

of the bone, from which it is separated by a deep and narrow vertical fissure; the shaft is of a sub-quadrangular shape, and, a slightly elevated ridge, produced by the union of two broad, flat, longitudinal surfaces, extends down the middle of the anterior face, and, diverging towards the inner condyle, gradually disappears. The bone terminates below in two large condyles, separated in front and behind by a deep, narrow cleft, or groove (*Wond. Pl. III. d.*). Near the middle of the inner edge of the shaft (*Wond. Pl. III. b.*), there is a compressed ridge, with an angular projection, or trochanter. Thus the upper part of the femur may be known by the presence of the flattened, or laterally compressed trochanter; and if that process be wanting, a fractured surface, indicating its position, may be detected; the middle of the shaft is characterized by its broad angular faces, and the inner submedian trochanter: the condyloid, or inferior extremity of the bone, may be distinguished by the deep groove between the condyles, both in front and behind.

BONES OF THE FEET, *Lign.* 143.—As separate bones of the feet of the Iguanodon, for example, *metacarpals*, *metatarsals*, *phalangeals*, and *ungueals*, often occur in the strata of the Wealden, figures of several specimens, on a reduced scale, are introduced, *Lign.* 143; and may enable the student to identify those he may meet with in his researches.*

* See Brit. Rep. 1841, p. 137—142.