

right ramus of the upper jaw in its natural position, and the left, which is displaced, lying across the articular extremity of the left branch of the lower jaw : of the *pterygoid* bones, which are armed with teeth ; and of the left *tympanic* bone, which is but little removed from its natural situation, and connects the lower jaw with the cranium.*

The teeth are large, and supported on expanded conical osseous eminences, which are anchylosed to the alveolar ridge of the jaw. The crown of the tooth is conical, recurved, with the outer face nearly flat, and this space is bordered on each side by a longitudinal ridge ; giving the tooth somewhat of a pyramidal figure. Professor Owen states that the crown consists of a body of simple and firm dentine, with fine and close-set calcigerous tubes, enclosing a simple pulp-cavity ; irregular processes of the latter extend as medullary canals into the conical base of the tooth, but not, as in the *Iguanodon*, into the substance of the coronal dentine ; the dentine is invested with a moderately thick coat of enamel.† The teeth of the *Mosasaurus* have not been found in

* An admirable cast of this specimen, presented to me by the late Baron Cuvier, is preserved in the British Museum, in a case near the bones of the *Iguanodon*. On a late visit I was concerned to observe that the *tympanic bone* was absent ; its presence in this model enabled me to ascertain the nature of the analogous bones of the *Iguanodon*. *Geol. S. E.* p. 306.

† See *Odontography*, p. 258, and pl. 72.