

In 1856 the first Batrachian bones were described from the United States. These were discovered by Dr. Newberry and C. M. Wheatley, at Linton, Jefferson County, Ohio. There were three different types of beings. The first had the head and ribless trunk of a frog, combined with the limbs and tail of a salamander. The second and third had the vertebræ of a salamander, with the ribs of a serpent. The first of these animals has been named *Raniceps Lyelli* by Dr. Wyman, of Boston.

In 1863, Professor O. C. Marsh described, from the coal-measures of South Joggins, Nova Scotia, the remains of a reptile somewhat higher in rank than any other previously known in rocks of so high antiquity—a true reptile belonging to the Enaliosaurs, or marine saurians, and related to the huge reptiles which sported in the waters of the Mesozoic time, some of which have been so genially described by Dr. Mantell. This animal, which is believed to have been from twelve to fifteen feet in length, was probably one of the most fish-like of Enaliosaurs. It has been named *Eösaurus Acadianus*.

How scattered must have been the air-breathing population of the globe when, after thirty years of careful observations, geologists have brought to light only the foregoing brief list from the carboniferous rocks of the country. I make no note of two or three species of air-breathing snails, a myriapod, and two or three orthopterous insects. Seven species only of vertebrate air-breathers—intrepid forerunners of the numerous populations of the succeeding periods—scouts, sent forward upon the earth to spy out the land, and test its fitness for the occupancy of the hordes which were to follow!

The coal had been deposited; cubic miles of fuel for the consumption of future generations had been taken from the atmosphere, and packed in beds of clay and sand, to await