to the incisors of the rhinoceros, and crested with horns ;--such a creature must have been the iguanodon! Nor were the inhabitants of the waters much less wonderful; witness the plesiosaurus, which only requiring wings to be a flying dragon; the fishes resembling Siluri, Balista, &c." Another large fossil reptile, scarcely less remarkable than the iguanodon, was discovered by Mr. Mantell, in the strata of Tilgate Forest, in 1832. This animal was less than the iguanodon. Mr. Mantell, from his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy, has been able to ascertain, that it differs in structure from every known species of living or fossil lizard or crocodile, though it agrees with some of them in many important parts of its osteology. It appears to have had a row of scaly fringes on its back some of which are seventeen inches in length: when erected, they must have given the animal a truly terrific appearance. To this new animal Mr. Mantell proposes to give the name of Hylæosaurus, or Forest lizard.

In the preceding chapter it was stated, that the Portland oolite composed the upper beds of the oolite formation. The annexed table will show their position with respect to the Wealden beds, and the chalk formation, in a descending series:

- 1. Upper chalk, with flints. Lower chalk and chalk marl.
- Upper green sand. Blue clay, called galt. Ferruginous or iron sand. Lower green sand.
- Weald clay and sandstone.
 Sand, gritstone, and conglomerate.
 Argillaceous limestone and slaty marl, comprising Purbeck and Petworth limestone.

The whole supposed to be resting upon the upper or Portland oolite. (See the preceding Chapter.)

The Purbeck limestone does not occur in the Weald country, though evidently a lower member of that formation.

According to the tabular arrangement of the fossils in the different beds in Sussex, given by Mr. Mantell, the chalk, chalk-marl, green sand, galt, and lower green sand, contain remains of two hundred and ninety-four species of marine animals, and thirteen species of plants, chiefly marine.

The Wealden beds contain remains of fifty-two species, which, with few exceptions, are either of terrestrial or freshwater animals, and nine species of terrestrial plants.

Of the numerous species of chambered marine shells, such as nautilites, ammonites, and belemnites, that abound in the secondary strata, below the Wealden, and in the chalk formation above it, not an individual shell has been hitherto found in any part of the Weald