

the bones, which I have since completely developed and joined together.*

The specimen consists of a considerable number of the bones, composing the inferior portion of the skeleton of an iguanodon, which, when living, must have been upwards of 60 feet in length. The bones are imbedded in the stone in a very confused manner, few of them being in their natural order of juxtaposition, and all more or less flattened and distorted. The following are well displayed; and there are many fragments of others, which are too imperfect to admit of being determined.

Two *thigh-bones*, each 33 inches long.† Plate II. figs. 1, 2.

One *leg-bone (tibia)*, 30 inches long. Plate II. fig. 3.

Metatarsal and phalangeal bones of the hind feet; these much resemble the corresponding bones of the hippopotamus. Plate II. figs. 4, 4, 4.

Two *claw-bones (unguical phalanges)*, which were covered by the nail or claw; these correspond with the unguical bones of the land tortoise. Plate II. fig. 5; III. 2.

Two finger, or metacarpal bones of the fore-feet, each 14 inches in length. Plate II. fig. 6.

A *radius*, or bone of the fore-arm. Plate II. fig. 7.

Several *dorsal and caudal vertebræ* (bones of the spine and tail). Plate II. figs. 8, 8, 8.

* Appendix L.

† The thigh-bone, or femur of the iguanodon is very remarkable (Plate III. fig. 11); it has a large trochanter (*a*) opposite to the head of the bone, and a process (*b*) on the inner side for the attachment of powerful adductor muscles; the front of the lower extremity is deeply grooved (*d*) anteriorly, as in the toad; the shaft of the bone is subquadrangular.