some of the Wealden strata, that a short account of their characters may be useful. A reference to *Lign.* 138, and its description, will render the following remarks intelligible to the general reader. The vertebræ of the Iguanodon are distinguishable from those of other reptiles which occur in the same strata, by the following peculiarities, which the figure of a perfect specimen of a caudal vertebra (*Lign.* 138, fig. 3.), will serve to illustrate. The body, or centrum, is either flat or somewhat depressed on both articular faces; its sides are nearly flat, or convex vertically (as in fig. 3.), and slightly concave lengthwise, or from front to back: in some examples, the body is more contracted towards the inferior surface, as in fig. 6; and in the vertebræ, near the middle of the tail, the sides are compressed, so as to give an angular contour, and somewhat vertical elongation to the face, as in fig. 4; but in the dorsal vertebræ, the articular faces are nearly circular, but somewhat higher than wide. In the caudal vertebræ, the inferior angles of the body are truncated (*w*, figs. 3, 4.), and present an oblique, smooth face, to articulate with the chevron-bone (*f*, fig. 3.). The annular part is united to the body by suture (*o*, fig. 3.), and anchylosed in the dorsal vertebræ; and in these bones the neural arch is very high, and greatly expanded, and its bases extend transversely inwards, and join each other below the spinal canal, forming a ring, or bony channel, to contain the spinal chord. "The