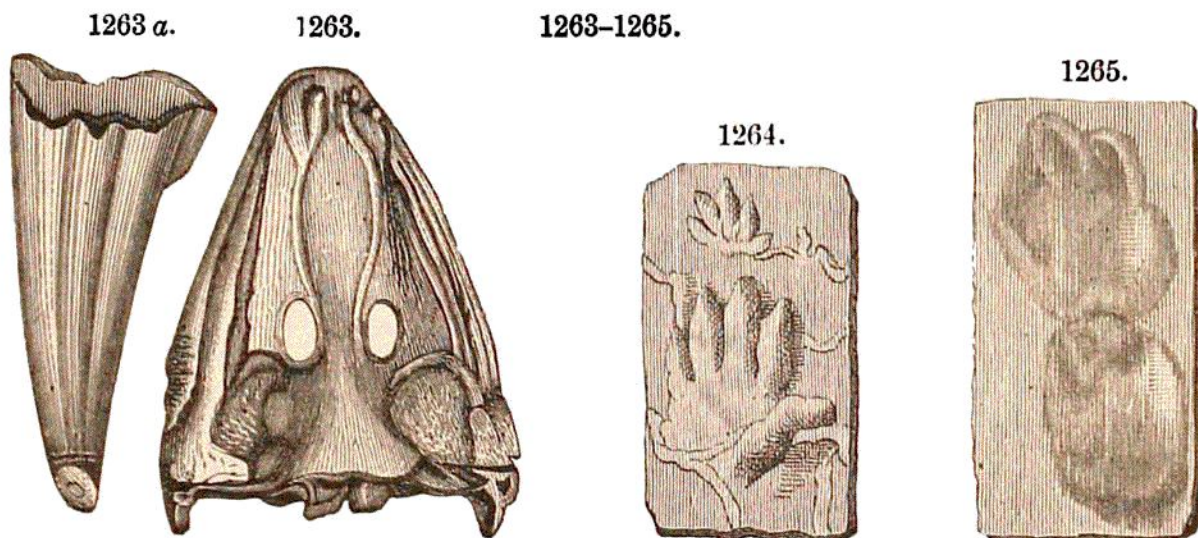


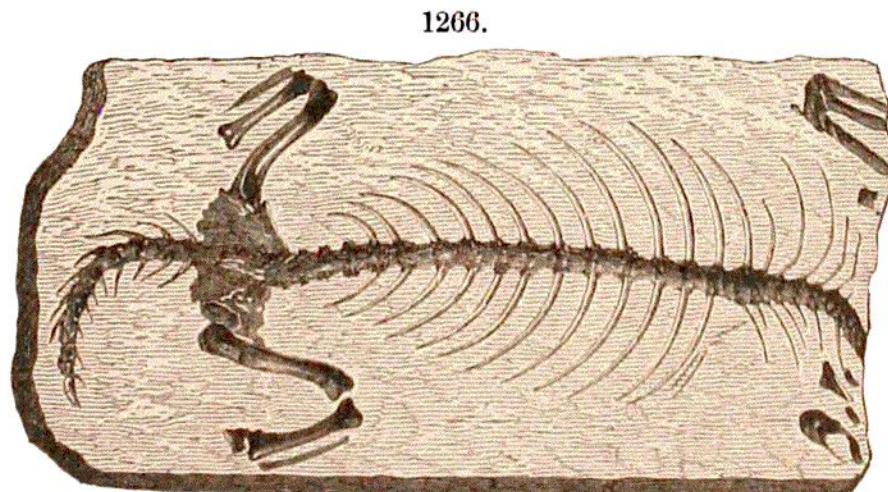
3. **Fishes.** — Hybodont and Cestraciont sharks of the genera *Hybodus*, *Acrodus*, and *Strophodus* here first appear: Fig. 361, a tooth of *Hybodus minor* Ag., from the Keuper, and Fig. 362, of *H. plicatilis* Ag. There were also Ganoids of the genera *Saurichthys*, *Gyrolepis*, *Amblypterus*, *Palæoniscus*, *Pycnodus*, etc.; and *Ceratodus* of the Dipnoans.

4. **Amphibians.** — The Labyrinthodont, *Mastodonsaurus giganteus*, was a scale-covered species; Fig. 1263 represents its cranium, which was two feet long, and Fig. 1263 *a*, a tooth three inches long. Several other species of Labyrinthodonts are known from British and European beds. The tracks, Fig. 1264, named *Chirotherium* (from χείρ, *hand*, and θηρίον), are supposed to be those of a Labyrinthodont.



AMPHIBIANS. — Fig. 1263, *Mastodonsaurus giganteus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1263 *a*, tooth of same; 1264, *Chirotherium* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1265, track of a Turtle? Figs. 1263, 1263 *a*, Braun; 1264, 1265, D'Orbigny.

5. **Reptiles.** — The British and other foreign Triassic Reptiles comprise species of Rhynchocephs, Anomodonts, Belodont Crocodilians, Dinosaurs,



РЪНХОСЕРИИ. — Fig. 1266, *Telerpeton Elginense*. From Mantell.

Chelonians, and Sea-Saurians. Under the Rhynchocephs, there are the genera: *Hyperodapedon* of Huxley, species of which occur in the Triassic