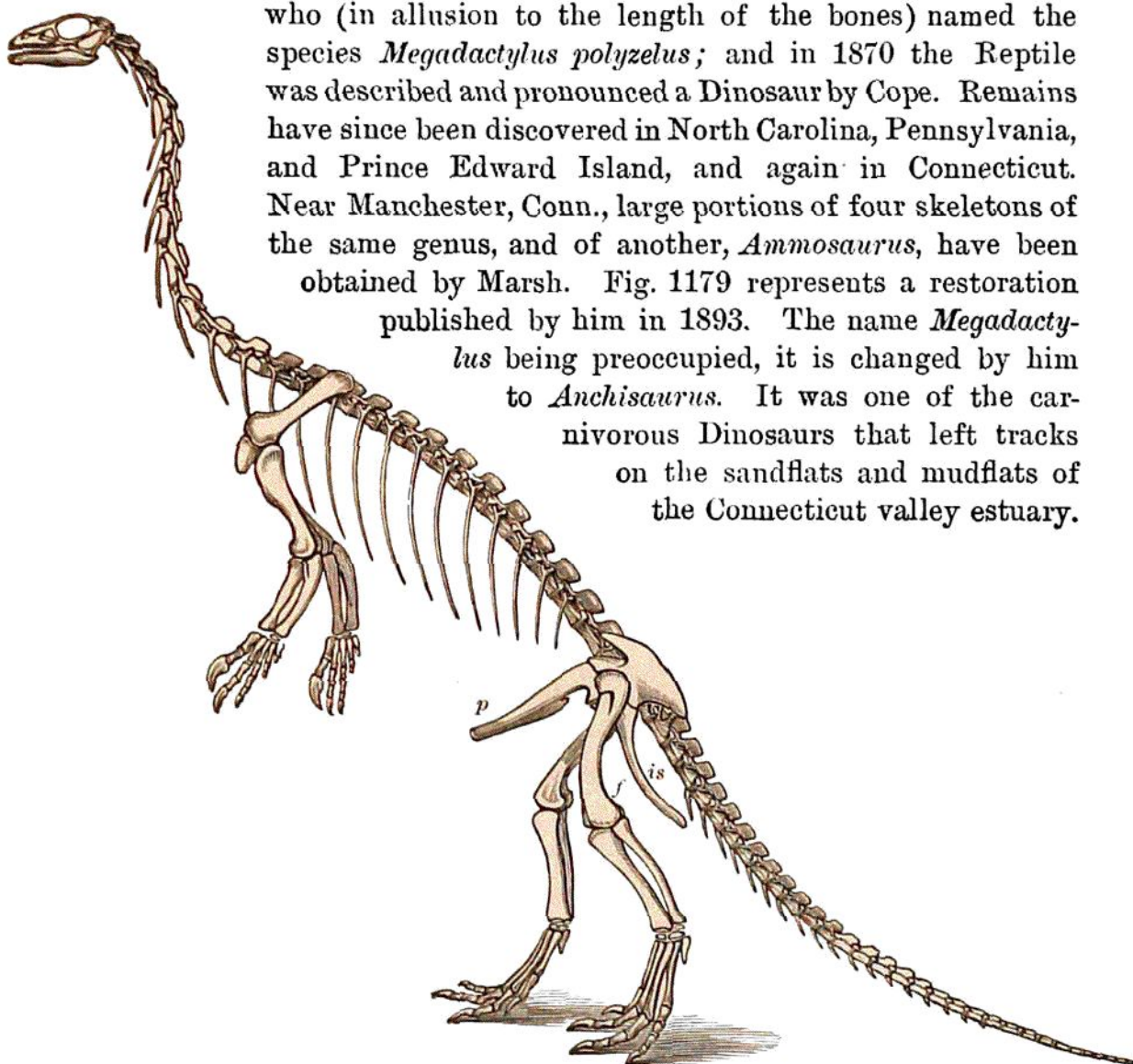


Fig. 1178; it is reduced to $\frac{1}{80}$ the natural size, excepting the two tracks lettered *a*, which are enlarged views of the tracks of the line *b*. No tracks of fore feet have been found with them, and hence it is thought possible that some are tracks of *Birds*. But no positive evidence of *Birds* has been found.

The collection of Amherst College, and that of Yale at New Haven, contain each several thousands of tracks from the Connecticut valley; a fact that gives some idea of the abundance of life on the continent in Triassic time. Other estuaries and valleys besides those now occupied by Triassic beds were probably equally populous. Twenty-one consecutive tracks of the *Otozoum* were exposed to view in 1874, at one of the quarries at Portland, Conn.

Bones of the Dinosaurian Reptiles were first found in 1818, in the sandstone of East Windsor, Conn., and near Springfield, Mass.; and the foot of one

1179.



from the latter locality was figured in 1865 by Hitchcock, who (in allusion to the length of the bones) named the species *Megadactylus polyzelus*; and in 1870 the Reptile was described and pronounced a Dinosaur by Cope. Remains have since been discovered in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Prince Edward Island, and again in Connecticut. Near Manchester, Conn., large portions of four skeletons of the same genus, and of another, *Ammosaurus*, have been obtained by Marsh. Fig. 1179 represents a restoration published by him in 1893. The name *Megadactylus* being preoccupied, it is changed by him to *Anchisaurus*. It was one of the carnivorous Dinosaurs that left tracks on the sandflats and mudflats of the Connecticut valley estuary.

Fig. 1179, restoration of *Anchisaurus colurus* Marsh ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). *p*, pubis; *is*, ischium; *f*, femur.

Other Dinosaurs are: *Clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus* of Lea, from Phoenixville, Pa., Fig. 1181; *Bathygnathus borealis* of Leidy, from Prince Edward Island,