

The osteological characters presented by these remains afford another example of the blending of the Crocodilian with the Lacertian type of structure; for we have in the pectoral arch the scapula or omoplate of a crocodile associated with the coracoid of a lizard. Another remarkable feature in these fossils is the presence of the large angular bones or spines (described p. 704, figured *Lign.* 140.), which, there is reason to infer, constituted a serrated crest along the middle of the back; and the numerous small oval dermal bones, which appear to have been arranged in longitudinal series along each side of the dorsal fringe.*

The vertebræ, ribs, and other parts of the skeleton found in these specimens, also present modifications of structure of great interest.† No specimens of teeth have been found associated with the remains of the Hylæosaurus, in such manner as to afford unequivocal proof of their belonging to that animal. But in the same quarries, teeth, decidedly of the Lacertian structure, are occasionally found, and may probably be referred to that reptile. These teeth (see Pl. VI. fig. 6, *a.*) are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and commence at the base with a cylindrical shank, which gradually enlarges into a crown of an obtuse lanceolate form, convex in front,

* Geol. S. E. p. 323.

† See Brit. Rep. 1841, pp. 111—120. Phil. Trans. 1841, pp. 141—144, Pl. X.).