Study objectives: Intraosseous vascular lesions are rare conditions. They are most commonly seen in the vertebral column and skull; nevertheless, the mandible is a quite rare location. In this report, we present a case of intraosseous cavernous hemangioma in the mandible and discuss the clinical and radiological features. Methods and material: A 28-year-old male patient attended to our clinic with a complaint of painless swelling of mandible. Clinical evaluation revealed a bone-hard, smooth-surfaced, immobile mass in the left mandibular lingual area. Panoramic, occlusal and computed tomography performed before the excision of the lesion. The patient was evaluated with cone beam computed tomography after one year. Results: Panoramic radiograph of the patient did not reveal any pathology. Occlusal radiograph revealed a well defined lesion surrounded by a sclerotic margin, containing reactive bone spicules which are characteristic for intraosseous cavernous hemangioma. Maxillofacial computed tomography demonstrated a 21x13 mm bony mass originated from lingual cortex of mandible. The lesion surgically excised and pathological examination revealed an intraosseous cavernous hemangioma. Follow-up imaging 1 year later with cone beam computed tomography revealed growth of the lesion. Conclusion: When a bony hard, well-shaped mass was seen in the mandible, the possibility of intraosseous hemangioma must be remembered and before surgical procedure detailed radiographic evaluation should be performed.