

resumed, and the stone chiselled away, till some portion of the large bones of the pectoral arch (*Wond. Pl. IV. fig. 7.*) were observed. The specimen was at length brought to the state in which it now appears (in the British Museum): but during the progress of its development, which occupied many weeks, it was repeatedly necessary to suspend the work, and unite displaced fragments of bone, and resume the task after their consolidation. The plate in the *Geol. S. E.* conveys a good idea of the original.

The specimen consists of a part of the spinal column, composed of seven dorsal and three or four cervical vertebræ, almost in their natural juxtaposition, with obscure indications of a part of the base of the skull; eleven ribs; the bones of the pectoral arch (two *coracoids* and *scapulæ*); with numerous dermal bones and spines. A second specimen of this reptile was found near Bolney, in Sussex; and like the former, it was, unfortunately, almost wholly destroyed by the labourers; but I obtained many bones, some of which are perfect, and indicate an animal of considerable magnitude: a *scapula*, nineteen inches long, an arm-bone or *humerus*, numerous ribs, bones of the phalanges, &c. A fine series of twenty-six caudal vertebræ, having a total length of nearly six feet, with chevron bones and dermal spines, was discovered in 1837, in Tilgate Forest. A few detached bones are the only other relics of this reptile that have come under my observation.*

* See "Memoir on the Remains of the Iguanodon, Hylæosaurus, and other Saurian Reptiles," by the Author. *Philosophical Transactions* for 1841, Part II.