

doubt of the near connection of this most gigantic extinct reptile with the Iguanas of our own time. When we consider that the largest living Iguana rarely exceeds five feet in length, whilst the congenerous fossil animal must have been nearly twelve times as long, we cannot but be impressed by the discovery of a resemblance, amounting almost to identity, between such characteristic organs as the teeth, in one of the most enormous among the extinct reptiles of the fossil world, and those of a genus whose largest species is comparatively so diminutive. According to Cuvier, the common Iguana inhabits all the warm regions of America: it lives chiefly upon trees, eating fruits, and seeds, and leaves. The female occasionally visits the water, for the purpose of laying in the sand its eggs, which are about the size of those of a pigeon.*

sits subjacent to this marine formation, had been drifted into an estuary. This unique skeleton is now in the museum of Mr. Mantell, and confirms nearly all his conjectures respecting the many insulated bones which he had referred to the Iguanodon.

* In the Appendix to a paper in the Geol. Trans. Lond. (N. S. Vol. III. Pt. 3) on the fossil bones of the Iguanodon, found in the Isle of Wight and Isle of Purbeck, I have mentioned the following facts, illustrative of the herbivorous habits of the living Iguana.

In the spring of 1829, "Mr. W. J. Broderip saw a living Iguana, about two feet long, in a hothouse at Mr. Miller's nursery gardens, near Bristol. It had refused to eat insects, and