

tion and intensity of vision. The muzzle of the Ichthyosaurus is long and pointed; the lower jaw is formed of two branches, united anteriorly through nearly half their length; each branch is *composed of six bones*, as in the Crocodile and Lizards, but differently arranged than in those reptiles. The teeth are very numerous, amounting to nearly two hundred in some species, and are placed in a single row on each side the jaws, being implanted in a deep continuous groove (see *Bd.* pl. 11.). These teeth are of a pointed conical form, longitudinally striated, with an expanded base. The new teeth are developed at the inner side of the base of the old, and grow up and displace them. The microscopical structure of the teeth of the Ichthyosaurus is beautifully illustrated by Professor Owen (*Odontography*, pl. 64.). The tooth consists of a pulp-cavity, surrounded by a body of dentine, which is invested at the base by a thick layer of cement; and at the crown by a coat of enamel, also covered by a pellicle of cement; the pulp-cavity, in fully-formed teeth, is more or less occupied by coarse bone.\* The chief peculiarity of this structure consists in the inflection of the cement into vertical folds at the base of the tooth, by which the marginal portion of the basal dentine is divided into a corresponding number of processes; producing, in a transverse section, the appearance represented in Pl. VI. fig. 9.† This organization, as we have

---

\* *Odontography*, p. 275.

† This figure is reduced from *Odontography*, pl. 64.