(Branchiosaurus), a form resembling an earth-salamander in possessing gills, and of which the largest specimen is only about 2½ inches long, Sparodus, Hylonomus, Dawsonia, Melanerpeton, Dolichosoma, Ophiderpeton, Macromerion, Urocordylus, Limnerpeton, Hyloplesion, Seeleya, Microbrachis, Diplospondylus, Nyrania, and Dendrerpeton. Some of these forms were remarkably small. The adult Protritonidæ, for instance, were only from 2½ to 6½ inches long. Other types, however, attained a much larger size, Palæosiren, for instance, being estimated to have had a length of 45 feet.[247] From the corresponding strata of Autun in central France, M. Gaudry has also described some interesting forms—Actinodon, Protriton, Euchirosaurus, a larger and more highly organized type than any previously known from the Palæozoic rocks of France, but inferior to another subsequently found at Autun, which he has named Stereorhachis, and which was distinguished by completely ossified vertebræ and other proofs of higher organization that connect it with the Theriodonts of Russia and Southern Africa and with the Pelycosaurians of the United States.[248] Various other anomodont reptiles have been met with, referable to a number of genera (Naosaurus, Clepsydrops). Of still higher grade were other types to which the names Proterosaurus and Palæohatteria (Rhynchocephalia) have been given.

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[247] A. Fritsch, "Fauna der Gaskohle und der Kalksteine der Permformation Böhmens," Prag. 1881. See also H. Credner on Stegocephali from the Rothliegende of Dresden, Z. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. 1881–86; E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat. xviii. 1884.

[248] Gaudry, Bull. Soc. Geol. France, vii. (3 ser.) p. 62; ix. p. 17; xiii. p. 44; xiv. pp. 430, 444. "Les Enchaînements du Monde Animal," 1883, Arch. Mus. Nat. Paris, x. 1887.