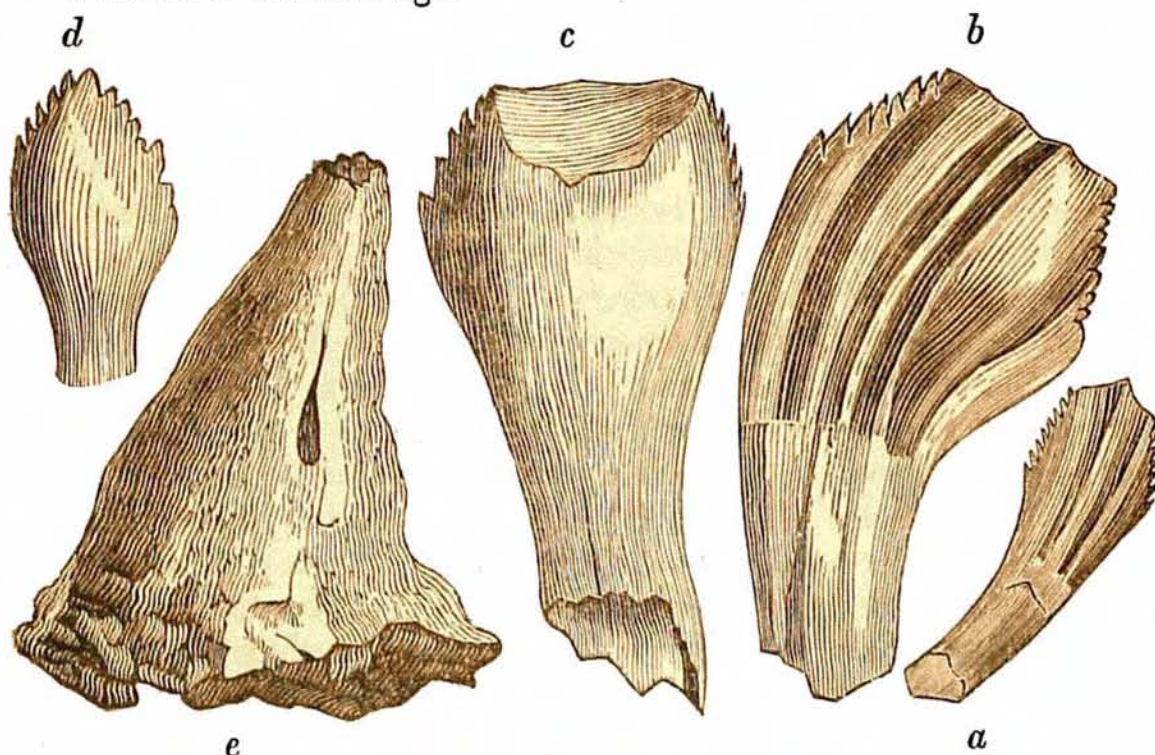


and seventy feet, which is double that of the largest living crocodile. But the great peculiarity of the iguanodon is the form of its teeth, which bear a striking resemblance to the grinders of herbivorous mammalia, being evidently intended for mastication, in which respect it differs from all living animals of the lizard family. The herbivorous amphibia gnaw off the vegetable productions on which they feed, but do not chew them.—“Since the vegetable remains,” says Mr. Mantell, “with which the teeth of the iguanodon are associated, consist principally of those tribes of plants that are furnished with rough thick stems, and which were probably the principal food of the original animal, we may be permitted to remark, that this peculiar structure of the teeth seems to have been required, to enable the animal to accommodate itself to the condition in which it was placed.”—The iguanodon appears also to have possessed a horn, equal in size to that of the rhinoceros, and not very different from it, in form : in this respect, it resembles a living species of iguana, a native of St. Domingo.



*a. b. c.* represent the teeth of the iguanodon of the natural size ; *a* is the front view of the perfect tooth of a young animal ; *b* is the front view of a full grown tooth, with the points worn down ; *c*, the back view of the tooth ; *d*, represents a highly magnified tooth of the living iguana. The reader may be surprised at the smallness of the teeth of the iguanodon ; but the same proportion takes place in the teeth of all reptiles. A living iguana, five feet in length, has teeth not larger than those of a mouse. *e*, is a reduced drawing of the horn.

One of the thigh bones of the iguanodon, in Mr. Mantell's museum, is twenty three inches in circumference. The condyle, or joint of another bone which I measured, was thirty four inches in circum-