

but the discovery of perfect scutes, demonstrated their analogy to the dermal bones of the Gavial. In the splendid specimen of the fossil remains of a Crocodile (*Goniopholis*), found at Swanage (*Wond.* p. 387.), there are numerous *scutes* of this kind dispersed among the bones, as shown in *Wond.* Pl. I. One of these dermal bones is figured *Lign.* 139; fig. 1, represents the external surface, which is irregularly covered with numerous deep, round, or angular pits or excavations; fig. 2, the inner surface. These scutes differ from those of all known recent and fossil Crocodilians, in possessing a lateral conical projection (marked *a*, figs. 1, 2, *Lign.* 139.), which fits into a depression on the under surface of the opposite angle of the adjoining plate; resembling, in this respect, the scales of the *Lepidotus* (see *Lign.* 132, p. 638.). Numerous hexagonal and pentagonal scutes, articulated together by marginal sutures, also entered into the composition of the osseous dermal cuirass of this reptile, which must, therefore, have possessed a flexible, yet impenetrable, coat of armour, capable of affording protection against the attack of any assailant. The under surface of these scutes is smooth; but there are numerous very fine lines decussating each other at right angles, as in the dermal bones of the *Hylæosaurus* (*Lign.* 140, fig. 1<sup>a</sup>.).

In the Oolite, the dermal bones of another slender-nosed Crocodilian (*Teleosaurus*) are occasionally met with; the outer surfaces of which are marked with