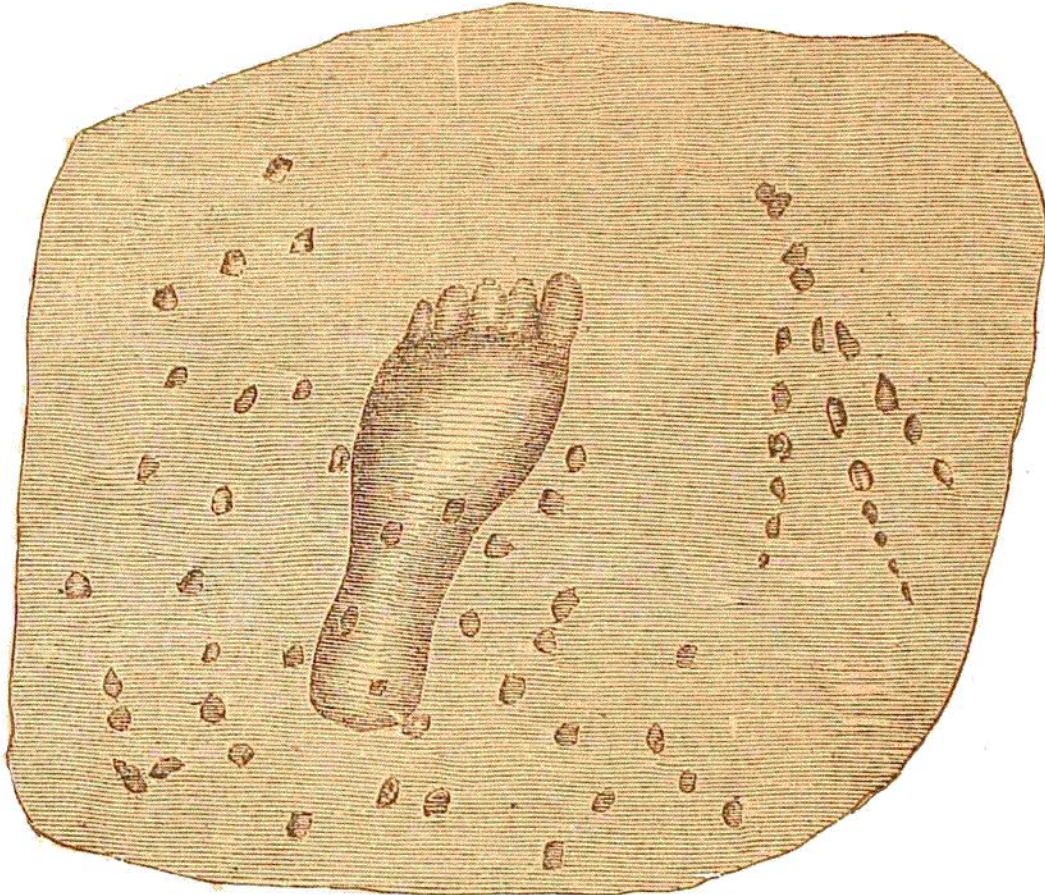


or legs on the side less delicate than in the original. It shows also a frog's track.

On Fig. 409 we have the addition of a man's tracks to those of a bird, probably of a crow, and rain drops. This shows us that had man lived in sandstone days, his tracks would probably be found with those of other animals.

Fig 409.



TABULAR VIEW OF FOSSIL ANIMALS.

The following Table is an abstract of the catalogue of fossil animals given in Juke's able Manual of Geology (London, 1857). He derived it almost entirely from Pictet's *Traite de Paleontologie*, etc. (Paris, 1853 to 1857). Pictet does not profess to give a complete list of the species, but notices only the most important. Hence this Table contains only 20,299, whereas the Table in the last edition of our work, taken from Bronn's *Index Palæontologicus*, gave 24,397, in 1849; and doubtless many thousands have been added since. But Pictet's enumeration gives a more recent and better view of the present distribution of the fossils, and therefore we use it with this explanation.

In Juke's catalogue we found quite a number of species referred to the Silurian formation without distinguishing between the Upper and Lower Silurian. In such a case we divided the number equally between these groups, as, for instance, 33 Trilobites, 14 Echinoderms, 66 Conchifera, 29 Cephalophora, 4 Rugosa, and 14 Zoontharia. So in the tertiary, several species are given, and the particular division of that formation is not specified. Thus, 67 species of Crustacea were divided equally among the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene groups; also 96 Cephalophora, 387 Conchifera, 19 Bryozoa,