

Lamna, Oxyrhina, Ptychodus, Hybodus, Mesodon (Pycnodus), Sphærodus, and the earliest of the teleostean tribes, which include the vast majority of modern fishes—Protosphyræna, Cimolichthys, Enchodus, Stratodus, Beryx (Fig. 420), Syllæmus, Portheus, etc.

Reptilian life has not been so abundantly preserved in the Cretaceous as in the Jurassic system, nor are the forms so varied. In the European area the remains of Chelonians of several genera (Chelone, Protemys, Platemys) have been recovered. The last of the tribe of dinosaurs died out toward the close of the Cretaceous period. Among the Cretaceous forms of this order are the Megalosaurus and

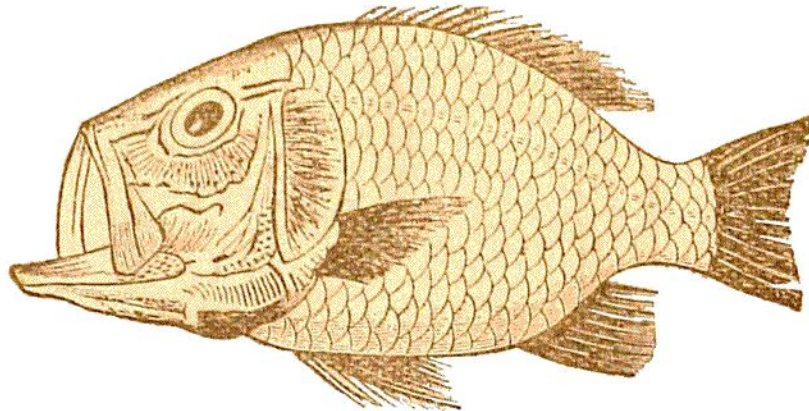


Fig. 420.—Cretaceous Fish.
Beryx lewesiensis (‡).

Cetiosaurus, which survived from Jurassic time; likewise Pelorosaurus, Polacanthus, Iguanodon, Hylæosaurus, Hysilophodon, Ornithopsis. Of these Iguanodon is the most familiar type (Fig. 421). Some of its teeth and bones were first found in the Wealden series of Sussex, but in recent years almost entire skeletons have been disinterred from the ancient alluvium filling up valleys of the Cretaceous period in Belgium, so that its osteology is now well known. Like other dinosaurs, it had many affinities with birds. Palæontologists have differed in opinion as to whether it walked on all fours or erect. M. Dollo, who has had the