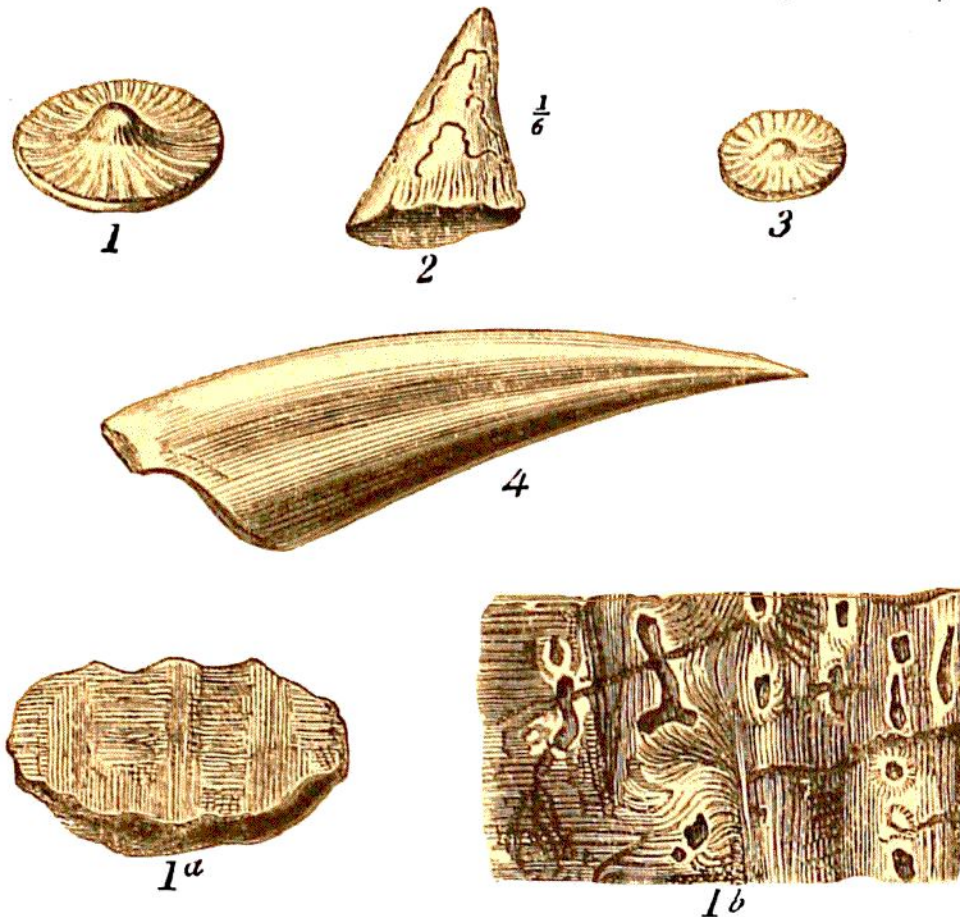


small circular distinct pits; these scutes are thicker and more rectangular than those above described,



LIGN 140. DERMAL BONES OF REPTILES. *Tilgate Forest.*

Fig. 1, and 3.—Dermal bones of the HYLÆOSAURUS: $\frac{1}{3}$ nat.

1^a.—The under surface of a fragment of a *dermal bone*, displaying fine spicula, decussating each other at right angles, and indicating a similar structure to that of the *Corium*, in which the bones were imbedded: *nat.*

1^b.—A portion of the same, highly magnified, and viewed by transmitted light.

2.—HORN of the IGUANODON: $\frac{1}{6}$ nat.

4.—A DORSAL SPINE of the HYLÆOSAURUS; the original is thirteen inches long.

and must have overlapped each other laterally; they have no connecting process. In another species,