

entire, and there are many bones of the spine (Pl. I. figs. 2, 2), (*caudal, and dorsal vertebræ*, and *chevron-bones*, Pl. I. fig. 5), ribs (Pl. I. figs. 4, 4), and some of the long bones of the extremities.

55. THE PLESIOSAURUS.—Several bones, and vertebræ of the neck and back of the extraordinary extinct reptile, called *plesiosaurus*,* whose remains are found in such prodigious numbers in the lias, occur in the calciferous sandstone of Tilgate Forest, and prove that this animal was an inhabitant of the sea into which the river of the wealden flowed.

56. THE MEGALOSAURUS.†—The fissile limestone of Stonesfield, of which I shall speak in the next lecture, has long been celebrated for the teeth and bones of a gigantic reptile, to which Dr. Buckland has given the name of *megalosaurus*. Vertebræ, bones, and teeth of this animal have been found in the Tilgate grit, and in the clays and sandstones of the wealden, associated with the remains of turtles, crocodiles, and the still more colossal oviparous quadruped the *iguanodon*, which I now proceed to notice.

57. THE IGUANODON (Plates II. and III).—It is several years since the discovery of a mutilated fragment of a tooth led me to suspect the existence of a gigantic herbivorous animal in the strata of Tilgate Forest, which subsequent researches con-

* *Plesiosaurus*, akin to a lizard; this reptile will be described in the fifth lecture.

† *Megalosaurus*, great lizard.