Dr. Jæger. The tooth is implanted by a simple fang, in an alveolar groove to which it is anchylosed. It consists of a simple central pulp-cavity, surrounded by a body of dentine, which has an external thin coat of cement; and a vertical duplication, or fold of this cement, penetrates the substance of the tooth at each of the striæ, which are arranged at intervals of about one line, around the entire circumference of the tooth. The inflected folds of cement extend inwards towards the centre, in a straight direction, for about half a line, then become undulated, and finally terminate in a dilatation or loop, close to the pulp-cavity, from which it is separated by a thin layer of dentine. Within these inflections of the cement, the dentine, or tooth-bone, is similarly disposed; a layer of dentine lining the folds of cement, and having corresponding interspaces, which are filled up by the processes from the pulp-cavity. Pl. VI. fig. 3^{a}. represents a transverse section of half the diameter of the tooth; the vacancy in the middle of the line at the bottom is a section of half the pulp-cavity. Fig. 3^{b}. is a vertical section of a fragment near the summit of the tooth; and fig. 3^{c}. a highly-magnified view of one of the anfractuosities, showing a fold of cement, surrounding a fold of dentine, and in the centre of the latter the termination of a process of the pulp. The section of the tooth of the Ichthyosaurus, Pl. VI. fig. 9, shows the most simple modification of this structure; the apparent complication of that of the Labyrinthodon,