

Numerous bones and teeth of reptiles occur in the Magnesian Conglomerate, near Bristol, and have been described by Dr. Riley and Mr. Stutchbury, in an interesting memoir, to which reference should be made for details. (*Geol. Trans.* Vol. V. pl. 29, 30.). The teeth of the species to which the greater part of the relics belongs, are implanted in the jaws in sockets, but the bones denote an approach to the lizards; the reptile, therefore, belonged to the group termed *thecodont*, by Professor Owen; and the name *Thecodontosaurus*, given to this extinct Saurian by Dr. Riley, has reference to this character. The teeth are pointed, compressed laterally, slightly convex on each side, with a trenchant, finely serrated edge in front and behind (see *Ly.* II. p. 100.); the fang is subcylindrical. Two teeth, possessing the same general characters, but distinguished by their much greater proportional width, are presumed to belong to another genus, named *Palæosaurus*. (*Ly.* II. p. 100, fig. 296.). The vertebræ found associated with these teeth and jaws are biconcave, and remarkably characterised by the great depth of the spinal canal, in the middle of the centrum, or body of the vertebræ; so that the spinal-marrow or chord must have presented a moniliform, or bead-like appearance. The result of the anatomical investigation of these remains, by the authors of the able memoir above referred to, is thus tersely given by Professor Owen. (*Brit. Rep.* p. 155.). These reptiles, in their *thecodont* type of dentition,