

The teeth are very numerous in reptiles; the individuals of some species have more than two hundred. In some genera, they are implanted on the jaws alone; in many, they occupy the palatine, vomerine, and other bones composing the vault of the mouth, as in certain fishes. They are generally anchylosed to the bone; but in some genera are implanted in distinct sockets, as in the Crocodile and Plesiosaurus; in others, as in the Ichthyosaurus, they are arranged in a deep furrow, and retained only by the integuments. In some, they are supported upon an elevated osseous base, as in the Mosasaurus (*Wond.* p. 299.), and in another remarkable reptile of the Chalk, named *Leiodon* (*Odont.* pl. 72.). In the Labyrinthodonts, and in the greater part of the Serpent tribes, the tooth is implanted by the base in a shallow socket, with which it is confluent.* But in most of the Lacer- tians, or true Lizards, the attachment of the teeth presents a peculiar modification, of which the lower jaw of the Iguana, *Lign.* 137, p. 693, affords a good illustration. These teeth are not placed in sockets, but attached by the shank to an alveolar plate, or parapet, that extends along the margin of the jaw, as shown in figs. 1 and 3; the crowns of the teeth project above this plate, as seen in figs. 2 and 4. From the anchylosis of the teeth to the side of

* *Odontography*, p. 182.