

surface produced by this cause (as explained in *Foss. Til. For.* p. 73.). The denticulated margins are well developed; in the present sketch, fig. 1, they appear as simple serrations; but viewed laterally, they are seen to be formed by a series of denticulated plates (*Wond.* p. 391, fig. 6.). The crown of a tooth of a young animal, worn at the summit, and presenting but three longitudinal ridges in front, is represented Pl. VI. fig. 4^a.* The microscopical structure, as first demonstrated by Professor Owen,† consists of a simple pulp-cavity in the centre of a body of dentine permeated by calcigerous tubes, but with this peculiar modification, that the dentine is traversed by medullary canals, radiating at definite intervals from the pulp-cavity nearly to the periphery of the tooth, and running parallel with the calcigerous tubes; thus constituting a softer and coarser dentine than in the other reptiles, and resembling that which characterises the teeth of the Sloth and Megatherium (*Odontography*, pl. 71.). The crown of the tooth is covered with a layer of enamel, which is thickest on the external surface; and the fang is invested with cement. The structure here described is

* Pl. 4, and 17, "*Fossils of Tilgate Forest*," contain representations of upwards of thirty specimens of teeth in various states of development and detrition, and probably belonging to different parts of the jaw.

† *Odontography*, p. 249.