

the lower jaw there was a uniform series of conical teeth, not perceptibly enlarged toward the front; at least this is the case in the only specimen at present in my collection (Fig. 1C); which is however merely an imperfect cast in hard sandstone.

The scapular and sternal bones seem to have been well developed and strong, but only portions of them are known (Fig. 25.) The fore limb of the adult animal, including the toes, must have been four or five inches in length, and is of massive proportions. The bones were hollow, and in the case of the phalanges the bony walls were thin, so that they are often found crushed flat. The humerus however was a strong bone, with thick walls and a cancellated structure toward its extremities; still even these have sometimes yielded to the great pressure to which they have been subjected. Fig. 26 shows the humerus of the original specimen of the species, and Fig. 10 exhibits a series of sections of a similar bone, probably the humerus of a smaller individual. The cavity of the interior of the limb-bones is usually filled with calc-spar stained with organic matter, but showing no structure; and the inner side of the bony wall is smooth, without any indication of cartilaginous matter lining it.

The vertebræ, in the external aspect of their bodies, remind one of those of fishes, expanding toward the extremities, and being deeply hollowed by conical cavities, which appear even to meet in the centre. There is however a large and flattened neural spine. The vertebræ are usually much crushed, and it is almost impossible to disengage them from the stone. Fig. 21 exhibits the usual form, and Fig. 22 another; which, in its long neural and hæmal spines, reminds us of the caudal vertebræ of those batrachians and reptiles which have tails flattened for swimming, and probably indicates that this was the case with *Dendrerpeton*. Fig. 23 is a transverse section of a somewhat crushed vertebra, showing its ossified centrum and neural spine, and also the microscopic structure of the bone. The ribs are long and curved, with an expanded head, near to which they are solid, but become hollow towards the middle; and the distal extremities are flattened and thin walled. The posterior limb seems to have been not larger than the anterior, perhaps smaller. The bones represented in Fig. 27, which I refer to this member, probably belonged to a somewhat smaller individual than that to which the humerus in Fig. 26 belonged. The tibia is much flattened at the extremity, as in some labyrinthodonts, and the foot must have been broad, and probably suited for