

distinct alveoli or sockets, but are attached at the base, and by the outer surfaces of the fangs, to the jaw, the alveolar process forming an external parapet; there is no internal bony covering. The new teeth do not, as in the crocodile, spring up in the centre of the cavities of the old, and rise through them, but proceed from near the inner part of their base, and by pressure, occasion an absorption of a portion of the fangs of the old teeth, which they ultimately displace, by destroying their adhesion to the dentary bone. The teeth of the iguana closely resemble the perfect fossil tooth, Tab. 48, fig. 2, and Plate III. fig. 3, except in size; those of the recent animal scarcely exceeding in magnitude the teeth of the common mouse. But in the iguana the teeth never present a worn surface; they are broken or chipped off by use, but not ground smooth as in the herbivora. The reason is obvious; none of the existing reptiles are furnished with cheeks or moveable coverings to their jaws, and therefore cannot perform mastication; their food or prey is seized by the teeth and tongue, and swallowed whole. But apart from this discrepancy, the teeth and mode of dentition of the fossil animal are so perfectly analogous to those of the iguana, that I have named the original the IGUANODON, signifying an animal having teeth like the iguana. In the course of the last summer I discovered in sandstone, in a quarry in Tilgate Forest, a portion of the lower jaw of the iguanodon, that confirms the inferences