

It has been stated, in the preceding section, that the large medullary cavities in the femur of the Iguanodon, and the form of the bones of the feet, show that this animal, like the Megalosaurus, was constructed to move on land.

A further analogy between the extinct fossil and the recent Iguana is offered by the presence in both of a horn of bone upon the nose, (Pl. 24, Fig. 14). The concurrence of peculiarities so remarkable as the union of this nasal horn with a mode of dentition of which there is no example, except in the Iguanas, affords one of the many proofs of the universality of the laws of co-existence, which prevailed no less constantly throughout the extinct genera and species of the fossil world, than they do among the living members of the animal kingdom.

	Feet.
Length from snout to the extremity of the tail....	70
Length of tail.....	52½
Circumference of body.....	14½

Mr. Mantell calculates the femur of the Iguanodon to be twenty times the size of that of a modern Iguana; but as animals do not increase in length in the same ratio as in bulk, it does not follow that the Iguanodon attained the enormous length of one hundred feet, although it approached perhaps nearly to seventy feet.

As the Iguanodon, from its enormous bulk, must have been unable to mount on trees, it could not have applied its tail to the same purpose as the Iguana, to assist in climbing; and the longitudinal diameter of its caudal vertebræ is much less in proportion than in the Iguana, and shows the entire tail to have been comparatively shorter.