

Til. For. p. 60.) have also brought to light several species, and in particular an interesting Chelonian related to the soft-skinned, fresh-water tortoises (*Trionyces*; *Geol. S. E.* p. 255.). In the Cretaceous formation of England the remains of these reptiles are not frequent. The Green Sand of Cambridgeshire and of Kent has yielded marine species (*Brit. Rep.* 1841, p. 172.); and in the White Chalk a few examples have been obtained, to which we shall hereafter more particularly allude. On the Continent fine examples have been found in the slate of Glaris (see *Bd.* pl. 25.); and in the upper Cretaceous strata of the Netherlands, at Maestricht, and at Melsbroeck, near Brussels, many beautiful specimens of fresh-water tortoises (*Emydes*), and marine turtles (*Chelonia*), have from time to time been obtained; these are figured and described by Baron Cuvier (*Oss. Foss.* Tom. V. pp. 236, 239.). In the Eocene strata of England, several species of Chelonians have been collected; of these five belong to the marine genus *Chelonia*, and two to the fresh-water tortoises. The Isle of Sheppey and Harwich have yielded these relics; the five species of turtles are smaller than the recent analogues, which now inhabit intertropical latitudes.* The Eocene strata of France contain several fresh-water tortoises,

* *Brit. Rep.* 1841, p. 177, in which the anatomical details are given with the characteristic accuracy and minuteness of the author.