

them to Professor Owen, who, struck with their general resemblance to the teeth of the gigantic Salamander of Wirtemberg, instituted a microscopic examination of the British and German specimens. The result proved that the teeth from both localities possessed a remarkable and complicated structure, produced by the convergence of numerous inflected folds of the external layer of cement towards the pulp-cavity; to which, as we have already seen (p. 710.), a very slight approach was made in the fang of the tooth of the Ichthyosaurus, and a still closer approximation by the teeth of certain fishes (*Lepidosteus*, p. 651.). From the intricate meanderings or labyrinthine inflections observable in the sections of these teeth, Professor Owen has given the name of *Labyrinthodon* to these extinct Batrachian reptiles, and has determined five British species; one of which (*L. salamandroides*) he conceives to be identical with a species described by my friend, Dr. Jæger.

The remains of the skeletons of these reptiles, hitherto found in Warwickshire, consist of portions of the cranium, and of the upper and lower jaws, with teeth, vertebræ, a sternum, some of the bones of the pelvis, and of the extremities. From a specimen (of *L. scutulatus*) consisting of an aggregated group of bones, imbedded in sandstone, comprising four vertebræ, portions of ribs, a humerus, a thigh-bone, and two leg-bones, with several small *osseous scutes*, it appears that one species, at least, resembled the