

fang ; and the only fishes' teeth which approach such a tooth in form, are those with a bifurcate base, belonging to certain sharks."\*

These dental organs are only fitted for seizing and retaining the prey or food ; for no living reptiles have the power of performing mastication. In the Crocodiles the tooth has a cylindrical shank, with a conical, longitudinally striated, enamelled crown, having a ridge on each side (Pl. VI. fig. 5.). In the *Labyrinthodon* (a fossil reptile), the cone is more curved and pointed (Pl. VI. fig. 3.); in the *Hylæosaurus*, the shank is cylindrical, and the crown expanded and lanceolate, with blunt margins (Pl. VI. fig. 6.); in the *Megalosaurus* the tooth is laterally compressed, trenchant, and bent backwards like a sabre, with serrated edges (Pl. VI. fig. 7.); in the *Iguanodon* the shank is cylindrical, and the crown of a prismatic form, greatly expanded, with broad denticulated edges, and longitudinal ridges in front (Pl. VI. fig. 4, and *Lign.* 142.). In the Serpents, the teeth are very long and pointed ; in the Crocodiles and Lizards, may be seen every modification of the conical form, down to a mere hemispherical tubercle or plate.† The Turtles are *edentulous*, i.e. destitute of teeth ; their dental organs, consisting of the horny trenchant sheaths with which the jaws are covered.

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\* Prof. Owen ; *Odontography*, p. 25.

† *Odontography*, pl. 66, fig. 6.