

and shorter, and it has ten additional vertebræ at the tail.

But the most remarkable animals which are deposited in these limestone schists, are the flying lizards, which I have named *pterodactyli*.

They are reptiles with a very short tail, a very long back, a muzzle greatly extended and armed with sharp teeth, supported on high legs, the anterior extremity has an excessively elongated claw, which probably supported a membrane which sustained it in the air, together with four other toes of ordinary size terminated by hooked claws. One of these strange animals, whose appearance would be frightful, was about the size of a thrush,(1) and the other that of a common bat;(2) but from fragments we find that there existed a much larger species.(3)

A little above these calcareous schists is the limestone (nearly homogenous) of the ridge of Jura. It contains also bones, but always those of reptiles; crocodiles and fresh-water tortoises, of which it produces an abundance in the environs of Soleure. They have been there discovered and scrutinized with much care by M. Hugi; and from the fragments already collected we can easily recognise a considerable number of the species of the *fresh-water tortoise*, or *emydes*, which ulterior discoveries only can determine, but many of which have been already distinguished by their sizes and shapes from all kinds of known emydes.(4)

It is among these numerous oviparous quadrupeds of all sizes and forms; in the midst of these

(1) Ibid. pp. 358, et seq.      (2) Ibid. p. 376.

(3) Ibid. p. 380.

(4) Ibid. vol. v. 2nd part, p. 225.