

fishes of the wealden are entirely distinct from those of the chalk.*

51. REPTILES OF TILGATE FOREST.—It will doubtless excite your surprise to learn that the whole of the enormous bones, and teeth, I have placed on the table, are those of reptiles,† and that not a vestige of any of the mammalia occurs in the wealden. Even these teeth, which so strikingly resemble the incisors of the rhinoceros, and these bones of the feet and toes, so similar in their construction and magnitude to those of the hippopotamus, all belong to oviparous quadrupeds! Many of the specimens before you can be referred to certain extinct forms of saurians, or lizards; but others are yet undetermined, in consequence of my want of leisure, and distance from any extensive collection of comparative anatomy. The determination of the fossil bones of the wealden is indeed no easy task; for while in many marine deposits, considerable portions of the skeletons, or even the entire forms, are often discovered; in the wealden, with the exception of but three or four examples,

* The following fishes of the wealden, in my museum, have been named by M. Agassiz. *Pycnodus microdon*, *Lepidotus Fittoni*, *L. Mantellii*, *Hybodus grossiconus*, *H. marginalis*, *H. polyprion*. A small species, *Lepidotus minor*, occurs in the Purbeck limestone.

† This lecture was illustrated by several hundred specimens of bones and teeth of reptiles from the wealden; many of such enormous size, that the assemblage resembled an accumulation of the disjointed skeletons of gigantic elephants or mastodons.