two sacral, and some caudal vertebræ, and the pelvic bones; the total length of the series is nine inches. The vertebræ are concavo-convex, like those of the existing lizards. The ribs are relatively long and slender, with a single head supported on a short convex tubercle or process, as in the true lizards. A beautiful lithograph of this specimen is given in the Geological Transactions. Professor Owen observes, that no vertebræ of the concavo-convex type have hitherto been observed in strata below the Chalk. I have, however, collected from the Wealden, a few vertebræ unquestionably of this form.

In the Oolite of Stonesfield, Professor Owen states that the bones of a small lizard have been found, and that the most intelligible relic is a femur "*ten lines in length*," having a hemispherical head, supported on a short sub-compressed neck, with strong trochanters at its base; the shaft cylindrical, and expanding into a broad distal extremity. (*Brit. Rep.* p. 145.)

Rhynchosaurus. (*Brit. Rep.* p. 145.).—In the New Red sandstone quarries at Grinsill, near Shrewsbury, Dr. O. Ward has discovered the skull, vertebræ, ribs, bones of the pectoral and pelvic arches, portions of two femora, or thigh-bones, and fragments of other bones, of a very small, but singular reptile. The skull, with the lower jaw in its natural position, is preserved; and, together with the other bones, is described by Professor Owen with characteristic