

As the modern Iguana is found only in the warmest regions of the present earth, we may reasonably infer that a similar, if not a still warmer climate, prevailed at the time when so huge a Lizard as the Iguanodon inhabited what are now the temperate regions of the southern coasts of England. We know from the fragment of a femur, in the collection of Mr. Mantell, that the thigh-bone of this reptile much exceeded in bulk that of the largest Elephant: this fragment presents a circumference of twenty-two inches in its smallest part, and the entire length must have been between four and five feet. Comparing the proportions of this monstrous bone with those of the fossil teeth with which it is associated, it appears that they bear to one another nearly the same ratio that the femur of the Iguana bears to the similarly constructed and peculiar teeth of that animal.*

other kinds of animal food, until happening to be near some kidney-bean plants that were in the house for forcing, it began to eat of their leaves, and was from that time forth supplied from these plants." In 1828, Captain Belcher found, in the island of Isabella, swarms of Iguanas, that appeared omnivorous; they fed voraciously on the eggs of birds, and the intestines of fowls and insects.

* From a careful comparison of the bones of the Iguanodon with those of the Iguana, made by taking an average from the proportions of different bones from eight separate parts of the respective skeletons, Mr. Mantell has arrived at these dimensions as being the proportionate measures of the following parts of this extraordinary reptile :