summary of the known species of fossil fishes and the localities in which they occurred.

Few specimens of *Amphibians* had been discovered; the famous "Andrias" of Scheuchzer and a few remains of frogs in the Oeningen beds were almost the only representatives known in the literature.

*Reptiles* also were only known by rare specimens. Ichthyosaurian vertebræ from the Liassic strata of England and Altdorf had been figured by Lhuyd and Baier as fish vertebræ, whereas Scheuchzer had taken similar specimens from Altdorf for human vertebræ. Sir Everard Home gave the first description of an ichthyosaurian skull from the Lias of Lyme-Regis under the name of Proterosaurus (*Philos. Trans.*, 1814).

One of the most ancient reptiles, the Triassic Proterosaurus from the copper slate of Suhl, had been found as early as 1706, and in 1710 had been assigned to the group of crocodiles; a second specimen was again described in 1718 by Linck as a crocodile, but Kundman thought it bore a stronger resemblance to lizards, and this was the view afterwards confirmed by Cuvier.

True crocodile remains were mentioned by Collini from the Liassic strata of Altdorf, and by Faujas de Saint-Fond from the Upper Jura of Honfleur and Le Havre and the Tertiary rocks of the Vicentine. In the Upper Lias of Whitby a full crocodile skeleton (Teleosaurus) from five to six feet long was seen by Chapman and Wooller, but only a few of the vertebræ could be saved entire (*Philos. Trans.*, vol. 50).

The discovery of a Mosasaurus skull in the Cretaceous tuffs of Petersberg, near Maestricht, has already been mentioned, and its identification by Cuvier as a lizard (*ante*, p. 107).

A great sensation was produced when, in the Jurassic shales of Solenhofen, a complete skeleton of a perfectly preserved small saurian was found with wing-like appendages. Collini described and figured it as an unknown marine animal of doubtful zoological affinities. Blumenbach regarded it as a water-fowl, but Cuvier recognised the skeleton as essentially reptilian in structure, called it *Pterodactylus*, and described it as a flying reptile. Although Cuvier had given convincing data for this conclusion (in his *Researches on Fossil Bones*, vol. iv., 1812), Hermann and Sömmerring explained the skeleton as that of a mammalian genus allied to the bats. The original specimen is now in Munich Museum.