

characterised by the compressed wedge-shaped form of the centre (*Foss. Til. For.* pl. 9, fig. 11.), are supposed by Professor Owen to belong to the same reptile as the teeth, and described by him as *Suchosaurus** *cultridens*; † but it is hazardous to pronounce on the identity of detached teeth and bones, without more corroborative proof of their identity.

SWANAGE CROCODILE. (*Goniopholis crassidens.*)
Wond. Pl. I.—Under this name, the second species of Crocodilian teeth will be considered; the discovery of a considerable portion of a skeleton of the reptile with teeth of this form (*Wond.* p. 388.), having disclosed the most important osteological characters of the original. These teeth are distinguished from the former by their cylindrical base, and rounded, obtuse conical crowns: they somewhat resemble in form those of the Crocodile, but the crown is strongly marked with sharp, numerous, well-defined longitudinal grooves and ridges; and there is a sharp ridge on the middle of each side. A small specimen, broken off at the base, is represented Pl. VI. fig. 5; it shows the smooth cylindrical base of the tooth, which is covered with cement, and the finely striated enamelled crown;

* *Suchosaurus* is, I presume, derived from *Suchus*, or *Suchis*, the name given by Strabo to the sacred crocodile of the Egyptians.

† *Brit. Rep.* p. 68.