

resemblance of these extinct Saurians to the Cetaceans.* The vertebræ differ from those of the Iguanodon, which they somewhat resemble, but far surpass in magnitude, in having their articular faces of a sub-circular form, and the body relatively short; the anterior face is nearly flat, and the posterior concave, in the dorsal vertebræ; but in the caudal, both faces are concave, and have a well-defined elevated margin, which gives the body a deeply excavated character, easily recognisable. Vertebræ of this reptile occur in Tilgate Forest, and were among my earliest discoveries. (*Geol. S. E.* p. 282.)† Some specimens are eight inches in the transverse diameter of the articular face, and but four and a half inches in the antero-posterior length of the body.‡ The original animals are supposed to have been of aquatic, and probably of marine habits, on the evidence of the sub-biconcave structure of the vertebræ and of the coarse cancellous tissue of the long bones, which are destitute of a

* *Proc. Geol. Soc.* Vol. III. p. 457.

† There are, in the British Museum, four consecutive caudal vertebræ, in the most perfect state, with a chevron-bone detached. These bones were originally imbedded in a block of Tilgate-grit, and in a position so unfavourable for their development, as to render it necessary to break the stone, and extract the vertebræ piece-meal.

‡ The osteological characters of these remains, and the physiological relations of the original animals, are described in *Brit. Rep.* 1841, p. 94—102.