

iguanodon are associated, were furnished with tough, thick stems, like those of the palms, tree-ferns, yucca, &c. These probably constituted the food of the original; and the peculiar structure of its teeth was evidently required, and admirably adapted, for the mastication of such vegetable productions.

60. THE HYLÆOSAURUS (*Wealden lizard*, Pl. IV.) —In the summer of 1832, I discovered, in the limestone of Tilgate Forest, the remains of a reptile, not less extraordinary than the iguanodon, and which I have named *hylæosaurus*, to denote its relation to the wealden formation. A block of calciferous grit had been broken up by the quarrymen, and a great part of it thrown upon the road, as it was not supposed to contain any thing interesting. Accidentally visiting the quarry, I noticed indications of bones in several pieces of stone on the road-side, and therefore directed that the remaining portions should be collected, and sent to my residence. Having cemented the fragments together, and chiselled off the hard grit in which the bones were wholly imbedded, and to which they are still attached, I succeeded, after much labour, in displaying a considerable portion of the skeleton of a reptile, which *blends the osteology of the crocodile with that of the lizard*. The vertebræ of the neck (Pl. IV. 1), several of the back (Pl. IV. 2), many ribs (Pl. IV. 3), and the bones of the *sternum* (Pl. IV. 6), or chest, remain; there are also *dermal*, or skin-bones, which, in animals of this family, support the large scales.