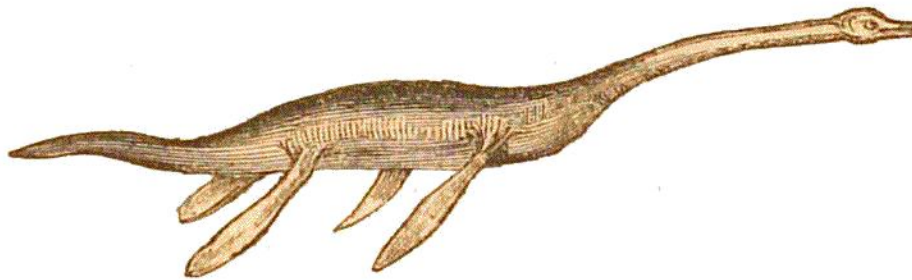


other fishes; the spinal column, therefore, admitted of the utmost freedom of motion; while in the neck, the vertebræ connecting the head to the spinal column are anchylosed, and have supplementary bones to increase the strength and diminish motion.\* The general figure of the ichthyosaurus must have been that of a grampus or porpoise, having four large fins or paddles. The teeth prove it to have been carnivorous; the paddles, that it was aquatic; the scales, bones, and other remains of marine fishes, constantly found in the interior of the skeleton, that it was an inhabitant of the sea. Its skin appears not to have been covered with scales.†

32. THE PLESIOSAURUS.—The discovery of a remarkable specimen, by Miss Anning, enabled Mr. Conybeare to establish the character of that



TAB. 95.—RESTORED FIGURE OF THE PLESIOSAURUS.

(From Mr. Hawkins.)

extraordinary creature, the plesiosaurus, which differs from the ichthyosaurus in the extreme smallness

\* Memoir on a peculiarity of structure in the neck of the ichthyosaurus; by Sir P. M. de Grey Egerton, Bart.

† The *epidermis*, or scarf-skin, and the *corium*, or true skin, occur in a fossil state.—Dr. Buckland, Plate 10, Fig. A. 1, 2, 3, 4.