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England, whilst they are comparatively rare in strata of the Secondary and Transition series,

a few species of Coniferæ. One species of Abies is still undetermined; branches and small cones of another tree of this family (Taxodium europeum Ad. Brong.) resemble the Cypress of Japan (Taxodium Japonicum.)

Among the remains of aquatic plants are a narrow-leaved Potamogeton; and an Isoetes, similar to the I. lacustris now found in small lakes of the Black Forest, but not in the Lake of Constance.

The existence of Grasses at the period when this formation was deposited, is shewn by a well preserved impression of a leaf, similar to that of a Triticum, turning to the right, and on which the costation is plainly expressed.

Fragments of fossil Ferns occur here, having a resemblance to Pteris aquilina and Aspidium Filix mas.

The remains of Equisetum indicate a species resembling E. palustre.

Among the few undetermined remains are the five-cleft and beautiful veined impressions of the Calyx of a blossom, which are by no means rare at Œningen.

No remains of any Rosaceæ have yet been discovered at this place." Letter from Prof. Braun to Dr. Buckland, Nov. 25, 1835.

In addition to these fossil Plants, the strata at Œningen contain many species of freshwater Shells, and a remarkable collection of fossil Fishes, which we have before mentioned, P. 285. In the family of Reptiles they present a very curious Tortoise, and a gigantic aquatic Salamander, more than three feet long, the *Homo Diluvii testis* of Scheuchzer. A Lagomys and fossil Fox have also been found here. (See Geol. Trans. Lond. N. S. vol. iii. p. 287.)

In Oct. 1835, I saw in the Museum at Leyden, a living Salamander three feet long, the first ever brought alive to Europe, of a species nearly allied to the fossil Salamander of Œuingen. This animal was brought by Dr. Siebold from a lake within the crater of an extinct volcano, on a high mountain in Japan. It fed greedily on small fishes, and frequently cast its epidermis.