Amphibians had their origin in the rhipidistian fishes, represented today by the famous "living fossil" coelacanth, Latimeria. Of the many evolutionary lines established, only the major ones appear on this diagram. Except for the frogs, salamanders, and crossopterygians, amphibians became extinct by the end of the Triassic Period, about 180 million years ago. One of the new-evolved lines, however, gave rise to the reptiles and thus, eventually, to birds and mammals. Evolutionary relationships of modern amphibians are obscure; possibly the three groups are not as closely related as our diagram implies. Crossopterygians (see Case 8) and salamanders are relatively small amphibians, but frogs, little changed since dinosaurs were alive, are abundant and diverse.