

absolutely imbedded in the slate, together with various marine remains, and not subsequently intruded into its fissures; they present therefore an unique instance of the occurrence of beings of such an order, in strata older than the youngest members of the superior or tertiary class.

**OVIPAROUS QUADRUPEDS.**—*Sauri.* A well characterized crocodile, but of a species distinct both from those now known to exist, from those found in a fossil state in Germany, and from one at least of the French fossil species, has been dug up at Gibraltar near Oxford, and is now in the collection of that University; it is from a bed towards the upper part of this oolitic system, perhaps the Cornbrash.

An immense animal, approaching in its dentition and characters to the Monitor, occurs at Stonesfield in the calcareous slate; specimens have been found which must have belonged to an animal 40 feet long and 12 high: the lower jaw vertebræ and extremities are preserved in the Oxford collection. In many respects this animal bears a great analogy to the *Lacerta gigantea*, described by Sæmmering in the Munich Transactions as being found in Bavaria. See a translation of his Memoir in the Annals of Philosophy for September 1821.

The Ichthyosaurus has not yet been noticed, but as it occurs in the beds both above and below these, it is probably to be found in this part of the series also.

**TESTUDINES.**—Remains of two or three species of Tortoise occur in the Stonesfield calcareous slate.

**FISHES.**—Teeth,\* palates, and vertebræ of fishes of several varieties are found both in the Stonesfield slate and in the forest marble of Atford near Bath: the same varieties seem to be common to both places.

**BIRDS.**—Leg and thigh bones, apparently belonging to birds, are imbedded in the Stonesfield slate.

**INSECTS.**—*Coleoptera.* Specimens which have been decidedly pronounced by Dr. Leach to be the Elytra of Coleopterous insects, occur in the Stonesfield slate; they are of two or three different species.

**CRUSTACEA.**—Two or three varieties of the Crab or Lobster tribe occur also in the Stonesfield slate.

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\* These little fossil productions were, a century since, in common use with the ladies, as ornaments; and, what is a still more singular circumstance connected with their history, they seem to have been applied to the same purpose by our ancient British ancestors: as several strings of them were discovered in the Wiltshire Barrows, among other ornaments, opened by the late Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury; and now preserved by his widow, in her exquisite collection of Barrow antiquities.