

several other places in this country, and in Europe, the tracks of a large number of animals have been found in the sandstone, and some of them are of an extraordinary character. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, not less than sixty species have been brought to light, twelve or fifteen of which were made by four-legged, but the rest by two-legged animals; and some of these must have been as gigantic and heteroclitic as any that have been disinterred in any country. Some of them appear to have been three-toed birds, with feet sixteen to eighteen inches long, with a stride from four to six feet. Another was a biped, with four toes, and a foot about twenty inches long — apparently a two-legged frog, with a foot two or three times as large as that of an elephant! Another track indicates an animal with three forward toes some fifteen inches long, and a small hind toe; and though a biped, its tail has left a distinct trace on the rock. Such animals have no representatives among living races, yet they were once common along this river.

With what interest and enthusiasm does the antiquary open and attempt to decipher and arrange the mutilated rolls of some ancient papyrus that has just been brought to light, and whose contents reveal a new and an earlier chapter in a nation's history, or tell of the former existence of some race before unknown! Shall not the geologist be pardoned if he indulges some of the same feelings when he discovers and can read, even though imperfectly, archives of far more ancient date, bring fresh before his mind races of animals, new and peculiar, that tenanted the globe untold ages before man became its possessor? If an event becomes more interesting the farther it is thrown back into the past, geological facts must in this respect take the precedence of all others. For the most ancient event in chronology — the six days' work of