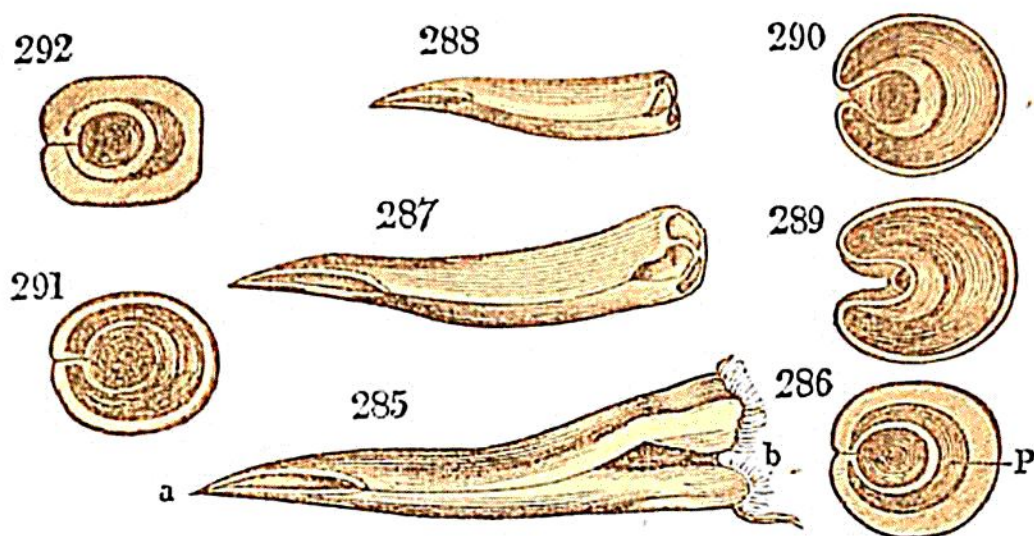


or, *Cobra de Capello*;* and is shown in Fig. 285, which represents the full grown tooth, where the slight furrow, indicating the junction of the two sides of the original groove, may be plainly seen; as also the two apertures (a and b) above mentioned. This mode of formation of the tube is farther illustrated by Fig. 286, which shows a transverse



section of the same tooth, exhibiting the cavity (p) which contains the pulp of the tooth, and which surrounds that of the central tube in the form of a crescent. Figures 287 and 288 are delineations of the same tooth in different stages of growth, the bases of which, respectively, are shown in Figures 289 and 290. Figures 291 and 292 are magnified representations of sections of the fangs of another species of serpent, resembling the rattle-snake, Fig. 291 is a section of the young fang taken about the middle: in this stage of growth, the cavity which contains the pulp, almost entirely surrounds the poison tube, and the edges of the depression, which form the suture, are seen to be angular, and present so large a surface to each other, that the suture is completely filled up, even in this early stage of growth. Fig. 292 is a section of a full-grown fang of the same species of serpent, at the same part as the preceding; and here the cavity

* Philosophical Transactions, 1818, p. 471.