

1839, p. 104. The bones of a fore-paddle of an Ichthyosaurus are represented, *Wond.* p. 489. In some species each paddle consists of nearly one hundred bones. These locomotive extremities are very analogous in their osteological construction to those of the Cetaceans, but they are connected with the trunk by means of the glenoid socket formed by the *scapula* and *coracoid*, which are firmly united to the sternum; whereas in the Cetaceans the pectoral fin is only attached to a simple scapula, which is merely suspended in the muscles.\* This structure, together with the presence of a clavicle in the Ichthyosaurus, which is wanting in the Cetaceans, indicates, in the opinion of Professor Owen, that this marine fish-lizard was capable of some degree of locomotion on the land; and that it might have resorted to the shore to deposit its eggs, or, like the Crocodile, to sleep. From a dislocated state, or abrupt bend of the vertebral column of the tail, about one-third its length from the end, supposed to have been produced by the weight of a large fin, during the progress of decomposition; and from the terminal caudal vertebræ being laterally compressed, it is inferred that the Ichthyosaurus had a vertical fin at the extremity of the tail, which would thus be rendered a powerful instrument of progressive motion.† From the appearance of the Coprolites, which occur abundantly

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\* Brit. Assoc. Rep. p. 104.

† Geol. Trans. Vol. V. Pl. XLII.