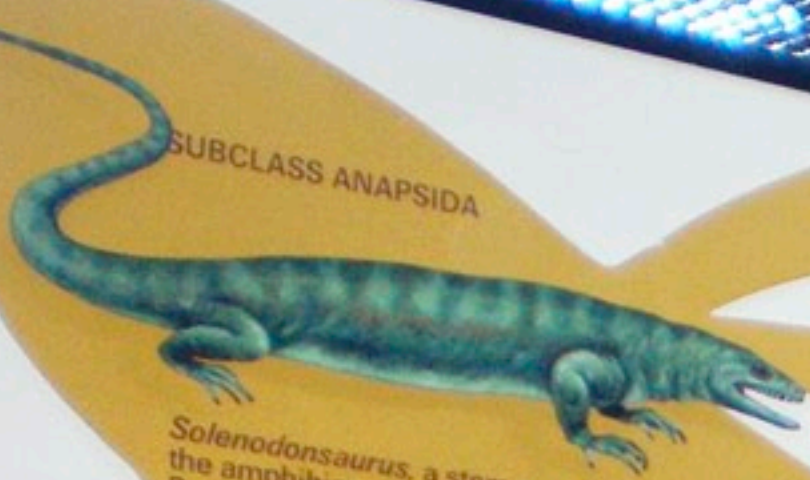


SUBCLASS ANAPSIDA



*Solenodonsaurus*, a stem-reptile close to the amphibian ancestry of reptiles; Pennsylvanian age.

SUBCLASS ICHTHYOPTERYGIA

*Stenopterygius arctiflyax*; Jurassic age



SUBCLASS EURYAPSIDA

*Azdasaurus aphiassa*; Cretaceous age



SUBCLASS LEPIDOSAURIA



*Youngina*, an early lepidosaur; Permian age.

SUBCLASS ARCHOSAURIA



TO BIRDS

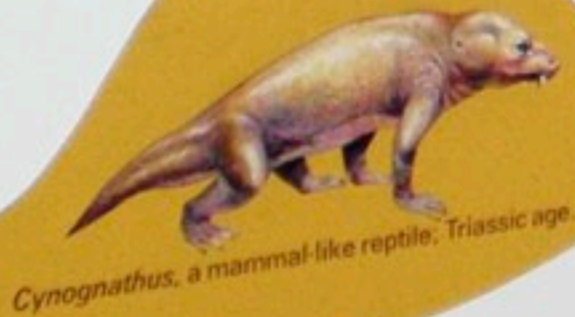
SUBCLASS SYNAPSIDA



*Dimetrodon*, a pelycosaur; Permian age.

ORDER SQUAMATA

TO MAMMALS



*Cynognathus*, a mammal-like reptile; Triassic age.

*Tylosaurus*, a mosasaur; Cretaceous age



*Amphibolurus foveolatus*, Sydney Island Skink (order: Sauria); one of about 110 living amphisbaenian species  
*Phrynosoma hernandesi*, Spiny-tailed Horned Lizard (order: Squamata); one of about 2700 living snake species



ORDER RHYNCHOCERPTALIA



*Spinosaurus*; Cretaceous age



*Tyrannosaurus rex*; Cretaceous age

*Stegosaurus*, a dinosaur; Jurassic age



*Elanopterus*; Cretaceous age



EXTINCT SPECIES  
LIVING SPECIES

Of the 200 species (one of which is extinct) that the Order Squamata contains today, 1000 species (one of which is extinct) are living. The living species of the Order Squamata are found in all parts of the world. The Order Squamata is the most diverse of the Orders of the Class Reptilia and Amphibia. It contains more than 1000 living species, and more than 1000 extinct species.

