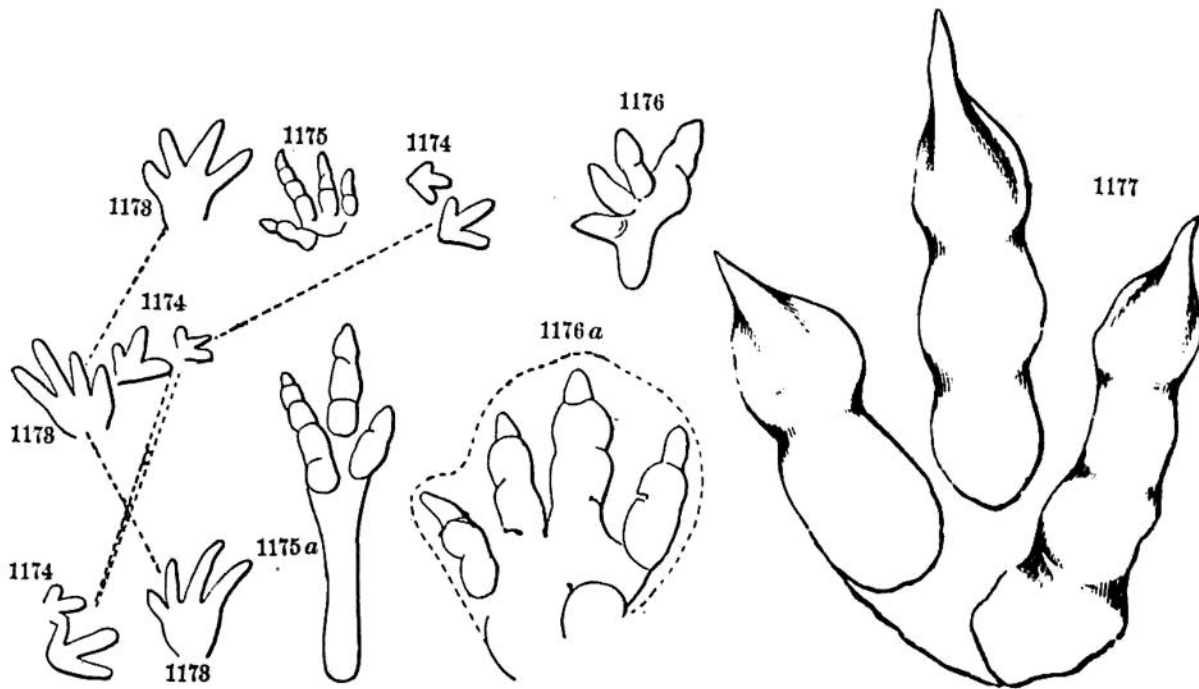


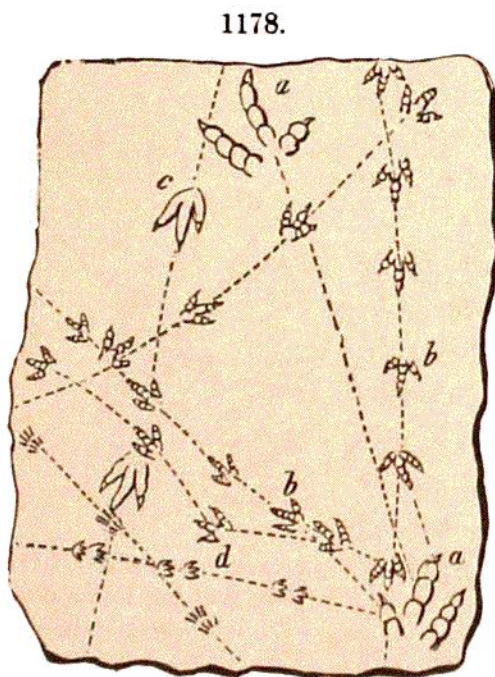
holding their bodies raised against trees or other objects; and hence there was great convenience in having the bones of the anterior part of the body cellular and thereby light.

1173-1177.



DINOSAURIANS.—Fig. 1173, *Macropterna divaricans* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1174, *Apatichnus bellus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1175, *Anomæpus scambus*, fore foot ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1175 a, hind foot of same; 1176, *Otozoum Moodii*, fore foot; 1176 a, hind foot of same (both $\times \frac{1}{18}$); 1177, *Brontozoum giganteum* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). All from Hitchcock.

The track represented in Fig. 1177 occurs from 14 to 18 inches in length, and was made by one of the *biped* Dinosaurs; it is the *Brontozoum giganteum* of Hitchcock. The tracks 1175, 1175 a, also much reduced, are of another bird-like Dinosaur, but one that had *three-toed* feet behind (1175 a), and a small four-fingered hand in front that was only occasionally brought to the ground. The track 1176 a, 20 inches long natural size, is of the hind foot of an *Otozoum*, a gigantic Dinosaur that usually walked erect, biped-like; its much smaller fore feet (1176) served as hands, for they were seldom brought to the ground. The stride of the *Otozoum* was a yard in length. The other lines of tracks, 1173 and 1174, are of species that walked on all fours.



Slab of sandstone, with footprints. Hitchcock.

A slab of sandstone, with its footprints in several series, is represented in