of Tilgate Forest, and which I had assigned to the iguanodon, solely from analogy, have been correctly appropriated; and we obtain also a knowledge of many interesting facts relating to the structure and economy of the original. Thus as the iguana lives chiefly upon vegetables, it is furnished with long slender feet, by which it is enabled to climb trees with facility, in search of food; but no tree could have borne the weight of the colossal iguanodon,—its movements must have been confined to the land and water, and it is evident that its enormous bulk must have required limbs of great strength. Accordingly we find, that the hind feet, as in the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammalia, were composed of strong, short, massy bones, furnished with claws, not hooked as in the iguana, but compressed as in the land tortoises; thus forming a powerful support for the enormous leg and thigh. But the bones of the hands, or fore feet, are analogous to those of the iguana,—long, slender, flexible, and armed with curved claws (Pl. III. fig. 1), the exact counterpart of the nail-bones of the recent animal; thus furnishing prehensile instruments fitted to seize the palms, arborescent ferns, and dragon-blood plants, which probably constituted the food of the original. Here we have another interesting example of that admirable adaptation of structure to the necessities and conditions of every form of existence, which is alike manifest, whether our investigations be directed to the beings