

same sandstones in Pennsylvania, and one doubtful genus is known in Europe. This was the last appearance of the type. It barely survived till the opening of the Jurassic Age, and then dropped totally from existence.

From the little peninsula of Nova Scotia we have also a Triassico-Jurassic reptile of lizard-like affinities, which Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, has named *Bathygnathus borealis*.

The marine Saurians were present in great force. One, *Clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus*, paddled around the shores of the bays which rested in the valleys of the Alleghanies, while two other genera—*Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*—besides still others of less consequence, made hideous the waters of Central Europe. The animals belonging to the last two genera are among the most wonderful and heteroclitic that ever existed upon the earth. The *Ichthyosaurus* had the general contour of a dolphin, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, the sternal arch of an ornithorhynchus, and the paddles of a whale. The *Plesiosaurus* had also the head of a lizard and the teeth of a crocodile, in conjunction with the neck of a swan, the trunk and tail of a quadruped, and the extremities of a whale. This animal was undoubtedly carnivorous, and was adapted for swimming around the shallow margins of coves and bays, and darting its long and flexible neck beneath the surface of the water to seize its aquatic prey. On being pursued by the swift and ponderous *Ichthyosaurus*, it could dive beneath the water and rest upon the bottom, while its serpent-neck reached to the surface, and respiration continued unimpeded (Fig. 71).

But, strange as were the combinations of characters presented by these two animals, they were even surpassed in eccentricity by the *Pterodactyls*, which now first sprang into existence. It was not easy to decide, on their first discovery, whether they bore closest resemblance to mam-