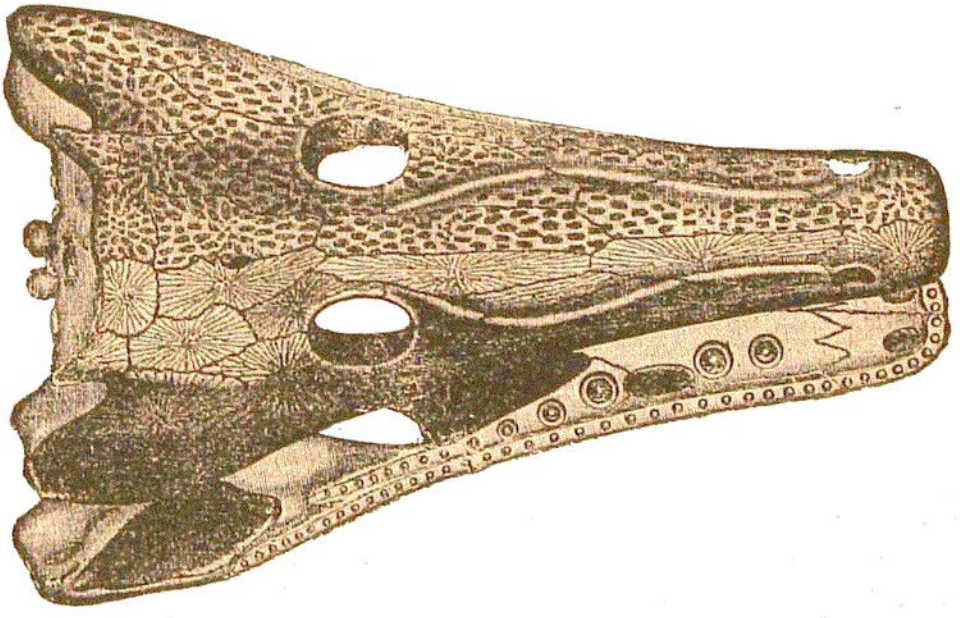
details respecting his classification, already briefly stated, may be desirable.

He divides the Amphibious Reptiles into two orders: 1. *Ganocephala*, animals allied to the living Proteus and Lepidosiren, being intermediate between fish-like batrachia and lizards and crocodiles. 2. *Labyrinthodontia*, animals between batrachians and lizards and fishes.

*The Saurian Reptiles*, Owen divides into eleven orders: 1. *Thecodontia*, embracing the Protosaurus and other genera, among which is the *Bathygnathus*, described by Dr. Leidy, from Prince Edward's Island. 2. *Cryptodontia*, between lizards, tortoises and birds. 3. *Dicynodontia*, combining characters found in crocodiles, tortoises, lizards and mammalia. 4. *Enaliosauria*, embracing most remarkable fossil Saurians which will be noticed further on. 5. *Dinosauria*, great land Saurians. 6. *Pterosauria*, or flying Saurians. 7. *Crocodilia*, crocodilians. 8. *Lacertilia*, lizards. 9. *Ophidia*, serpents. 10. *Chelonia*, tortoises. 11. *Batrachia*, frogs and salamanders. Quite recently he has made some change in this plan.

Prof. Jeffries Wyman has described, under the name of Raniceps, a fossil batrachian, reckoned by Owen with his Ganocephala, in the carboniferous rocks of Ohio, where are, also, two other allied species. Wyman also suggested the reptilian character of the Dendrerpeton Acadianum from Nova Scotia. But the most interesting of the carboniferous reptiles is the Archegosaurus, the head of which is shown in Fig. 255. This, according to Prof.

Fig. 255.



*Archegosaurus.*

Owen, belongs to the Ganocephala, differing from Batrachians in some important respects, and allied to the living Proteus and Lepidosiven. Owen has also described a Labyrinthodont reptile