

fig. 8). The bodies of these bones are slightly concave at both extremities; the spinous processes (*a*), which are almost perfect, are 15 inches high. There are three *chevron* bones (*b, b*), or inferior spinous processes, lying beneath the vertebræ. The width, or rather height, of the tail to which these bones belonged, must have been at least 27 inches, and its entire length about 22 feet.

I will notice one other remarkable feature in the structure of the iguanodon. The iguanas are distinguished among the lizards by their exuberant dermal appendages; some have serrated processes or spines on the back, as in this specimen from Barbadoes, presented to me by R. I. Murchison, Esq., late President of the Geological Society; and others on the tail; while many have warts and horny protuberances on the head and snout. The extraordinary relic before you, is the FOSSIL HORN of the iguanodon (Plate III. fig. 5), from Tilgate Forest.* It is composed of bone, and bears marks on its surface of the integument with which it was invested; it is four inches high; the base, which is of an irregular elliptical form, is 3.2 inches by 2.1. In this additional analogy between the iguanodon and the iguana, we perceive another instance of that law of co-relation of form of which our researches have afforded so many examples.

The fossil plants with which the remains of the

* See Geology of the South-East of England, p. 312. Plate III. fig. 5.