

ground in a plantigrade manner. These have also the outer toe separated from the others, and sometimes provided with a long claw. The fore foot is sometimes smaller than the hind foot, and differently formed.¹ In these respects they resemble the great Labyrinthodont Batrachians of the subsequent Trias. Their stride also is comparatively short, and the rows of impressions wide apart, as if the body of the animal had been broad, and its limbs short.

We have thus two types of quadrupedal footprints, to the first of which I have given the name *Hylopus*, and have restricted the term *Sauropus*,² to the second. The first apparently belongs to the usually small reptiles of the group *Microsauria*, which had a well-marked lizard-like form, with well-developed limbs, and perhaps also to some of the smaller Labyrinthodonts, the second to the group of *Labyrinthodontia*, which were often of large size and with stout and short limbs and plantigrade hind feet. There are also some small and uncertain tracks, which may have been made by newt-like animals with short feet, and a singular trail of large size, and with a row of impressions at each side (*Diplichnites*),³ which, if made by a vertebrate animal, would seem to indicate that serpentiform shape which we know belonged to some Carboniferous Batrachians.

The bones of these animals, however, hitherto found in Nova Scotia, may all have belonged to the two groups first named, the *Labyrinthodontia* and *Microsauria*, and I shall proceed to give some examples of each of these.

In leaving the footprints, I may merely mention that the animals which produced them may, in certain circumstances, have left distinct impressions only of three or four toes,

¹ Fine slabs of these footprints have been presented by Mr. Sandford Fleming to the Geological Survey of Canada.

² Given by King.

³ Impressions and Footprints of Animals, *Am. Jour. Sci.*, 1873.