

around us, or to the organization of those which have long since passed away.

The stone in which the bones are imbedded is of that hard variety of the grey, arenaceous limestone, called *Kentish rag*, which is much employed in various parts of Kent, and in the west of Sussex, for building, and for repairing the roads. This *rag* belongs to the Shanklin sands, and abounds in the marine shells which are characteristic of that division of the chalk formation. In the quarry in which the remains of the iguanodon were found, Mr. Bensted has also discovered fossil wood perforated by *lithodomi*, or boring shells; impressions of leaves, stems of trees, *ammonites*, *nautili*, &c.; large conical striated teeth, which are referable to some species of *sauroid* fishes; scales and teeth of several other kinds of fishes, and among these, a jaw or mandible of that singular genus, the *chimera*.

59. SIZE OF THE IGUANODON.—Gigantic as must have been the animal discovered by Mr. Bensted, there are in my collection many bones which indicate proportions yet more colossal. A thigh bone (Pl. III. fig. 11), from the west of Sussex, (presented to me by J. Napper, Esq.) is 3 feet 8 inches long, and 35 inches round, at the largest extremity (*c*); and the shaft of another femur is 24 inches in circumference! The following is the result of a careful comparison of some of the fossil bones, with the corresponding ones of the iguana, with the view