

The paddles are composed of fewer and more slender bones than in the Ichthyosaurus, and must have been of a more elegant form, and possessed greater flexibility. The wrist (*carpus*) consists of a double row of round ossicles, which are succeeded by five elongated metacarpal, and these by slender and slightly-curved finger (*digital*), and phalangeal bones (*Wond.* p. 489.).*

Sixteen species of Plesiosaurus and ten of Ichthyosaurus, are described by Professor Owen, from the British strata; their geological range is from the Lias to the Chalk, inclusive. Their remains are found most abundantly in the Lias, and Oolite. I have collected many plesiosaurian vertebræ in the Wealden, and in the Green Sand of Faringdon. No traces of Ichthyosauri have been observed in the Wealden; but vertebræ, and jaws with teeth, occur in the lower Chalk and Galt of Kent and Cambridgeshire. On the Continent the remains of Enaliosaurians have also been discovered in the same geological formations.

PLIOSAURUS.—This name is employed by Professor Owen to designate a gigantic extinct reptile, of which the upper and lower jaws, with teeth, and considerable portions of the vertebral column, and many bones of the extremities, have been discovered in the Kimmeridge clay of Oxfordshire and Northumberland, and are preserved in Dr. Buckland's

* Brit. Rep. 1839, p. 56.