

of this fossil Salamander is preserved in the British Museum.

But by far the most interesting evidence of the existence of Batrachian reptiles in the earlier ages of our planet, has been afforded by Professor Jæger's discovery of the skull, teeth, and other remains of gigantic extinct animals allied to the Salamander, in the New Red sandstone (*Keupersandstein*) of Wirtemberg.*

By a mistake, incidental to a first attempt to develop the mutilated relics of unknown types of structure, these remains were referred by this eminent physician and naturalist, to three different genera of saurians, although the double condyle on the occipital bone revealed the Batrachian affinities of this gigantic reptile. It was reserved, however, for our distinguished countryman, Professor Owen, to correct the error into which the German *savant* had fallen—remove the obscurity in which the subject was involved—determine the natural relations of the original, and develop a modification of dental organization of the most unexpected and interesting character.

Dr. Lloyd, of Leamington, having discovered several fossil teeth in the light-coloured sandstone of the New Red, at Warwick and Leamington, submitted

* Über die Fossile Reptilien welche in Würtemberg aufgefunden worden sind. Von Dr. Geo. Friedr. Jæger. Stuttgart, 1828.