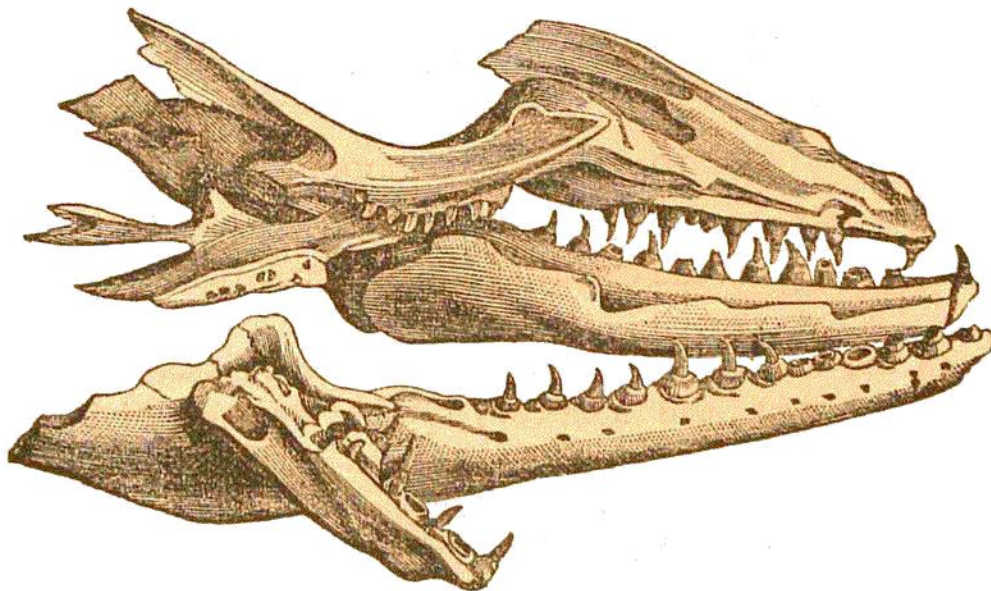


Fig. 344 shows a specimen of a Chelonian or tortoise, the *Chelonia Benstedii*, from the lower chalk of England.

Of reptiles, we give, on Fig. 345, a view of the head of the *Mososaurus Hofmanni*, as it appears in the Mæstricht limestone. Up to the time of the deposition of the chalk, the ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus appear to have ruled in the ocean; but then they disappeared, and the mososaurus took their place, to keep the multiplication of the species of other animals within proper limits. It was most nearly related in its structure to the monitor, a species of lizard now living. While the head of the largest monitor does not exceed five inches in length, that of the mososaurus is four feet long; and the whole animal is twenty-five feet, while the monitor is only five feet in length. It had paddles instead of legs, and the number of its vertebræ was 133.

Fig. 345.



*Mososaurus Hofmanni.*

In 1858, Professor Leidy described a remarkable reptile from the cretaceous marl pits of New Jersey, to which he gave the name of *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*. It was a huge herbivorous saurian, closely allied to the Iguanodon, probably twenty-five feet long, whose thigh bone is nearly a third longer than that of a common mastodon. Its tail was three feet deep. Though dug out of a marine deposit, it was probably amphibious.

According to Prof. Owen (*Art. Palæontology in the Encyclopedia Britannica*) the "trifid metatarsal of a bird, about the size of a woodcock" has been found in the Cambridge Green sand of