

accuracy and minuteness. The general aspect of the cranium resembles that of a bird, or turtle, rather than of a lizard; for the intermaxillary bones, which are very long, curve downwards, giving the fore part of the skull the profile of a parrot. There are no teeth apparent; the margin of the upper jaw has feeble dentations, but in the lower jaw even these indications are wanting. Professor Owen remarks that "the resemblance of the mouth to the compressed beak of certain sea-birds, the bending down of the curved and elongated intermaxillaries, so as to be opposed to the deep symphysial extremity of the lower jaw, are further indications that this reptile may have had its jaws encased by a bony or horny sheath, as in birds and turtles." *

The sandstone of the New Red, in numerous places, retains the imprints of the feet of animals, that have walked over the surface of the strata when in a soft state; and foot-prints about one and a half inch long, with the mark of a hind-toe pointing backwards, are observable on the layers of stone in the Grinsill quarries, from which the remains of the *Rhynchosaurus* were obtained; they are, with much probability, supposed by Dr. Ward and Professor Owen, to have been impressed by that animal. (*Brit. Rep.* p. 146.)

THECODONTOSAURUS, (*Geol. Trans.* Vol. V.).

* *Brit. Rep.* p. 150. See also *Camb. Phil. Trans.* Vol. VII. tab. 5, 6.