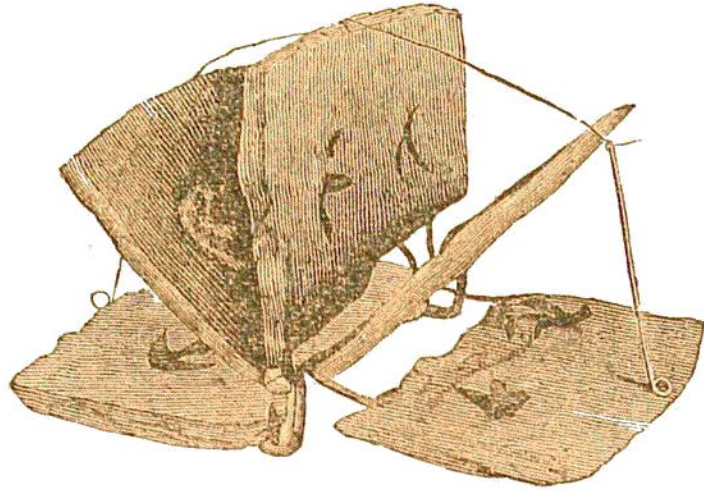


of rock. The specimen (in the Amherst Ichnological Cabinet) is nineteen inches long by eight, and five inches thick when shut.

Fig. 320.



The Massachusetts Ichnological Report groups the 119 species of Lithichnozoa hitherto discovered in the Connecticut valley as follows :

Marsupialoid animals	5
Thick-toed birds	14
Narrow-toed birds	17
Ornithoid Lizards or Batrachians	10
Lizards	17
Batrachians, the Frog and Salamander family	11
Chelonians or tortoises	8
Fishes	4
Crustaceans, Myriapods and Insects	18
Annelids, or naked worms	8
Of uncertain place	6

Lithichnozoa in the Wealden.—Mr. Beckles has obtained from the Hastings sand, a middle member of the Wealden formation in England, impressions of enormous size, which are three toed, and the animal apparently a biped, Fig. 321. Yet Prof. Owen is inclined to regard them as made by the Iguanodon, and supposes the tracks of the fore feet were always covered by the hind feet. The largest of these tracks are twenty-eight inches long and twenty-five broad, and the stride sometimes reaches forty-six inches.

9. CRETACEOUS PERIOD.

The plants of the cretaceous system, including the green sand, are not very numerous or important ; and we shall pass them by. The animals, however, are very abundant. The Protozoa are largely developed, especially the Amorphozoa, or organisms allied