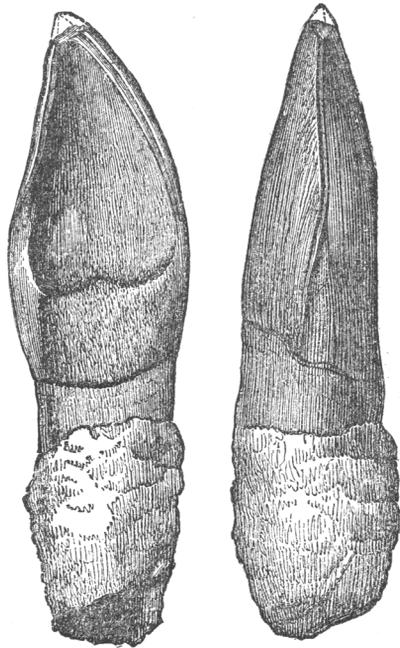


41. *On Two DINOSAURIAN TEETH from AYLESBURY.* By R. LYDEKKER, Esq., B.A., F.G.S. (Read June 21st, 1893.)

I HAVE previously figured in this Journal two teeth of large Dinosaurian reptiles belonging to the Sauropodous division of the group—the one in vol. xlv. pl. iii. fig. 4, and the other in vol. xlv. p. 243, fig. 7; and I have now the pleasure of bringing to notice two other examples of such teeth, recently obtained by Mr. J. Alstone, from strata at Beagle Pit, Hartwell, near Aylesbury, believed to be of Portlandian age. Of the two specimens previously figured, the former

Fig. 1.—*Inner and Lateral Aspects of Tooth of Hoplosaurus armatus.* (From the Wealden of the Isle of Wight.)



[Natural size.]

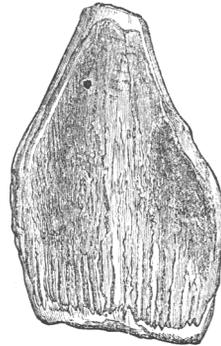
was originally described under the name of *Ornithopsis Hulkei*, a name subsequently replaced by *Hoplosaurus armatus*, as being one which had been applied by Gervais at an earlier date to this particular tooth.<sup>1</sup> Of this tooth two views are given in the accompanying figure. The second specimen, which, like the preceding, is from the Wealden, was at first referred provisionally

<sup>1</sup> See Cat. Foss. Rept. Brit. Mus. pt. iv. (1890) p. 243.

to *Ornithopsis*, but was subsequently considered to belong more probably to *Pelorosaurus Conybeari*,<sup>1</sup> although some of the teeth of that animal must doubtless have been of larger size. This second tooth, of which the figure is reproduced from Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xlv. p. 243, fig. 7, differs from that of *Hoplosaurus* in being decidedly broader, and also by the smaller degree of concavity of its inner surface; although unfortunately, from its worn condition, its full height cannot be ascertained.

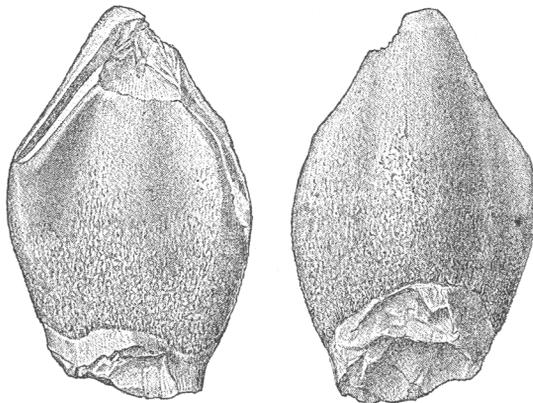
Of the new teeth, the larger one, which is represented in fig. 3, comprises the crown and a fragment of the root, and is very similar to the specimen assigned to *Pelorosaurus Conybeari*, although of somewhat superior dimensions. It has been considerably worn, and the summit is slightly imperfect. The inner surface, on which the enamel is extremely rugose, entirely lacks the deep, spoon-like hollow of the tooth of *Hoplosaurus*, and is but slightly concave, with a broad vertical ridge traversing its median line. Externally there is a very broad

Fig. 2.—Inner View of Crown of a Tooth of ? *Pelorosaurus Conybeari*. (From the Wealden of Kent.)



[Natural size.]

Fig. 3.—Inner and Outer Views of Crown of Tooth of *Pelorosaurus humerocristatus*. (From the Portlandian of Aylesbury.)



[Natural size.]

vertical ridge, somewhat curved, and placed nearer one edge than the other. On the one side this ridge is marked off by a

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.* p. 240.

distinct channel from the general surface of the crown, while on the other border it merges gradually into the same. In the tooth of *Hoplosaurus* the same aspect of the tooth is there uniformly convex. Although their summits are somewhat worn, it is now perfectly evident that the present specimen and the one represented in fig. 2 had broader and shorter crowns than the tooth of *Hoplosaurus*, from which they are evidently generically distinct. The broadest diameter of the Aylesbury specimen is 1.35 inch.

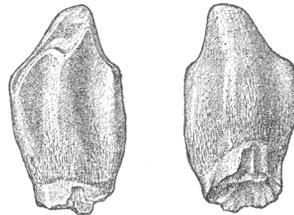
The second of the new specimens is the crown of a much smaller tooth of similar character. This small size indicates that it probably came from the hinder extremity of the jaw; while it further suggests that the larger tooth may likewise have been somewhat far back in the series, and consequently inferior in size to some of the others.

Comparing the larger of the Aylesbury specimens with the tooth from the Portlandian of Boulogne figured by De La Moussaye<sup>1</sup> as *Neosodon*, and identified by Sauvage<sup>2</sup> with his *Caulodon precursor*, I find an identity of characters; the only difference being that the Boulogne specimen is somewhat the larger, having a transverse diameter of 1.46 inch. Both may accordingly be assigned to the same species.

With regard to the form to which the so-called *Neosodon* belongs, I have shown<sup>3</sup> that the teeth so described are probably referable either to the reptile typified by a humerus from the Kimridgian of Weymouth, described as *Cetiosaurus humerocristatus*, or to a closely allied form. Finding that there are no characters by which the type of the species last named can be distinguished generically from *Pelorosaurus* of the Wealden, I have, however, assigned it to that genus, with the name of *P. humerocristatus*;<sup>4</sup> and it is to this same form that I would tentatively refer both the Boulogne and the Aylesbury teeth.

The other two teeth of large Sauropodous Dinosaurs being in the National Collection, I am glad to be able to announce that the owner of the Aylesbury specimens has generously presented them to the British Museum; and it may be hoped that in the course of time other examples of these teeth will eventually reach the same collection, and enable further comparisons to be instituted.

Fig. 4.—*Inner and Outer Aspects of Crown of Hinder Tooth of Pelorosaurus humerocristatus.*



[Natural size.]

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Soc. Géol. France, sér. 3, vol. xiii. (1885) p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* vol. xvi. (1888) p. 626.

<sup>3</sup> Cat. Foss. Rept. Brit. Mus. pt. iv. (1890) p. 241.

<sup>4</sup> *Loc. cit.*