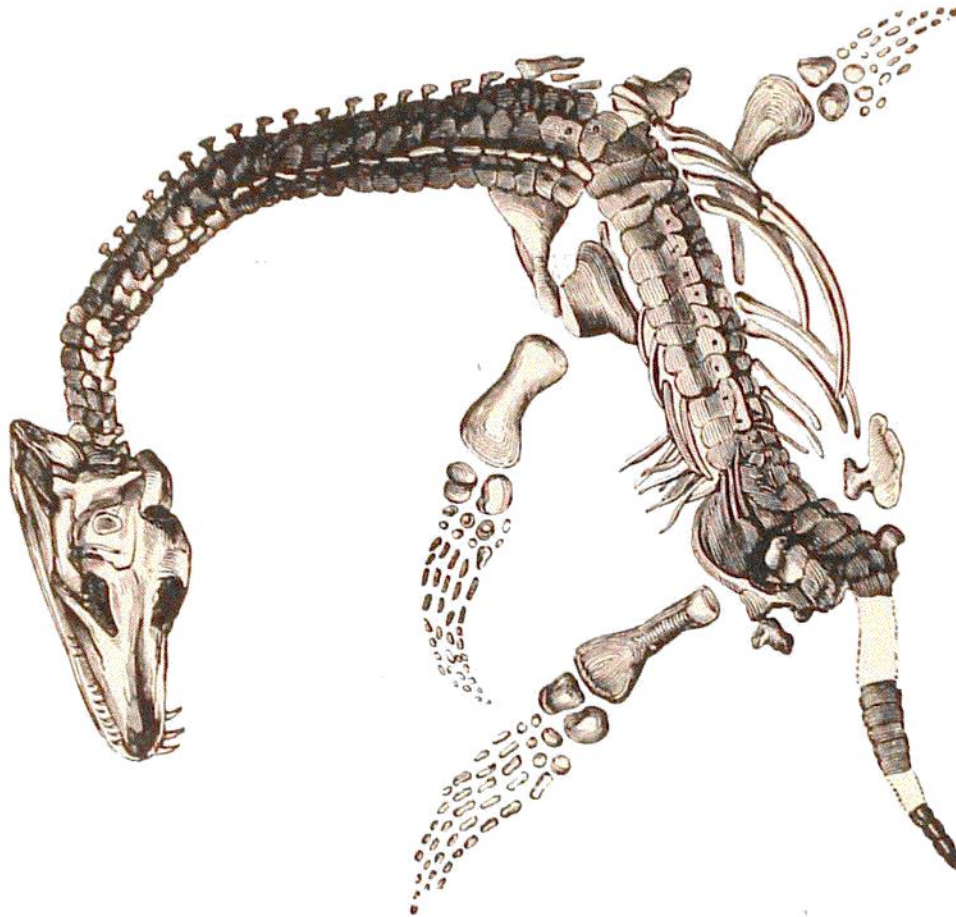


A restoration of a *Plesiosaur*, — a long-necked, somewhat Turtle-like, Sea-Saurian, — reduced to $\frac{1}{80}$ the natural size, is given in Fig. 1317; and figures of the vertebræ — here also biconcave — in 1318 *a, b*. Fig. 1319 represents another species, *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus* Owen, as it lay in the rocks. The figures illustrate the long Snake-like neck of the species, the short body, and

1319.



REPTILE. — Fig. 1319, *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus* ($\times \frac{1}{80}$). Buckland.

the character of the paddles. *Pliosaurus* is another genus. Out of 47 British species of *Plesiosaurids*, 22 occur in the Lias, all but one pertaining to the genus *Plesiosaurus*. The group continues into the Upper Jurassic, which has afforded, in Great Britain, 12 species of *Plesiosaurus*, six of *Pliosaurus*, and one of *Dinotosaurus* (Etheridge).

The Coprolites (fossil excrements) of the Saurians are not uncommon; one is represented in Fig. 1322. They are sometimes silicified, and, notwithstanding their origin, are beautiful objects when sliced and polished.

Dinosaurs. — The earliest discovered of the *Carnivorous* Dinosaurs was the *Megalosaurus Bucklandi* (1824). The length of the skull was perhaps two feet, and that of the body probably 30 or 40 feet. It appeared in the Lower Lias and continued through to the Upper — a length of survival for such a species that is most extraordinary, and indicates high supremacy among its cotemporaries — if the apparent short life limit of other species is