

Rep. 1841, p. 67.) of the recent concavo-convex type. A fine cranium of this Crocodile (*C. Spenseri*) is in the collection of the British Museum.*

In the strata of Tilgate Forest, associated with innumerable remains of reptiles of various genera, teeth of the Crocodilian type, belonging to two genera of Saurians, are not uncommon. They are figured and described in my *Illust. Geol. Sus.* These teeth were referred by Baron Cuvier to two species of the genus *Crocodylus*; but the discovery of a considerable portion of the skeleton of a reptile with the lower jaw containing teeth of one of these species; and of detached vertebræ of a peculiar form, associated with the other modification, has led to the establishment of two sub-genera.† The first kind is a tooth about an inch in length, of a slender acuminate form, compressed laterally, and gently recurved, with a sharp edge in front, and behind; resembling, in its general figure, the tooth of a *Megalosaurus*, with the serrations on the edges worn off (Pl. VI. fig. 7.). The sides of the crown are marked with a few longitudinal grooves. Some biconcave vertebræ found in the same quarries, and

* While writing this notice, I am informed by Mr. E. Charlesworth, (late editor of the Magazine of Natural History) that the skull of an *Alligator* has recently been discovered in a Tertiary deposit in one of the Eastern counties of England.

† Brit. Rep. 1841, p. 69.