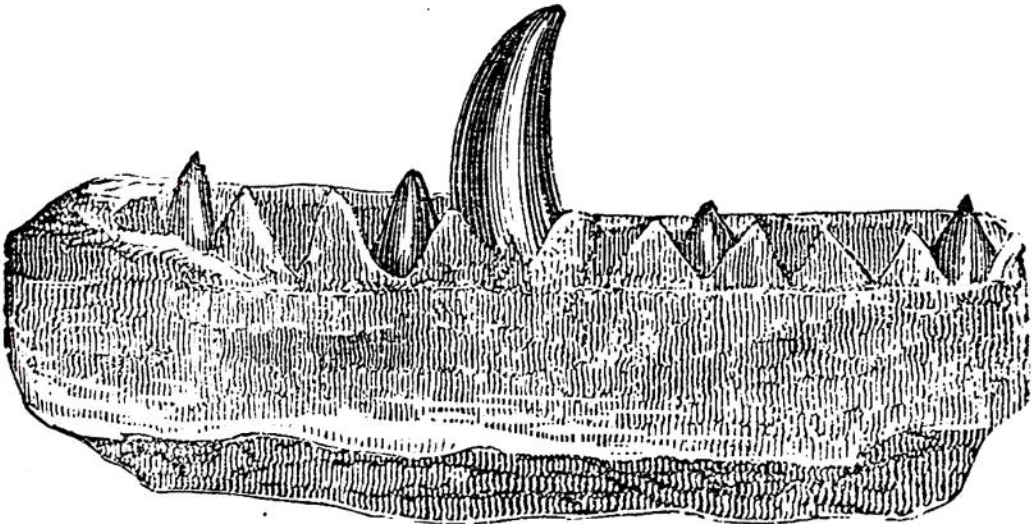


each supposed it to be a bird, and M. de Soemmering classed it among the bats. M. Cuvier, however, maintained that it was a reptile, and showed that all its bones, from the teeth to the claws, possessed the characters which distinguish that class of animals. But still it differed from all other reptiles in the capability of flying. It is probable that it could at pleasure fold up its wings in the same manner as birds, and might suspend itself on branches of trees by its fore toes, though it possessed the power of sitting upright on its hind feet. This is the most anomalous of all the fossil reptiles.

#### THE MEGALOSAURUS.

This monstrous animal must have been thirty or forty feet in length, and seven or more in height. It was probably a terrestrial animal, and from the form of its teeth, the structure of its jaws, and the bones of the extremities, we discover



Jaw of the Megalosaurus.

that it was allied to the recent monitor. The remains of this animal were discovered at Stonesfield, by our very eminent countryman Dr. Buckland.

#### THE IGUANODON.

The iguanodon was an herbivorous reptile, which differed from all the animals we have mentioned, and surpassed them in size. A thigh-bone of one specimen of this animal measured twenty-three inches in circumference. Other bones that