

mitted light, is represented Pl. VI. fig. 7; showing the calcigerous tubes radiating from the centre, and terminating in the stratum of cells; this cellular structure is invested with a layer of enamel, and the latter with an external coat of cement, indicated by the dark outline.*

Three specimens of the sacrum, composed of five anchylosed vertebræ (*Foss. Til. For.* pl. 19. fig. 12.) have been discovered; one of these is from Tilgate Forest. It has already been mentioned, that to the sagacity of Professor Owen we owe the interpretation of this remarkable feature in the osteological structure of the Dinosaurians.†

This colossal carnivorous saurian, whose length is estimated at thirty feet,‡ appears to have been terrestrial, and an inhabitant of the same *terra incognita* as the Iguanodon: it probably preyed on the smaller reptiles, and the young of the Iguanodon, Crocodilians, &c.

HYLÆOSAURUS (*Wealden lizard*) OWENII. § (G.A.M.)
Wond. Pl. IV. (*Geol. S. E.* pl. 5.).— In the

* To fully comprehend the minute structure of these and the other teeth figured in Pl. VI. Professor Owen's plates should be examined: the small scale necessarily adopted in the present work, rendering it impossible to do justice to the subject.

† Brit. Rep. 1841, p. 105.

‡ Oper. cit. p. 110.

§ Instead of the inappropriate term *armatus*, applied to this reptile as a specific designation, in compliance with a suggestion in the first description of this most interesting of my