

shown in Pl. VI. ; fig. 4<sup>b</sup>, a vertical, and fig. 4<sup>c</sup>, a transverse section of a tooth, seen by transmitted light, with a high magnifying power. The calcigerous tubes, according to Professor Owen, are  $\frac{1}{25,000}$ th of an inch in diameter. Sections of the teeth of the Iguanodon are beautiful objects under the microscope, for the medullary canals are generally of a deep yellowish brown colour.

The internal structure of the teeth of the Iguanodon is thus in perfect accordance with their external configuration, and must have been admirably adapted, in every stage, for the laceration and comminution of the tough vegetable substances, which, there is every reason to conclude, constituted the food of this colossal oviparous quadruped.

**JAW OF THE IGUANODON.**—A portion of the right ramus of a lower jaw of a reptile, probably of an Iguanodon, has been discovered in a block of sandstone from Tilgate Forest. It consists of a fragment, six inches long, of the dentary bone, with a small portion of the opercular; and contains the fangs of fifteen teeth, which are closely and evenly set in a regular series, and imbedded laterally in grooves, or sockets, in the dentary bone; there are three or four sockets of successional teeth on the inner side of the base of the old teeth (*Phil. Trans.* 1841, Pl. V. figs. 1, 2.). Unfortunately, all the crowns of the teeth are wanting; and we are, therefore, deprived of the only certain proof of identity. In my memoir on this fossil in the *Phil. Trans.*