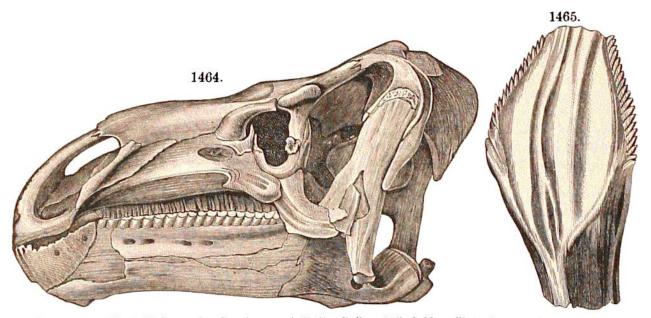
Daptinus, etc. Ganoids were numerous, both of Cestraciont Sharks and of Squalodonts, the latter being represented by species of the genera Carcharias, Lamna, Oxyrhina, Odontaspis, Otodus, etc.

2. Reptiles. — The Wealden of England, a region of great marshes and lakes, and the beginning of the Cretaceous, has afforded remains of 30 or more species of Dinosaurians, Crocodilians, and Plesiosaurians. The number is very large even for an area of 20,000 square miles (100 miles by 200). But these Reptiles may not all have been cotemporaries; yet the period was not so long but that one of the Iguanodons that existed in the Lower Wealden continued on into the Lower Greensand. Moreover, the species known may not be a fourth of those that existed in the region during the Wealden epoch. They included Dinosaurs of nearly all the subdivisions: the Herbivorous Morosaurids, as Morosaurus (Pelorosaurus) Becklesii, Cetiosaurus brevis; Stegosaurids, as Hylaosaurus Oweni and Polacanthus Foxi; Ornithopoda, as Iguanodon Bernissartensis, 33 feet long, I. Mantelli 20 feet long,



DINOSAUR. - Fig. 1464, Iguanodon Bernissartensis (x 1). Dollo. 1465, I. Mantelli, tooth, natural size. Mantell.

Hypsilophodon Foxi; Carnivorous Dinosaurs, as Megalosaurus Dunkeri. And with these and other Dinosaurs, there were some Crocodilians, a Plesiosaurus, Chelonians, and several species of Pterosaurs.

The skull of an Iguanodon, from the Wealden of Belgium, is represented in Fig. 1464, and a tooth, full size, of *I. Mantelli*, from the Wealden, in Fig. 1465. The foot, which is over $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, has the three-toed characteristic of the Ornithopods. The genus was named from a resemblance in the teeth to those of the Iguana. Among the Pterosaurs, the genus *Ornithostoma* of Seeley includes a toothless species from the Cambridge Greensand, related to *Pteranodon* of America.

After the Wealden, Reptiles were less numerous. But both Herbivorous and Carnivorous Dinosaurs continued. The carnivorous Acanthopholis