

have been much shorter than in the Iguana, and that, instead of being round and prehensile, it was compressed laterally, and largely developed in a vertical direction. In my last Memoir, in the *Phil. Trans.* 1841, pp. 137—140, it is stated that “from the shortness of the caudal vertebræ, and the length of the spinous processes of the neural and hæmapophyses, indicating a great vertical development of the tail, it is probable that this organ was not long and slender as in the Iguana, but that it approximated more nearly to the tail of the *Doryphorus*.”

The length of the united head and trunk, according to my estimate (*Geol. S. E.* p. 316.), is seventeen feet and a half; by Professor Owen's it is reduced to fifteen feet; a difference of no importance in such merely approximative calculations, particularly when the form of the cranium is unknown. The only discrepancy is in the estimated length of the tail; if the Iguanodon resembled the Iguana in its caudal proportions, its total length might be seventy feet; but if, as above stated, the tail was short, laterally compressed, and developed in a vertical direction, the total length of the animal would be proportionately reduced, and the most gigantic individuals may not have far exceeded thirty feet in length.

IV. LACERTIAN REPTILES.—The recent Lacertians, or true Lizards, are smaller and less highly