

and *Hylæosaurus* in the fluviatile Weald clays of Sussex, and Owen, in 1841, proposed to comprise the genera then known as a distinct order under the name of *Dinosauri*. Further discoveries continued to increase the number of known genera, and in 1866 Cope divided the *Dinosauri* into three sub-orders (*Orthopoda*, *Goniopoda*, and *Symphypoda*). In a series of very important memoirs devoted to the osteology, classification, and genealogy of the Dinosaurs (1868 and 1869), Huxley pointed out the essential affinities of the Dinosaurs with birds, and even designated the genus *Compsognathus* as a uniting link between this extinct group of reptiles and the younger and more specialised group of birds.

Ten years later, Marsh began to publish the results of his examination of Dinosaur specimens which had been discovered in extraordinary number, and often in a perfect state of preservation, in the western states of North America. Marsh conducted his researches for twenty years, and inaugurated a sweeping reform of the classificatory system of Dinosaurs. Alongside this memorable discovery of Dinosaurs in North America, Europe can place the discovery of twenty-three wonderfully preserved skeletons of *Iguanodon* near Bernissart. These were carefully disinterred under the guidance of Dupont, and afterwards excellently described by Dollo. Besides the authors already named, Hulke, Seeley, Lydekker, and Baur have made valuable contributions to the knowledge of this interesting extinct order of Saurians.

Under the name of *Theromorpha*, Cope, in 1880, erected a new order of Reptiles, in which he placed rather an ill-assorted assemblage of fossil forms. The *Placodonts* from the *Muschelkalk* were the first known representatives of this order, but notwithstanding the memoirs of Münster, Braun, Meyer, and Owen, the affinities of the *Placodonts* are still very obscure. As yet the skull, jaws, and teeth are the only parts of the skeleton that have been found.

In the year 1859 Owen erected the order of *Anomodontia*, for certain remarkable fossil Reptilian remains which had been discovered in South Africa by G. Bain as far back as the year 1838. Afterwards Owen (1876) separated the *Theriodontia* from the *Anomodontia*, and erected it as an independent order characterised by numerous well-differentiated teeth. Owen then devoted a special monograph to all the Reptilian remains from the Karroo formation in South Africa, and his