

transverse processes are straight, and very long in the vertebræ from the middle of the trunk, indicating a considerable expanse of the abdominal cavity, adapted for the lodgment of the capacious viscera of a herbivorous quadruped.* The spinous processes are large, and of great height (*d*, fig. 3, see also, *Wond.* Pl. III. fig. 8.), in the anterior caudal vertebræ; and in these bones the chevrons, or hæmapophyses (*f*, fig. 3, fig. 2.), are also of considerable length; the bases of the latter are always united (*g*, fig. 2.), and often blended, so as to form but one face for articulation with the truncated inferior angles of the body of the vertebræ, leaving an elongated vertical channel for the passage of the large blood-vessels of the tail.† The external surface of the vertebræ of the Iguanodon is more or less marked with fine longitudinal striæ; a character by which, Professor Owen states, even fragments may be distinguished from those of the *Megalosaurus*, for the latter have always a smooth and polished surface.

BONES OF THE EXTREMITIES.—The thigh-bone, both bones of the leg (*tibia* and *fibula*), and many of the metatarsal and phalangeal bones, have been discovered; the osteology of the hinder extremity

* Brit. Rep. p. 125. The essential characters pointed out in the text, were first demonstrated by Professor Owen.

† An elaborate investigation of the vertebræ of the Iguanodon is given, Brit. Rep. p. 125—133.