

others, from the secondary and tertiary formations in England remain to be described.\*

It would be foreign to our present purpose, to enter into a minute comparison of the osteology of living and fossil genera and species of this family. We may simply observe, with respect to their similar manner of dentition, that they all present the same examples of provision for extraordinary expenditure of teeth, by an unusually abundant store of these most essential organs.† As Crocodiles increase to no less than four hundred times their original bulk,

\* One of the finest specimens of fossil Teleosauri yet discovered, (see Pl. 25, Fig. 1), was found in the year 1824, in the alum shale of the lias formation at Saltwick, near Whitby, and is engraved in Young and Bird's Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast, 2d Ed. 1828 : its entire length is about eighteen feet, the breadth of the head twelve inches, the snout was long and slender, as in the Gavial, the teeth, one hundred and forty in number, are all small and slender, and placed in nearly a straight line. The heads of two other individuals of the same species, found near Whitby, are represented in the same plate, Figs. 2. 3.

Some of the unguis phalanges, which are preserved on the hind feet of this animal, Fig. 1, show that these extremities were terminated by long and sharp claws, adapted for motion upon land, from which we may infer that the animal was not exclusively marine; from the nature of the shells with which they are associated, in the lias and oolite formations, it is probable that both the Steneosaurus and Teleosaurus frequented shallow seas. Mr. Lyell states that the larger Alligator of the Ganges sometimes descends beyond the brackish water of the delta into the sea.

† This mode of dentition has been already exemplified in speaking of the dentition of the Ichthyosaurus, P. 172, and Pl. 11. A.