The examination of these teeth will lead us to the discovery of remarkable contrivances, adapting them to the function of cropping tough vegetable food, such as the Clathraria, and similar plants, which are found buried with the Iguanodon, might have afforded. We know the form and power of iron pincers to gripe and tear nails from their lodgment in wood: a still more powerful kind of pincers, or nippers, is constructed for the purpose of cutting wire, which yields to them nearly as readily as thread to a pair of scissors. Our figures (Pl. 24, Figs. 6, 7, 8, 12) show the place of the cutting edges, and form of curvature, and points of enlargement and contraction, in the teeth of the Iguanodon, to be nearly the same as in the corresponding parts of these powerful metallic tools; and the mechanical advantages of such teeth, as instruments for tearing and cutting, must have been similar.*

The teeth exhibit also two kinds of provisions to maintain sharp edges along the cutting surface, from their first protrusion, until they were worn down to the very stump. The first

* Fig. 2. represents the front of a young tooth; and Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, the front of four other teeth, thrown slightly into profile. In all of these we recognise a near approach to the form of the nipping pincers, with a sharp cutting edge at the upper margin of the enamel. The enamel is here expressed by wavy lines, which represent its actual structure: it is placed only in front, like the enamel in front of the incisors of Rodentia.