but, in most fossil reptiles, both faces are either flat, or more or less concave. In quadrupeds, the annular part is anchylosed to the vertebral centre; but in reptiles, it is united by suture, although, in old subjects, the connecting line is often obliterated. By reference to *Lign.* 138, and its description, the form, arrangement, and connexion, of the different vertebral elements, in certain fossil reptiles, may be easily comprehended. The bones in the vertebral column of the same animal are considerably modified in the several regions of the neck (*cervical* vertebræ), back (*dorsal*), and tail (*caudal*). The cervical are generally of the most complicated structure; and the caudal, the most simple. From this exposition, the reader will perceive that every vertebra consists of the following essential parts: first, the body, or *centrum;* and secondly, the annular part, or *neurapophysis*, so named, because it protects the nervous chord; while a caudal vertebra has, in addition, the *chevron-bone*, called also *hæmapophysis*, from its affording a passage to the large blood-vessels. The bodies of the vertebræ are in general solid, and consist of the ordinary osseous structure; but in certain fossil vertebræ the centre of the bone is filled with calcareous spar, indicating an irregular medullary cavity.

The *Sacrum*, which may be termed the key-stone of the pelvic arch, is formed by the union of two or more vertebræ. In the Iguanodon and the Megalosaurus, the sacrum consists of five an-