

the jaw, the Lizards possessing this dental structure, are termed *Pleurodonts*.*

In reptiles, we have, therefore, five essential modifications in the attachment of the teeth; namely, in distinct sockets; in a continuous groove or furrow; attached laterally by the shank to an alveolar parapet; anchylosed by the base to a shallow socket; and attached to an osseous support, without sockets or an alveolar plate.†

The intimate structure of the teeth of reptiles, as demonstrated by Professor Owen, consists of a simple pulp-cavity, surrounded by dentine, which is permeated by extremely minute calcigerous tubes, radiating at right angles to the periphery, or external surface of the tooth. One essential modification of this structure, according to the same eminent observer, consists in the intermingling of cylindrical processes of the pulp-cavity in the form of medullary canals, with the finer tubular structure; as in

* The *Pleurodonts* are those lizards in which the teeth are anchylosed to the side of the dentary bone; *Acrodonts* (*summit-teeth*), those with the teeth fixed to the upper margin of the jaws: *Thecodonts*, those having the teeth anchylosed to the walls of the sockets.

† See the beautiful exemplification of this subject, and the comparison between the transitory stages of the human teeth in their progress of development, discovered by Mr. Goodsir, with the permanency of these conditions in reptiles. *Odontography*, p. 182.