

depressed behind, and terminating in an angular rounded apex, the margins of which are generally more or less worn, as if from detrition. The crown is solid, but the fang encloses a simple, small, pulp-cavity; the surface is enamelled, and covered with very fine longitudinal striæ; the base in every specimen appears broken transversely, as if it had been ankylosed to the jaw, or to the base of a socket. The fang never presents an appearance of lateral adhesion, as if belonging to a Pleurodont lizard. Sections of these teeth expose a simple, central, medullary canal, the upper part of which is generally filled with the ossified remains of the pulp; and this is surrounded by a body of firm dentine, with extremely minute calcigerous tubes radiating from the centre to the periphery of the tooth, which is invested with a relatively thick coat of enamel, in which no structure is apparent. Pl. VI. fig. 6^b, represents a small portion of a vertical slice, highly magnified and viewed by transmitted light. The reference of these dental organs to the Hylæosaurus must not, however, be considered as conclusive, until confirmed by the discovery of the teeth attached to the jaw, in connexion with other parts of the skeleton.* The locomotive organs of the Hylæosaurus are but imperfectly known; a perfect humerus, one phalangeal bone, and

* Brit. Rep. 1841, p. 118. Phil. Trans. 1841, p. 144, Pl. VI. figs. 9, 10, 11.