

magnified). By a powerful microscopic examination, the ivory in the teeth of the iguanodon is found to be composed of close-set tubes, radiating in a wavy course from the cavity of the pulp of the tooth, to the superficies, each tube being also minutely undulated; and this structure is distinctly seen on the surface in some examples.*

But although by this mode of induction the grand division of the animal kingdom to which the original belonged was ascertained, a rigid comparison of the teeth with those of recent species was necessary, to arrive at more satisfactory results. In a fossil state, no teeth at all analogous had been noticed; and after a fruitless research through the collections of comparative anatomy in London, I found, in the jaws of a recent iguana,† the type for which I had so long sought in vain. The iguanas are land lizards, natives of many parts of America and the West Indies, and are rarely met with north or south of the tropics. They are from three to five feet in length, and feed on insects and vegetables, climbing trees, and chipping off the tender shoots. They nestle in the hollows of rocks, and deposit their eggs, which are like those of turtles, in the sands or banks of rivers. The iguana is furnished with a row of very small, closely-set, pointed teeth, with serrated edges, which have no

* Professor Owen, "On the structure of Teeth," &c.

† Prepared by Mr. Stutchbury, the intelligent curator of the Bristol Institution.