http://geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1844-Mantell-MedalsCreation/README.htm

fessor Owen, with his wonted penetration, first detected the true character of the Wealden vertebræ, in a large cervical, six inches long (now in the British Museum), in which two oblique processes are preserved on the concave end of the bone; their flat, oblong, articular faces, are directed downwards and outwards,—a character which at once proves them to be the posterior pair, for the anterior oblique processes would be directed upwards and inwards.* Vertebræ of the same species occur in the Isle of Wight; and of another species at Chipping Norton, and in the Lias of Whitby.

A concavo-convex caudal vertebra, with the relations of which I am unacquainted, was found in the same quarry in Tilgate Forest; a reduced outline of this unique fossil is given in *Lign.* 138, fig. 1. The centrum is of a subcylindrical form, and the articular face in front is concave, and that behind, convex; with a chevron-bone that is anchylosed to the body of the vertebra, and terminates in an inferior spine (*f.*); the pair of anterior oblique processes remains; the spinous process is destroyed.

CETIOSAURUS. From a considerable number of vertebræ and bones of the extremities of some gigantic aquatic reptiles, discovered in the Oolite in various places in Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire, Professor Owen established the present genus; the name indicating the general

* Brit. Rep. 1841, p. 92.