

none of the Old World. It was the *Megalosaurus* of America.

Another of the gigantic reptiles which carried on a war of extermination upon the fields destined to be ensan-

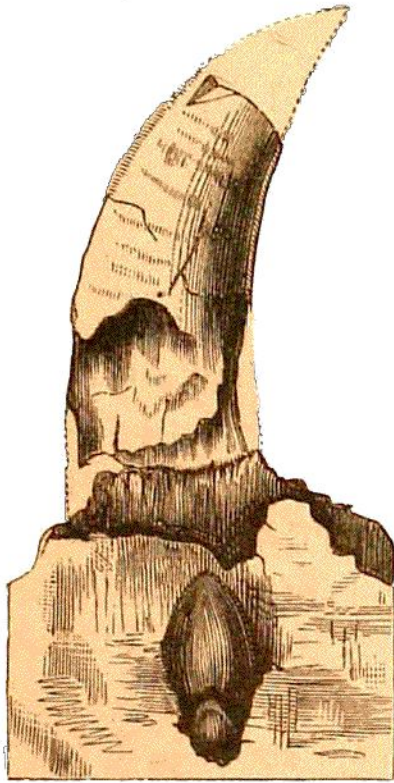


Fig. 75. Tooth of an ancient New Jersey Saurian (*Laelaps aquilunguis*), showing two successors beneath.

guined by the battles of Trenton and Brandywine was the Hadrosaur (*Hadrosaurus Foulki*, Leidy). The visitor to the museum of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia can not fail to be impressed by the skeleton of one of these monsters mounted in the attitude of browsing from a cycadeous tree. This piece of work is by the eminent restorer of extinct animals, B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., of London, to whose courtesy I am indebted for the photographic view which adorns the opposite page (Fig. 76).

The Hadrosaur attained the length of thirty feet. The femur or thigh-bone was sometimes five feet in

length, exceeding by more than a foot the maximum length of the femur of the *Iguanodon* of England, the largest of the hitherto known land reptiles. The fore limbs were less than half the length of the hind limbs. The form of the feet and toes shows that they were poorly adapted for swimming. In its habitual attitude it rested, like the kangaroo, upon its enormous hind limbs and tail. With its supple anterior extremities it reached upward to the foliage of the tree destined to afford it food, and drew the branches down within the reach of the grinding jaws. Not unlikely this land-monster walked at times upon its hind feet, while the ponderous tail dragged behind.