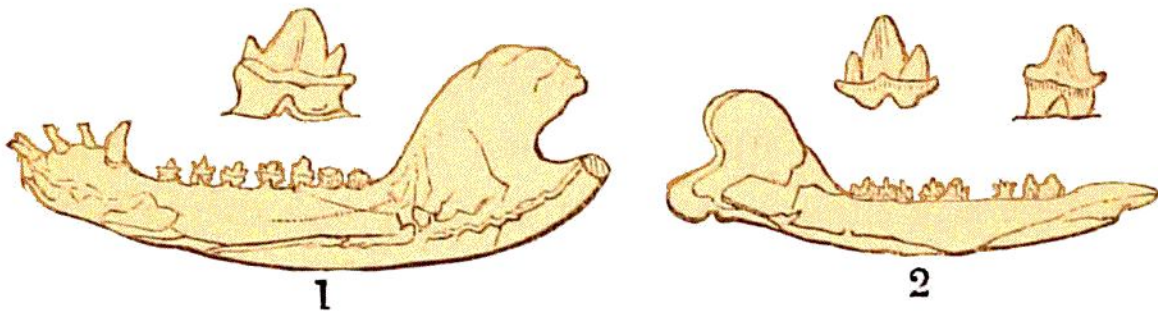


very small animals, which are supposed to belong to insectivorous and marsupial quadrupeds. These most important organic remains have all been found in the oolitic laminated limestones of Stonesfield; deposits which, as we have already had



LIGN. 157. LOWER JAWS OF MAMMALIA: nat. Oolite. Stonesfield.

Fig. 1.—PHASCOLOTHERIUM\* BUCKLANDI. The right branch of the lower jaw, seen from within, with seven grinders, one canine tooth, and three incisors.

2.—AMPHITHERIUM BRODERIPII. The left branch of the lower jaw, the inner side; the incisor and canine teeth are wanting.

The upper figures are enlarged views of three molar teeth.

(*Geol. Trans.* Vol. VI. pl. 6.)

occasion to notice, teem with other relics of great interest. Two specimens of the natural size are represented *Lign.* 157, and will serve for reference to the collector who may visit that interesting locality.†

\* This name signifies *ancient phascolomys*; indicating the affinity of the fossil animal to the *Wombat* of New South Wales.

† To obtain farther information on this subject, Professor Owen's Memoir, and the exquisite accompanying plates, should be consulted. *Geol. Trans.* Vol. VI. pl. 5, 6.