

wading there for succulent vegetable food, interesting from its occurrence in the Laramie group of beds at the very close of the Cretaceous series; and *Laelaps*, which probably also walked erect, and resembled the *Megalosaurus*. Still more gigantic was the allied *Ornithotarsus*, which is supposed to have had a length of 35 feet. There were also in later Cretaceous time strange horned creatures such as *Ceratops* which, attaining a length of 25 or 30 feet, had a massive body, a pair of large and powerful horns, and a peculiar dermal armor. Akin to it were various dinosaurs united in the genus *Triceratops*, so named from the third rhinoceros-like nasal horn. Some of their skulls exceeded 6 feet in length, exclusive of the horny beak, and 4 feet in width, with horn-cores about 3 feet long. *Claosaurus* was another gigantic dinosaur not unlike the *Iguanodon*, with remarkably small fore-limbs compared with the massive hind legs.¹¹⁵ Pterosaurs have likewise been obtained characterized by an absence of teeth (*Pteranodonts*), and some of which had a spread of wing of 20 to 25 feet.¹¹⁶ Among the Chelonians one gigantic species is supposed to have measured upward of 15 feet between the tips of the flippers.

The remains of birds have been met with both in Europe and in America among Cretaceous rocks. From the Cambridge Greensand bones of at least two species, referred to the genus *Enaliornis*, have been obtained. These creatures are regarded by Prof. Seeley as having osteological characters that place them with the existing natatorial birds.¹¹⁷ From the American Cretaceous rocks nine genera and twenty

¹¹⁵ Marsh, on Cretaceous Dinosaurs, op. cit. xxxvi. 1888, xxxviii. xxxix. xli. xlii. xlii. xlii. xlii. 1893.

¹¹⁶ Marsh, on American Cretaceous Pterodactyles, Amer. Journ. Sci. i. 1871, iii. xi. xii. xxi. xxvii. 1884.

¹¹⁷ Q. J. Geol. Soc. 1876, p. 496