

are referable to six or seven species, which differ in size and proportion.* No bones have been found in the stone; but scales of the same genus of fish (*palæoniscus*) occur as in the saliferous sandstones of Europe. Very recently, numerous impressions resembling those observed at Hildburghausen have been noticed in the quarries of Storton Hill, near Liverpool, together with markings, which some geologists suppose to be the undoubted tracks of many different kinds of reptiles; but until bones shall be discovered, the nature of these appearances must be considered as very problematical; the facts, nevertheless, are extraordinary, and may lead to highly interesting results.

27. REPTILES.—I have reserved for this lecture some observations on the organization of reptiles, which may be necessary to enable the unscientific inquirer fully to comprehend the inferences that arise from an investigation of the fossil remains of this class of beings.

All animals possess organs by which a certain change is effected in the circulating fluid, to refit it for the purposes of nutrition. Land animals are furnished with an apparatus of cellular tissue, termed lungs, by which a large surface of the blood is brought in contact with the air; in aquatic animals, this apparatus is the gills, which are

* American Journal of Science, 1836. Dr. Buckland's Essay contains an interesting account of these discoveries, illustrated by several plates.