

Fragments of several ribs. Plate II. figs. 9, 9, 9.
Two *clavicles*, or collar-bones, each 28 inches in length, resembling the bone figured Plate IV. figs. 1, 2, Geology of the South-East of England. These bones are of a very singular form, and differ essentially from any known clavicle, yet it seems impossible to assign them to any other place in the skeleton. Plate II. figs. 10, 10.

Two large flat hatchet-shaped bones, which appear to belong to the pelvis, and are probably the *ossa ilia*. Pl. II. figs. 11, 11.

A *chevron-bone*, or one of the inferior spinous processes of a vertebra of the tail. Pl. II. fig. 12.

A portion of a tooth, and the impression of another.—The preservation of these teeth is most fortunate, as the identity of the animal with the *iguanodon* of Tilgate Forest is thereby completely established.

The geological position of this specimen forms an exception to what has been previously remarked of the fossils of the wealden; for while the bones in the latter are found associated with terrestrial and fluviatile remains only, the Maidstone specimen is imbedded in a marine deposit. This discrepancy, however, in no wise affects the arguments previously advanced, as to the fluviatile origin of the strata of the wealden; it merely shows that part of the delta had subsided, and was covered by the chalk ocean, whilst the country of the *iguanodon* was still in existence, and the body of an *iguanodon* was drifted out to sea, and became imbedded in the sand; in like manner, as at the present day, bones of land quadrupeds may not only be engulfed in deltas, but also in the deposits of the adjacent ocean.

This specimen possesses a high interest, because it proves that the separate bones found in the strata