Further outwards one Batrachian character is effaced, for the "extrastapedial" (*e.st.*) has lost its segmentation from the mediostapedial rod; yet it has become perfectly like that of several of the Batrachia in form, for the distal plate is quite circular, and there is a short suprastapedial process (*s.st.*) arising from it. (See Batrachia, part 2, Phil. Trans., 1876, pls. liv., lix., and lxii.)

I must refer, also, to the same paper to show how Batrachian the rest of the outer ear is, for here we have the old cartilaginous annulus tympanicus (figs. 2, 10, *a.ty.*); this cartilage, like the sheath of the notochord and the stapedial plate, is composed of flat cells, but is truly cartilaginous. It is a nearly perfect oval, the gap being postero-inferior in position, and occupied by the distal part of the columella; postero-superiorly, it has a large, crescentric, concave "flange," imitating the concave part of the "otic process" of the quadrate (fig. 7). Fitting fairly into that part, the annulus serves for the attachment of the "membrana tympani" (*m.ty.*) many of the fibres of which are inserted into the convex outer face of the "extrastapedial." The suprastapedial process, which is directed obliquely backwards, is embedded in a thick ligamentous mass, to which the fibres of the short, thick, "stapedius muscle" are attached.

These structures of the "middle ear" come much closer to those of the Batrachian, and resemble those of the Bird much less, than the corresponding parts do in *Lacerta agilis* and the higher "Lacertilia" generally.

The inferior free arches (figs. 1, 2, and 6) are also very Batrachian; but the mandibles (*mk.*) are fused together in front; they form a cylindroidal condyle in the articular region. The cerato-hyals (*c.hy.*) are long, sigmoid, terete rods, much ossified distally; they are quite distinct below from the "hypo-hyals" (*h.hy.*), which are short unossified rods set on in front of them on the widest part of the basal plate.

The basal plate, "basi-hyo-branchial" (*b.hy.*,*b.br.*), has a lingual process, it then is wide, narrower, and is widened again, terminally, where it gives off two short "horns" or diverging processes, these, moreover, have articulated to them a pair of thick, shortish, inbent, "hypo-branchials" or thyro-hyals (*h.br.*).

(*b.*) The "Investing bones" are of great interest; they are all present now, but in the last stage they were mere granular tracts. Above (fig. 4), there is still a large "fontanelle" (*fo.*), for the frontals (*f.*) diverge behind, and the parietals (*p.*) are mere lunules of thin bone, as seen from the surface. Within (fig. 1), the frontals have a considerable orbital plate, and the parietals have developed their peculiarly Chelonian wall to the alisphenoidal region; this descending part rests upon the epipterygoid process and pterygoid bone (figs. 1, 2, 7, *p.*,*e.pg.*,*pg.*); thus the cartilage is aborted. In front (figs. 1, 2, 4), the nasals and prefrontals are in one piece (*p.f.n.*). This prefronto-nasal is foreshadowed in the huge nasal of the Batrachia, where there is no distinct prefrontal; in them the bone lacks the ingrowing antorbital plate. Here there is a considerable antorbital plate, flanking that of the frontal (fig. 2), and the lachrymal space lies between it, the maxillary,