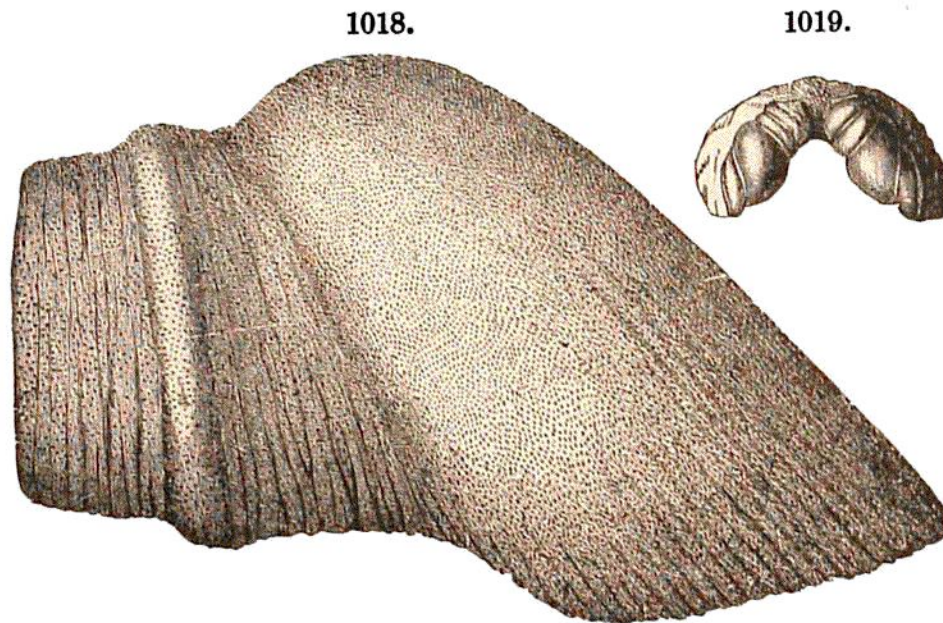
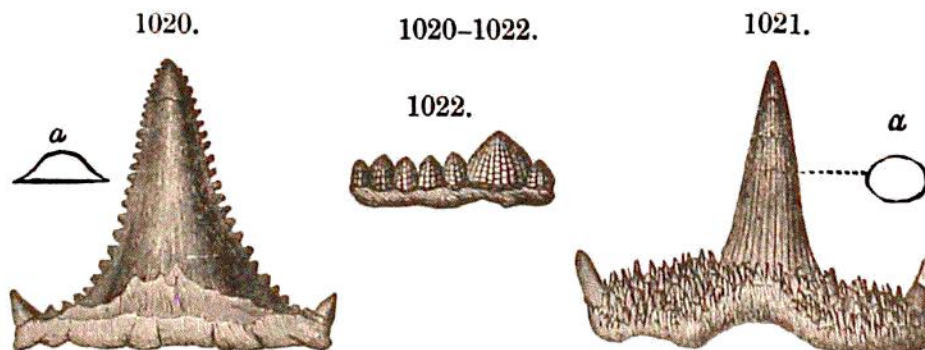


Keokuk limestone. The Cestracionts (see page 416), with a rough, uneven pavement, were represented by species of *Helodus* and *Orodus*. Some of the sharp-pointed teeth of *Hybodonts* are shown in Figs. 1020–1022 (Newberry and Worthen).



TEETH OF CESTRACIONT SHARKS. — Fig. 1018, *Cochlodus nobilis*; 1019, *C. contortus* ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ). Fig. 1018, Meek; 1019, Agassiz.

*Fin-spines* of Sharks are various in size and form. One, of *Ctenacanthus*, has a length of a foot; and others, now broken, were probably 6 inches longer; they indicate fins of large size, and therefore the existence of great Sharks.



TEETH OF SHARKS. — Fig. 1020, *Carcharopsis* Worthenl; 1021, *Cladodus spinosus*; 1022, *Orodus mammillaris*. Newberry.

*Amphibians* are known from their *footprints* on a layer of the Mauch Chunk shale near Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, as described by Isaac Lea. A reduced view of the slab is shown in Fig. 1023. There is a succession of six steps, along a surface little over five feet long; each step is a double one, as the hind-feet trod nearly in the impressions of the fore-feet. The prints were hand-like; that of the fore-foot five-fingered and four inches broad; that of the hind-foot somewhat smaller, and four-fingered. That the Amphibian was therefore large, is also evident from the length of the stride, which was thirteen inches, and the breadth between the outer edges of the footprints,