

in the earliest Mesozoic ages, ordinary reptilian characters (as already remarked) were united to others, particularly in the hinder part of the skeleton, like those of birds. It was during the Jurassic period that the Deinosaur reached their culmination in size, variety, and abundance. The most important European Jurassic genera are *Compsognathus*, *Megalosaurus* (Fig. 398), and *Cetiosaurus*. In *Compsognathus*, from the Solenhofen Limestone, the bird-like affinities are strikingly exhibited, as it possessed a long

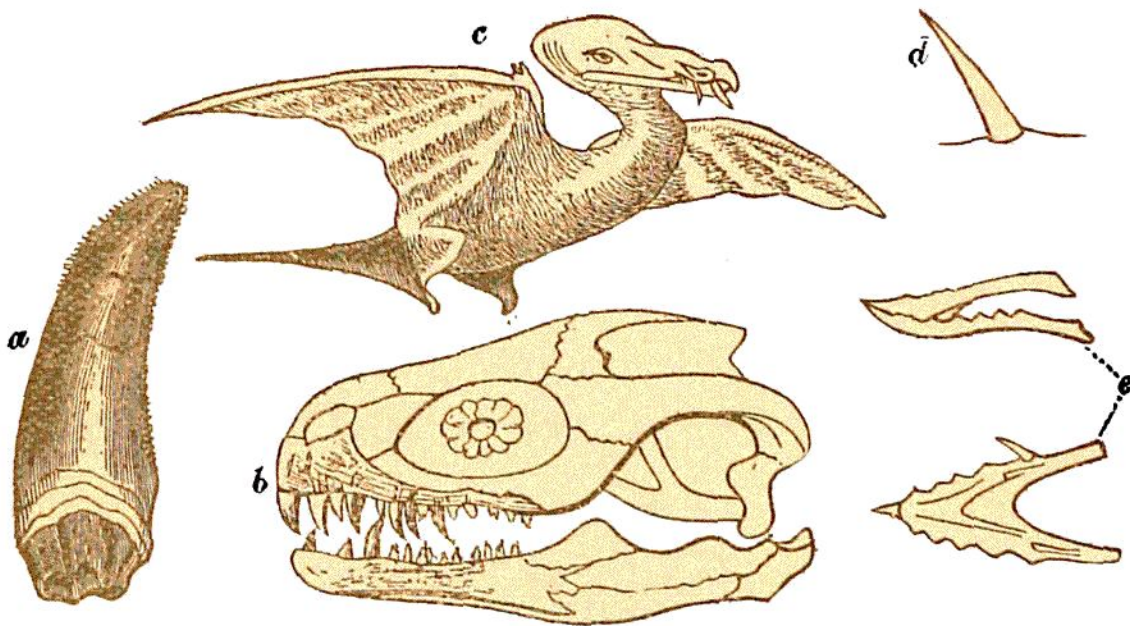


Fig. 398.—Jurassic Deinosaur and Pterosaur.

a, *Megalosaurus Bucklandi* (Meyer), tooth ($\frac{1}{2}$); *b*, *Megalosaurus*, restoration of head, after Owen ($\frac{1}{2}$); *c*, *Rhamphocephalus Bucklandi* (Goldf.), restoration after Phillips (compare Fig. 401); *d*, Do. tooth (nat. size); *e*, Do. jaw ($\frac{1}{2}$).

neck, small head, and long hind limbs on which it must have hopped or walked. The *Megalosaurus* of the Stonesfield Slate is estimated to have had a length of 25 feet, and to have weighed two or three tons. It frequented the shores of the lagoons, walking probably on its massive hind legs, and feeding on the mollusks, fishes, and perhaps the small mammals of the district. Still more gigantic was the *Cetiosaurus*, which, according to Phillips, probably reached, when standing, a height of not less than 10 feet and a