

which in one genus is composed of concavo-convex vertebræ placed in a reversed position to those of the existing species, the ball or convexity being *anterior*, or *directed* forwards. In the other genera, both the articular faces of the vertebræ are either flat, or concave.* (*Geol. S. E.* p. 296.).

In general terms, it may be stated that of the Crocodilians with broad muzzles, as the Cayman, and Alligator, no representatives have been found below the Tertiary formations; those of the Secondary deposits being all referable to the division having elongated beaks, like the recent Gavials (*Bd.* p. 250.). The fossil Crocodiles of the latter type are arranged in two genera; namely, *Teleosaurus* (*Bd.* pl. 25.), in which the nasal apertures terminate in two orifices, (not blended into a single opening as in the recent species,) in front of the nose; and *Steneosaurus* (*Bd.* pl. 25, fig. 3.), in which the breathing canals end in two nearly semi-circular vertical openings at the extremity of the muzzle.

The British fossil species, most nearly related to the recent, occurs in the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey, and of Bracklesham Bay. Two fine skulls have been found in the former locality (*Bd.* pl. 25.); and a group of vertebræ in the latter (*Brit.*

* Cuvier, *Oss. Foss.* Tom. V. p. 153; on the fossil Crocodiles of Honfleur, which comprise both the types alluded to in the text.