

obtained a considerable portion of the jaws with teeth, vertebræ, and other bones, of an animal of enormous size, from the State of Alabama, United States. These relics were discovered in tertiary limestone, associated with a marine shelly conglomerate, from a cliff near the bed of the river Owachita. When first observed, the bones extended along the face of the rock, with intervals between them, to the extent of one hundred feet, and the animal to which they belonged must have exceeded seventy feet in length. Dr. Harlan ascribed these bones to an unknown reptile, which he called *Basilosaurus* (*king of the lizards*); but a more correct investigation, by Professor Owen, proved their cetaceous character; and the peculiar form of the teeth suggested the name of *Zeuglodon*.*

The teeth are of two kinds, some having but one fang, and others two, implanted in separate sockets, and placed obliquely in the jaw; they are of a compressed, conical form, with an obtuse apex, the crown being deeply conjugate, or contracted in the middle, as shown in the transverse section, *Lign.* 152, fig. 2. They are devoid of enamel, but the dentine is coated with cement, and their structure

work, *Medical and Physical Researches*, 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia.

* *Zeuglodon*, *yoked-tooth*; so named from the contraction in the middle, presenting the appearance of two teeth yoked together. See Prof. Owen's Memoir, *Geol. Trans.* Vol. VI.