Megalosaurus (Pl. VI. fig. 7.), has a conical, laterally compressed crown, with the point recurved like a sabre, and the edges trenchant and finely serrated. The implantation of the teeth is very peculiar, and exhibits the dentition of the Crocodilians blended with that of the Lacertians. The jaw has an outer parapet (see *Bd.* pl. 23.), as in the true lizards (see *Lign.* 137.), but the teeth are fixed in distinct sockets, formed by transverse partitions, that are attached to a mesial (*inner*) parapet, composed of a series of triangular osseous plates; the bases of the old teeth, and the germs of the new ones, being thus enclosed and concealed. The tooth is formed of a central body of dentine, the crown having a coating of enamel; and the whole an external investment of cement, which forms a thicker layer around the fang; the pulp-cavity is occupied by coarse bone, in the adult tooth. The microscopical examination shows the dentine to consist of very fine calcigerous tubes, $\frac{1}{28,000}$th of an inch in diameter, without any admixture of medullary canals, radiating from the pulp-cavity at right angles with the external surface of the tooth, and sending off numerous secondary branches; these ultimately dilate into, or inosculate with, a stratum of calcigerous cells that separates the dentine from the enamel.* A thin slice of a vertical section, viewed by trans-

* Odontography, p. 271, which should be consulted for more minute details.