

Fig. 5.—Vertebra of *STREPTOSPONDYLUS*: $\frac{1}{10}$ nat.

6.—Lumbar vertebra of *IGUANODON*, with the spinous process broken off.

7.—Vertebra of *STREPTOSPONDYLUS*: $\frac{1}{10}$ nat.

c. The pair of *posterior* oblique processes.

8.—The bodies of two dorsal vertebræ of *IGUANODON*: viewed laterally.

The same letters refer to the same parts in the respective figures, with the exception of *c* in fig. 7.

a. The body, or *centrum*, of the vertebra: the letter denotes the anterior part.

b. The annular part (*neurapophysis*), which contains the spinal chord.

c, c. The articular processes, which join to the next vertebra in front.

d. The spinous process of the annular part.

e, e. The transverse processes of the annular part.

f. The chevron-bone (*hæmapophysis*), or inferior spinous process of the vertebra.

g. The double articulating head of the chevron: the passage left by these processes, as seen in the front view, fig. 2, is for the passage of the large blood-vessels which supply the tail.

h. The spine of the chevron-bone.

i. Denotes the medullary cavity of the annular part.

o, o. Mark the sutures which connect the annular part with the body of the vertebra.

w, w. Indicate the place of attachment of the chevron-bone.

bone (*Lign.* 138, fig. 2 and fig. 3, *f.*), which gives support to the inferior layers of the caudal muscles; and bifurcating at its attachment to the body of the vertebra, leaves a channel for the passage of the large blood-vessels, by which the circulation of the tail is effected.

In the generality of living reptiles (as, for example, in the Crocodile) the bodies of the vertebræ are concave in front, and convex behind; the bones of the spine being united by ball and socket joints;