

summer of 1832, I obtained the interesting specimen which first demonstrated the existence of the remains of another extraordinary modification of Saurian organization in the Wealden. The circumstances which led to this discovery, afford an instructive lesson to the young collector.

Upon visiting a quarry in Tilgate Forest, which had yielded many organic remains, I perceived in some fragments of a large mass of stone, which had recently been broken up and thrown on the road-side, traces of numerous pieces of bone. I therefore collected all the recognisable portions of the block, and had them conveyed to my residence. The first step was to cement together those pieces that would admit of juxtaposition, and these were at length united into a block of stone five feet long, three wide, and about one foot thick. This was firmly fixed in a stout frame, to prevent the separation of the united portions during the process of chiselling. Guided by the indications which the sections visible on the edge afforded, a thin iron wedge was carefully driven in, about half an inch above the uppermost layer of bones, and a large slab was flaked off; the three dermal spines (*Wond. Pl. IV. fig. 5.*) in the middle of the specimen were thus exposed, and shivered to pieces; some fragments adhered to the mass broken off, others to the block, and many were detached; every piece, however small, was collected, and those adhering to the slab were chiselled out; and the whole were then carefully replaced and cemented to the bones that remained imbedded in the large block. After an interval of some days, to allow of the firm cohesion of the cemented parts, the task was

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discoveries in the Wealden, I would distinguish the *Hylæosaurus*, by the name of the eminent philosopher to whose genius and indefatigable labours British Palæontology is so deeply indebted.