

of this enormous terrestrial reptile of the ancient world.*

In the magnesian conglomerate of Durdham Downs, near Bristol, three distinct species of fossil saurians, related to the iguana and monitor, have lately been discovered by Dr. Riley and Mr. S. Stutchbury. But I cannot enlarge on this or other notices of fossil saurians; for so numerous have been the recent discoveries of reptilian remains, that a bare enumeration of the essays that have been published on the subject would encroach too far on the limits of these lectures.†

36. REVIEW OF THE AGE OF REPTILES.—From this examination of the organic remains of the secondary formations we arrive at the following results:—that the seas, lakes, and rivers, during the geological epoch termed secondary, were peopled by reptiles, fishes, mollusca, crustacea, radiaria, polyparia, and other zoophytes; all of extinct species, and presenting as a whole a greater discrepancy with existing forms than those of the tertiary; the most remarkable feature being the absence of cetacea, and the presence of several genera of marine reptiles. On the land we find no analogy to the terrestrial inhabitants belonging to the tertiary

* See Dr. Buckland's Essay, page 235.

† Consult Cuvier's *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles*, tom. v.;—Pidgeon's *Translation of the Fossil Animal Kingdom*, 1 vol. 8vo. 1830;—and Dr. Buckland's Essay; which contains a fund of instruction of the highest interest, conveyed in the most engaging style.