

like form 40 feet long, with slim arrow-shaped head on a swan-like neck rising 20 feet out of the water. This formidable sea-monster "probably often swam many feet below the surface, raising the head to the distant air for a breath, then withdrawing it and exploring the depths 40 feet below without altering the position of its body. It must have wandered far from land, and that many kinds of fishes formed its food is shown by the teeth and scales found in the position of its stomach" (Cope). The real rulers of the American Cretaceous waters were the pythonomorphic saurians or sea-serpents, in which group Cope includes forms like *Mosasaurus*, whereof more than 40 species have been discovered. Some of them attained a length of 75 feet or more. They possessed a remarkable elongation of form, particularly in the tail; their heads were large, flat, and conic, with eyes directed partly upward. They swam by means of two pairs of paddles, like the flippers of the whale, and the eel-like strokes of their flattened tail. Like snakes, they had four rows of formidable teeth on the roof of the mouth, which served as weapons for seizing their prey. But the most remarkable feature in these creatures was the unique arrangement for permitting them to swallow their prey entire, in the manner of snakes. Each half of the lower jaw was articulated at a point nearly midway between the ear and the chin, so as greatly to widen the space between the jaws, and the throat must, consequently, have been loose and baggy like a pelican's. The dinosaurs were likewise well represented on the shores of the American waters. Among the known forms are *Hadrosaurus*, a kangaroo-like creature resembling the *Iguanodon*, and about 28 feet long; *Diclonius*, an allied form with a bird-like head and spatulate beak, probably frequenting the lakes and