gills, and cartilaginous occipital region; and the *Labyrinthodonti*, comprising the younger Labyrinthodonts. Dawson added a third order, the *Microsauri*, whose remains occur in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Ohio, and Illinois. A few complete skeletons of Palæozoic Amphibians from Ireland were described by Huxley (1860-67), in addition to different Labyrinthodonts from deposits in Australia, South Africa, and India.

In the year 1869, E. D. Cope united all known Palæozoic and Mesozoic Amphibians under the name of *Stegocephali*, and added a fourth order, *Xenorhachia*, characterised by soft vertebræ. Miall, in 1873-74, made somewhat unsatisfactory attempts to remodel the classification of the Amphibians. A rich discovery of Amphibian remains in Bohemian and Moravian Permo-Carboniferous deposits formed the subject of an admirable monograph by A. Fritsch, wherein many new genera are described in considerable anatomical detail. A few years later, in the "Red Underlyer" horizon of the Permian deposits at Niederhässlich, near Dresden, Hermann Credner discovered a dolomitic bed with numerous Stegocephali in excellent state of preservation. The examination of these occupied many years; the results appeared between 1881 and 1893 in the *Zeitschrift* of the German Geological Society, and considerably advanced the knowledge and the systematic treatment of the group. From time to time material is found in a good state of preservation, and the number of known species of Palæozoic Stegocephali found in Europe has steadily increased.

In North America, also, new material is frequently found. Cope's investigations of the remains of Stegocephali in the Permian deposits of Texas induced him to propose a classification based chiefly on the different characters of the vertebræ, and many of his suggestions have been adopted in Zittel's and Credner's classifications. New discoveries of Stegocephali occur less frequently in the Mesozoic deposits. E. Fraas published (1889) a monograph of the Swabian Triassic Labyrinthodonts, based on the excellent material in the museum at Stuttgart, and R. Lydekker described various remains from the Triassic deposits of India and South Africa. The fossil Urodeles in Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits have been made the subject of monographs by H. von Meyer, Goldfuss, Lartet, Dollo, and others; while Cope, H. von Meyer, Filhol, and Woltersdorff have studied fossil Anura.