

transported by water from a distance. For although three-fourths of the bones are more or less broken and rolled—the teeth detached from the jaws—the vertebræ and bones of the extremities, with but very few exceptions, scattered here and there—the stems of the plants torn to pieces; and these relics are intermixed with pebbles of quartz, flinty-slate, and jasper, affording evidence that these heterogeneous materials have been subjected to the action of water, yet it is manifest that the operation was fluviate, not littoral. The pebbles, though smooth, are not rounded into beach or shingle; they have been worn by the action of streams and torrents, but not by the waves of the ocean. And when we consider that the ligaments and tendons of the joints, even of the existing lizards, possess such strength and tenacity, as to render the separation of their limbs extremely difficult, we cannot conceive that the gigantic limbs of the iguanodon and megalosaurus could have been dissevered without great violence, except by the decomposition of their tendons from long maceration; and if this process were alone the cause, the bones would not be found broken and apart from each other, but in apposition, as in the fishes of the chalk, where even the scales, gills, and fins, preserve their natural position.

The specimen of the hylæosaurus (page 401) throws much light on this question; many of the vertebræ and ribs are broken and splintered, but