

the English strata; but in the arenaceous deposits of the Chalk in the United States, Dr. Morton of Philadelphia has discovered teeth that appear to me to be identical with those of Maestricht.

The only probable relics of the Mosasaurus known in the British chalk, are four or five vertebræ from Sussex; one posterior dorsal (?), and two caudal, with their chevron bones (*Geol. S. E.* p. 146), which are anchylosed to the middle of the centrum. I have one anterior caudal vertebra, partially invested with flint, from Brighton.

The Mosasaurus was an aquatic reptile, about twenty-five feet long, holding an intermediate place between the Monitors and the Iguanas; it appears to have had webbed feet, and a tail of such construction, as to have served as a powerful oar, and enabled the animal to stem the waves of the ocean, of which Baron Cuvier supposed it to have been an inhabitant.*

LEIODON.†—Under this name (in allusion to the smoothness of the teeth) Professor Owen has described a splendid fossil, consisting of a portion of the lower jaw of an acrodont reptile, with teeth, discovered by Edward Charlesworth, Esq., in the

* Several fine portions of the jaws, and many vertebræ of this animal, are in the British Museum. In a splendid work, "*Histoire Naturelle de la Montagne de St. Pierre*," by the late Faujas St. Fond (1 vol. folio, with numerous plates), there are admirable figures of the remains of the Mosasaurus.

† Brit. Rep. p. 144. Odontography, p. 261, and pl. 72.