to animals capable of flight, were among my earliest discoveries in the strata of Tilgate Forest. Some of these bones appear to be referable to those singular extinct creatures called *pterodactyles*, or *wing-toed* reptiles, which had a beak like a bird, a long neck, and a wing sustained principally on an elongated toe. It is sufficient in this place, merely to notice the occurrence of these remains in the wealden; the subject will be resumed in the succeeding lecture.

62. FOSSIL BIRDS.—In describing the fossil remains of the animals of the older tertiary epoch, it was stated that several recent genera of birds were contemporaneous with the palæotheria (page 231); but that no traces of this class of animated nature had been found in the chalk, or in strata of an earlier date. The discovery of the undoubted remains of birds in the grit of Tilgate Forest,