

sizes placed one upon another; for in reptiles the production of new teeth is unlimited. But in the *Pleurodont* lizards, the new tooth makes its way obliquely, and the crown is often shed entire. *Lign.* 137, fig. 3, exemplifies the situation of the successional teeth in the Iguana.

LOWER JAW OF REPTILES.—It is well known that the lower jaw in mammiferous animals, is composed of a single bone on each side; and that in many genera, these pieces become united in front, and form but one bone in the adult state. But in reptiles, the lower jaw consists of six distinct bones on each side, as in *Lign.* 137; and these undergo various modifications of form and arrangement in the different genera. These bones are distinguished by names which have reference to their office and situation, and are as follow—*Lign.* 137, *a*, the *dentary* bone, supporting the teeth; *b*, the *opercular*; *c*, the *complementary*; *d*, the *sur-angular*; *e*, the *angular*; *f*, the *articular*, which forms the upper portion of the jaw, and includes the condyle. The form and disposition of these bones in the Iguana, and other true Saurians (*lizards*), are shown in *Lign.* 137; but they differ materially in the Crocodile, Ichthyosaurus, and other genera. We must restrict our comments to this short notice, which, however, will suffice to enable the collector who discovers a fragment of a lower jaw, with any traces of the structure above described, to determine that it is reptilian; and if any portion of the *dentary* bone remain,