I hasten to the conclusion of my sketch. This reptile-producing age of the world was fruitful in the varied forms of gigantic lizards and crocodiles. To the former belong *Durydorus serridens*, and probably *Sauropus primævus* of the New Red Sandstone of Pennsylvania, and *Bathygnathus borealis* (as before stated) of similar rocks in Nova Scotia. The crocodiles of the earlier epoch of the Jurassic Age came upon the earth in herds. They mostly possessed the peculiarity of having their vertebræ concave before and behind, like those of fishes—a character for which the term *amphicœlian* has been invented by Owen. A few, as the *Streptospondylus*, were exceptional among vertebrates, in having their vertebræ convex before and concave behind (*opisthocœlian*), while the rule among all existing animals of this family is to have the vertebræ concave before and convex behind (*procœlian*).

The most gigantic of all reptiles that ever crawled over the face of the earth or swam in its waters were those of the family of *Dinosaurians*, whose elongated and ponderous forms must grace the picture of Oölitic and Wealden scenes. Of these, the *Megalosaurus* was the advance guard, and measured forty feet in length. The *Iguanodon* and *Pelorosaurus* followed in the Wealden epoch, the former of which was sixty feet in length and the latter seventy! Turtles, the highest order of reptiles, made their advent in small numbers toward the close of the Jurassic Age, but never flourished in abundance till after the reign of gigantic saurians. Just as the curtain was falling on the scenes and actors of this wonderful drama of reptilian life, two or three small mammals ran upon the stage, and gave themselves up to extinction barely in time to enable us to say that the highest class of vertebrates added its contribution to the animal variety of that period in which the Alps were accumulating as sediments in the bottom of the sea. We