

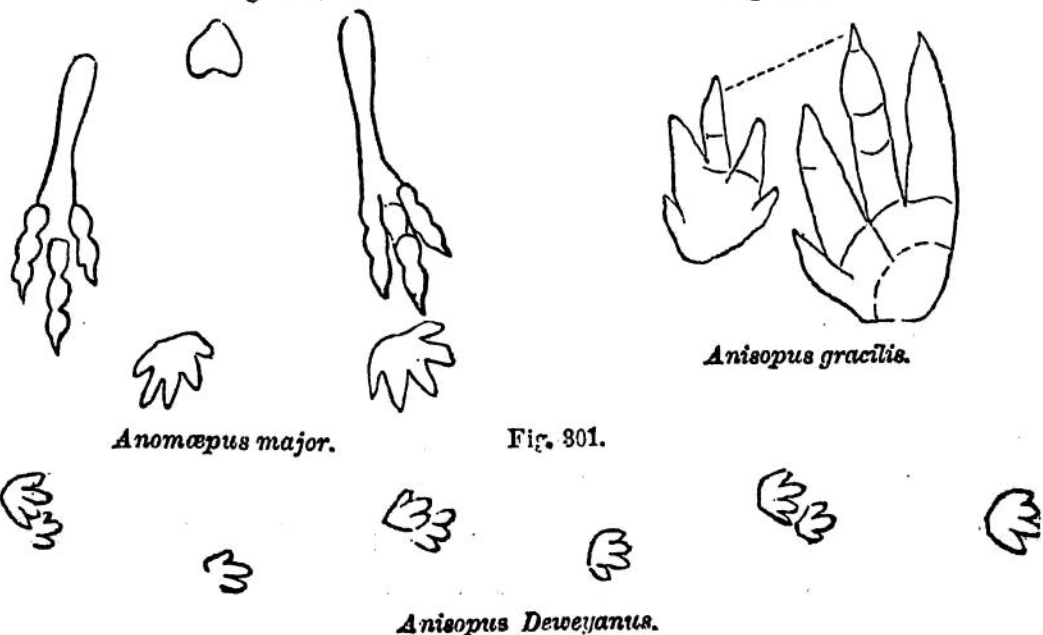
began to appear towards the close of the triassic period. Not less than seven genera have been found in the oolitic series, viz., the Amphitherium, Amphilestes, Phascolotherium, Stereognathus, Spalacotherium, Triconodon and Plagiaulax. They were mostly small animals, and some of them were insect-eaters. They have been found chiefly in England.

*Lithichnozoa.*—The most remarkable locality on the globe for fossil footmarks, so far as yet known, is the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Till of late the rock has been regarded as new red sandstone, and that formation is perhaps present in the series; but the belt that contains the footmarks seems more probably to be the equivalent of the lower part of the oolite, say liassic, or possibly it is the upper part of the trias. In Hitchcock's Report on the Ichnology of New England, published by the government of Massachusetts, the tracks of 119 species of Lithichnozoa are figured and the species described, all of whose tracks are preserved in the Ichnological Cabinet of Amherst College. These tracks vary in size from those twenty inches to those one twentieth of an inch long, and it would require nearly half a million of the latter to cover as much space as one track of the former. The animals are divided in that Report into the following groups, with more or less probability. These we propose, as the subject is one of novelty and interest, to illustrate by several drawings.

*Group 1. Marsupialoids.*—One of these, the *Anomæpus major*, is shown on Fig. 299. Fig. 300 shows the *Anisopus gracilis*. Fig. 301 shows a row of the tracks of *Anisopus Deweyanus*. There are five species of this group.

Fig. 299.

Fig. 300.



*Anomæpus major.*

*Anisopus gracilis.*

Fig. 301.

*Anisopus Deweyanus.*