

tic, *Platysomus* (Fig. 376), *Pygopterus*, *Acanthodes*, *Acrolepis*, *Amblypterus*.

Amphibian life appears to have been abundant in Permian times, for some of the sandstones of the system are covered with footprints, assigned to the extinct order of Labyrinthodonts. Occasional skulls and other bones have been met with referable to *Archegosaurus*, *Lepidotosaurus*, *Zygosaurus*, etc. The remains of comparatively few forms, however, had been found until the remarkable discoveries

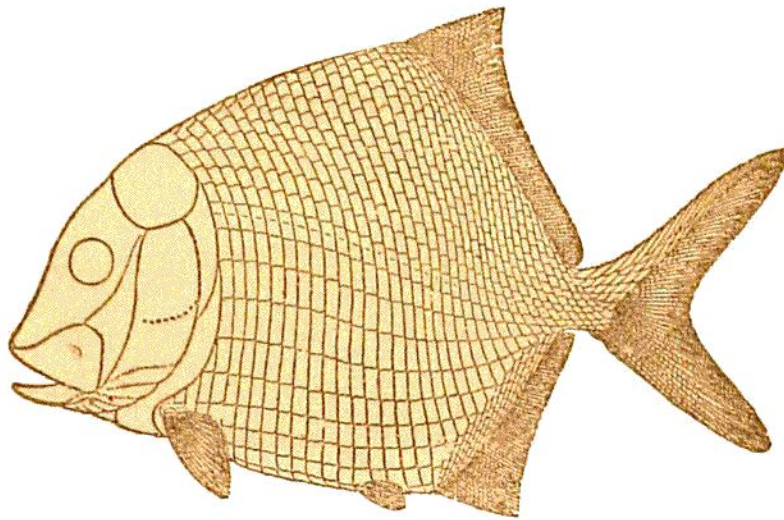


Fig. 376.—*Platysomus striatus*, Ag. ($\frac{1}{2}$), Magnesian Limestone.
Restored by Dr. Traquair.

of Dr. Anton Fritsch in the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz in Bohemia. The strata of these localities have been already (p. 1386) referred to as containing an abundant and characteristic coal-flora, yet with a fauna that is as decidedly like that of known Permian rocks. According, therefore, as we give preference to the plants or the animals, the strata may be ranked as Carboniferous or as Permian. Of the numerous Saxon and Bohemian species of amphibians, Prof. Credner in Dresden and Dr. Fritsch in Prague have published elaborate descriptions. Among the genera are *Protriton*