saurus to have been in a high degree carnivorous: it probably fed on smaller reptiles, such as Crocodiles and Tortoises, whose remains abound in the same strata with its bones. It may also have taken to the water in pursuit of Plesiosauri and fishes.*

The most important part of the Megalosaurus yet found, consists of a fragment of the lower jaw, containing many teeth, (Pl. 23, Figs. 1′—2′). The form of this jaw shows that the head was terminated by a straight and narrow snout, compressed laterally like that of the Delphinus Gangeticus.

As in all animals, the jaws and teeth form the most characteristic parts, I shall limit my present observations to a few striking circumstances in the dentition of the Megalosaurus. From these we learn that the animal was a reptile, closely allied to some of our modern Lizards; and viewing the teeth as instruments for providing food to a carnivorous creature of enormous magnitude, they appear to have been admirably adapted to the destructive office for which they were designed. Their form and

* Mr. Broderip informs me that a living Iguana (I. Tuberculata), in the gardens of the Zoological Society of London, in the summer of 1834, was observed frequently to enter the water, and swim across a small pond, using its long tail as the instrument of progression, and keeping its fore feet motionless.