

them, limbs in the form of oars. The *Plesiosaurus* (*b*)

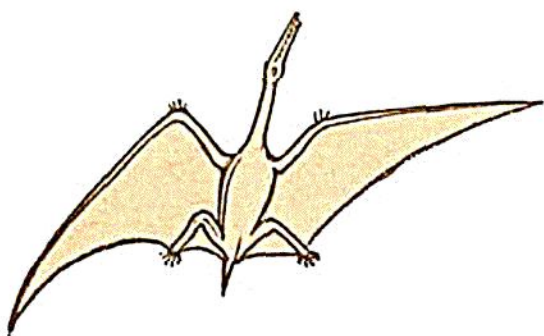


Fig. 160.

agrees, in many respects, with the *Ichthyosaurus*, in its structure, but is easily distinguished by its long neck, which resembles somewhat the neck of some of our birds. A still more extraordinary Reptile is the *Pterodactylus*, (Fig. 160,)

with its long fingers, like those of a bat, and which is thought to have been capable of flying.

485. It is also in the upper stages of this formation that we first meet with Tortoises. Here also we find impressions of several families of insects, (*Libellulæ*, *Coleoptera*, *Ichneumons*, &c.) Finally, in these same stages, the slates of Stonesfield, the first traces of Mammals are found, namely the jaws and teeth of animals having some resemblance to the Opossum.

486. The department of Mollusks is largely represented in all its classes. The peculiar forms of the primary age have almost all disappeared, and are replaced by a much greater variety of new forms. Of the Brachiopods only one

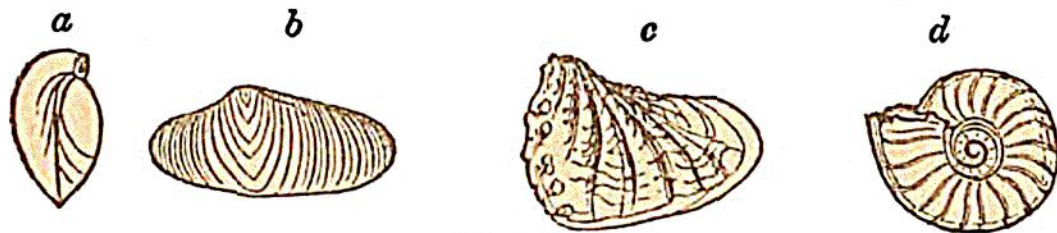


Fig. 161.

type is very abundant, namely, the *Terebratula*, (Fig. 161, *a*.) Among the other Bivalves there are many peculiar forms, as the *Goniomya* (*b*) and the *Trigonia*, (*c*.) The Gasteropods display a great variety of species, and also the Cephalopods, among which the Ammonites are the most prominent, (*d*.) There are also found, for the first time, numerous representatives of the Cuttle-fishes, under the form of *Belemnites*,