the tooth of the Iguanodon, Pl. VI. figs. 4^b, and $4c$. But another modification is that to which allusion was made when describing the teeth of the Lepidosteus (see p. 651.); in this mode, the dentine preserves its normal character, but the external cement and surface of the tooth are deeply inflected in longitudinal folds around the entire circumference; and this structure is accompanied with corresponding extensions of the pulp-cavity and dentine into the interspaces of these inflected and converging folds. This organization is shown, in its simplest form, in the transverse section of the base of a tooth of the Ichthyosaurus, Pl. VI. fig. 9; and attains its most complicated condition in that of the Labyrinthodon, Pl. VI. figs. 3^a, 3^b, 3^c.

On the mode of development of the teeth, we must briefly state, that the germ of the new tooth is always produced at the side of the base of the old one; that in its progress of growth it presses against the tooth it is destined to supplant, occasions the progressive absorption of the fang, and ultimately displaces its predecessor; in some instances, by splitting the crown of the tooth; in others, by casting it off, according to the oblique or direct position it attains in its progress, in relation to the old tooth. Thus, in the teeth of the Crocodile, we generally find the new tooth immediately under the conical apex of the crown; and beneath the former, a second successional tooth (*Wond.* p. 385), like a series of thimbles of various