

(1841, p. 131), the characters which appear to establish its claims to the Iguanodon are minutely described; and, at the same time, the imperfect nature of the evidence is candidly admitted.*

The outer parapet of the dentary piece is entire, and its upper margin is finely crenated. All the fangs of the teeth are exposed, but there are traces of a thin inner wall, indicating, as Professor Owen suggests, the probability that, as in the Megalosaurus, the teeth were supported mesially by an osseous plate, and were implanted in distinct sockets.†

VERTEBRÆ OF THE IGUANODON, *Lign.* 138, p. 697.—The remains of the vertebral column of the Iguanodon, consisting generally of broken and water-worn dorsal and caudal vertebræ, deprived of their processes, and reduced to the state of the specimens represented *Lign.* 138, fig. 6, are so abundant in

* Professor Owen, whose opinions on every question connected with Zoology and Palæontology are entitled to the greatest deference, is disposed to prefer the claims of the Hylæosaurus to this unique relic; but after a careful perusal of his able exposition of its osteological structure, I consider this conjecture less probable than that which refers the jaw to the Iguanodon: in the language of the illustrious Cuvier,—“*le temps confirmera ou infirmera cette idée.*” The student should consult *Brit. Rep.* p. 119.

† The collector will perceive the importance that attaches to the discovery of even a fragment of the jaw of an unknown reptile, containing teeth in their natural position.