

the principal bones of the Iguanodon, with plates, will be found in *Phil. Trans.* 1841, pp. 131—151; and all the most interesting specimens have been admirably arranged, and are now displayed in the gallery of Palæontology of the British Museum, by its distinguished curator, C. König, Esq.

TEETH OF THE IGUANODON. *Lign.* 142.—Although the works referred to contain descriptions and accurate figures of the teeth in various stages of development and of detrition, from the young perfect tooth, with a pointed acute angular crown, to the mere stump worn flat by use, and with its fang, destroyed by absorption from the pressure of the successional tooth; a few additional remarks may be interesting to the student. The beautiful lignograph (*Lign.* 142, by *Mr. James Lee*) of a very large tooth, found imbedded in the trunk of a *Clathraria*, as if it had snapped off while the animal was in the act of gnawing the tough stem, is introduced as an example of the configuration of the crown of a perfect, fully developed tooth.\* The root of the fang is broken off; but in teeth of this kind it generally tapers to a point, indicating the probability that the teeth were implanted in sockets, and not simply imbedded in the walls of a parapet, as in the recent Iguana. The point of the tooth is partly worn away, and fig. 2, *b*, shows the oblique

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\* For a description of the development of the teeth of the Iguanodon, see *Foss. Til. For.* p. 72.