

In the common Mastodon, the crown of the tooth, when first emerged from the gum, presents a series of strong conical eminences (*Wond.* p. 146.), that become worn down by use; at first into disks (*Ly.* I. p. 121.), which, by further detrition, coalesce. The tooth of the Elephant, on the contrary, consists of vertical plates of dentine, with an immediate investment of enamel, over which there is an external layer of cement, that binds together the entire series of plates, often amounting to twenty or more; the horizontal surface produced by the detrition of such a structure, gives rise to the well-known grinding surface of the molars of the elephant. (*Wond.* p. 150 and 142. *Ly.* I. p. 313.). Detached plates of the teeth of Elephants, particularly of those which belong to the back part of the posterior grinder, and have not come into use, are puzzling to the inexperienced collector of fossil remains; and the first indication I obtained of the existence of the remains of fossil Elephants in Brighton Cliffs (*Wond.* p. 102.), was from a mass of this kind, dug up in sinking a well in Dorset Gardens, and sent to me as a "petrified cauliflower."

I subjoin, (*Lign.* 154, fig. 1.), a figure of the crown of a fossil molar tooth of a Hippopotamus, from Kent's Cavern, Devonshire; in this specimen the summits of the cusps are worn down by use; and another, fig. 2, representing a perfect molar, with the conical cusps of the crown entire, found in a bed of Drift, in Hertfordshire, by W. D. Saull, Esq.