

lizard united the teeth of a crocodile, a neck of enormous length resembling the body of a serpent; a trunk and tail having the proportions of an ordinary quadruped; the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale." The Ichthyosaurus, as its name denotes, had a close affinity to fishes. "Its general external figure," says Owen, "must have been that of a huge predatory abdominal fish, with a longer tail and a smaller tail-fin; scaleless, moreover, and covered by a smooth, or finely wrinkled skin, analogous to that of the whale tribe." The Archegosaurus seems to have been "a transitional type between the fish-like Bratrachia and the lizards and crocodiles." The Labyrinthodonts were "reptiles having the essential bony characters of the Batrachia, but combining these with other bony characters of crocodiles, lizards, and ganoid fishes." (*Owen.*) The Rhynchosaurus had a "lacertine structure leading towards Chelonia and birds, which before were unknown." (*Owen.*) The Dicynodontia were a race of "reptilian animals once living in South Africa, presenting in the construction of their skull characters of the crocodile, the tortoise, and the lizard, coupled with the presence of a pair of huge sharp-pointed tusks, growing downwards, one from each side of the upper jaw, like the tusks of the mammalian morse or walrus." (*Owen.*) The Pterodactyle, the most anomalous of ancient forms, had the head and neck of a bird, the mouth of a reptile, the wings of a bat, and the body and tail of a quadruped.

If more examples were wanted, ichnology would furnish them abundantly in such remarkable animals as the Otozoum, Anomœpus, Plesiornis, and Gigantitherium.

*Fourteenth Law.—The fossil far exceeded the living species in number.*

We should expect this if there have been several distinct creations; and in respect to quite a number of classes it is proved by the facts in a most satisfactory manner; though we can not suppose that half the fossil species have yet been found, and many sorts of animals and plants are too soft and frail to be preserved. As to plants, so small is the number found fossil compared to those now living, that we may perhaps doubt whether the single flora now living is not more numerous than all those which have ever lived.

The following table will show the proportion between the fossil and living species in Great Britain:

	Living Species.	Fossil Species.	Proportion of Living to Fossil.
Plants . . . . .	{ 1600 flowering } { 2800 flowerless }	655	6.7 to 1
Zoophytes . . . . .	70	435	1 to 6.2
Polyzoa . . . . .	70	258	1 to 3.7
Testacea (Molluscs, etc.) . . . . .	513	4580	1 to 8.9
Echinodermata . . . . .	70	492	1 to 7.0
Crustacea . . . . .	225	298	1 to 1.3
Fishes . . . . .	162	741	1 to 4.6
Reptiles . . . . .	18	180	1 to 10.0
Birds . . . . .	332	11	30 to 1.0
Mammals . . . . .	70	110	1 to 1.5

Here we find that six times more zoophytes, nine times more mulluscs, seven times more echinoderms, five times more fishes, and ten times more reptiles have lived in Great Britain during geological times than now exist