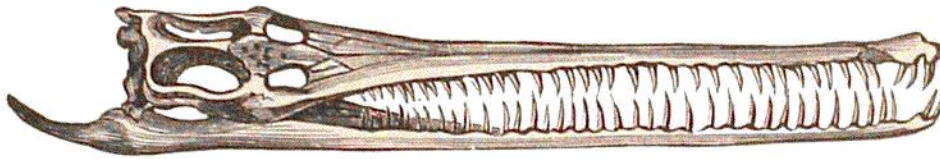


not merely poor luck as to becoming fossilized. The fore limbs were much the shorter pair, as in other species of the group.

In contrast with the Megalosaurs there was the strongly Bird-like *Compsognathus*, from Solenhofen, *C. longipes* of Wagner, one of the smaller Dinosaurs, the length not over two feet. The feet were all three-toed; the fore limbs very short, the hinder long, with the femur shorter than the tibia; the neck long and slender; the head small, but well armed with teeth, — characters indicating, as Huxley states, a strong resemblance to the Bird not only in general form, but probably also in an erect or nearly erect posture in walking. It is perhaps related to *Hallopus* Marsh, of the North American Jurassic.

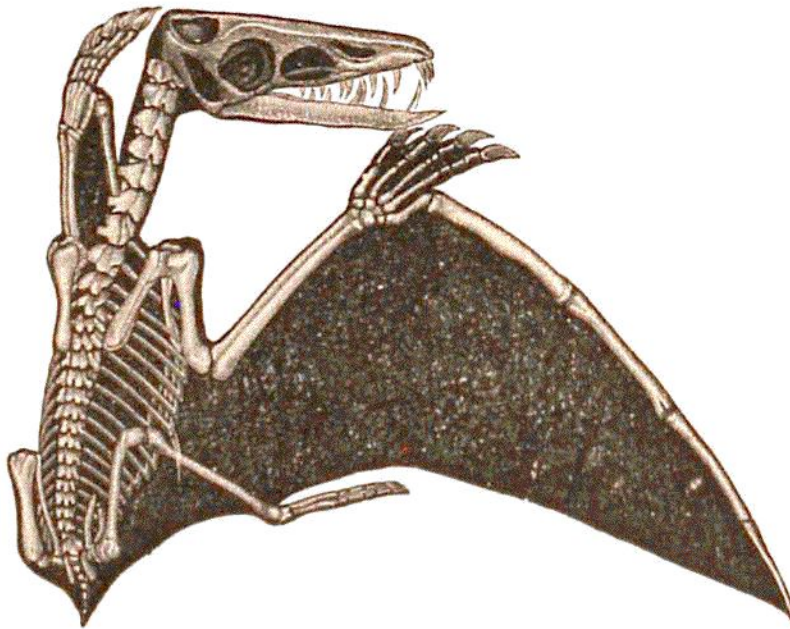
1320.



*Mystriosaurus Tiedemanni.*

Among *Herbivorous* Dinosaurs, of the Sauropod division, the largest European species known was the *Cetiosaurus* of Owen (1841), related to the American *Morosaurus*. *C. Oxoniensis* was 40 or 50 feet long, “not less than 10 feet in height when standing, and of a bulk in proportion.” The femur is 64 inches long. Cetiosaurian remains occur in the Lower and Upper Oölyte, and five species have been described.

1321.



1322.



**PTEROSAUR.** — Fig. 1321, *Pterodactylus crassirostris* ( $\times 1$ ); 1322, Coprolite. Fig. 1321, from D'Orbigny; 1322, Buckland.

Another genus of gigantic *Herbivorous* Dinosaurs is the *Iguanodon* of Mantell, which first appears in the Middle Oölyte; it was of the *Ornithopod* group.