

previously remarked, is similar to that observable in the teeth of the *Lepidosteus* (see p. 651.), and of the extinct reptile, called *Labyrinthodon*, hereafter to be noticed.

The vertebræ (*Bd.* pl. 12.), of which there are upwards of one hundred and forty in the individuals of some species, are relatively very short in their antero-posterior diameter (*i.e.* from front to back); and deeply cupped on each articulating face, as in those of fishes. The annular part is not united to the body of the vertebra, as in quadrupeds, nor connected by suture, as in Crocodiles, but terminates on each side in a compressed oval base, which fits into corresponding sockets placed on the boundary line of the spinal depression on the body; thus completing the medullary canal (see *Bd.* pl. 12, fig. D, E.). Thus the collector may easily recognise the body of an Ichthyosaurian vertebra, by the pits or depressions on the sides of the spinal interspace. The first and second vertebræ are anchylosed together, and have additional sub-vertebral, wedge-shaped bones, which render this part of the column a fixed point of support.* (*Bd.* pl. 12, figs. 3, 6.). The form and arrangement of the bones that enter into the composition of the pectoral and pelvic arches, and of the paddles, are exemplified in *Bd.* pl. 12; and the osteological details, in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*

* This structure was first demonstrated by Sir Philip Egerton. See *Geol. Trans. Second Series, Vol. V. p. 187, Pl. XIV.*