8. HYLERPETON INTERMEDIUM, s. n.

This species is known as yet only by the mandibles and portions of the skull, which are rather shorter than those of adult individuals of the last species. The extremity of the mandible and the cranial bones have the same slightly waved surface as in the other species. Mandibles three centimeters long and the teeth which are about fifteen in each ramus of the lower jaw are simple, with large pulp cavities. Those of the maxillary bone slightly enlarging upwards, and intermediate in form between the long slender teeth of *H. longidentatum* and the thick obtuse teeth of *H. Dawsoni*.

Coal Formation, S. Joggins, N. Scotia, in erect tree, discovered by P. W. McNaughton, 1893.

Genus FRITSCHIA, Dawson.

Body lizard-like. Limbs large and well ossified. Mandibular and maxillary teeth conical, grooved at apex. Abdominal scales slender and rod-like.

9. FRITSCHIA CURTIDENTATA, Dawson.

[*Hylerpeton curtidentatum*, Preliminary Notice, Am. J. Sci., *l.c.* Trans. R. S., II., 1882, p. 641.]

Coal Formation, S. Joggins, Nova Scotia, col. J. W. D., 1879.

Genus AMBLYODON, Dawson.

A genus characterized by stout cylindrical teeth, blunt at the apices; but otherwise imperfectly known.

10. AMBLYODON PROBLEMATICUM, Dawson.[1]

[Trans. R. S., II., 1882, p. 644.]

Coal Formation, S. Joggins, Nova Scotia, col. J. W. D.. 1878.

Genus SPARODUS, Fritsch.

11. SPARODUS, sp.[1]

[Trans. R. S., II., 1882, p. 643.]

Coal Formation, S. Joggins, Nova Scotia, col. J. W. D., 1878.

All of the above species of Microsauria have been found in the interior of erect trees at the South Joggins, in Nova Scotia, a mode of occurrence which indicates that they were eminently terrestrial in their habitat. See note appended.

Family *Dendrerpetonidæ*, Fritsch.

(*Gastrolepidoti*, Zittel.)

In general form, and in the arrangement of the bony and horny scales, these animals resemble the Microsauria, but the teeth are furrowed and have the enamel plicated at the base, and the surface of the cranial bones is strongly sculptured. They are on the whole

[1] These species are uncertain as to their classification.