

Characteristic Species.

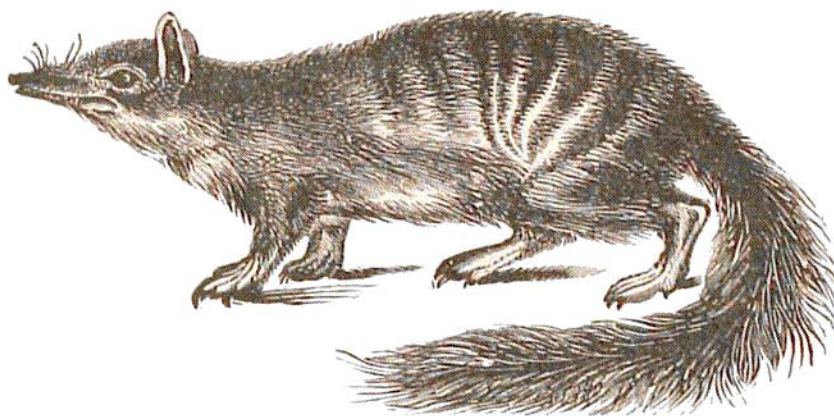
PLANTS OF THE EASTERN BORDER TRIASSIC.—For figures and descriptions of Virginia and North Carolina plants, see Fontaine's Report, containing 53 plates, which contains also the figures in Emmons's *N. Car. Rep.* of 1853, and in his *American Geology*; also, for those of other localities, Newberry, *U. S. G. S.*, 4to, 1888. The plants are referred to the Upper Triassic by Fontaine, Newberry, and L. F. Ward. D. Stur, of Vienna, after a study of the figures and specimens, concludes (*Verh. G. Reichsanst.*, 1888, and *Am. Jour. Sc.*, xxxvii., 1889) that over a dozen of the Virginia species are identical with Austrian plants from the Lettenkohle or Lower Keuper of Lunz and other European localities. Fontaine states that the plants collected in Virginia are mostly from the Richmond Coal-measures, and therefore from the lower part of the Triassic formation, while those of North Carolina are from a higher horizon; and that a number of species from the latter region are related to the Rhaetic of Europe, and 2 are probably identical with species of the Lias. According to Newberry only 6 to 8 of the few species of New Jersey and the Connecticut River valley are identical with those of Virginia. The black shale of Durham, Conn., has afforded 5 of these species. He also states that several North Carolina species are found at Abiquiu in New Mexico, and Los Bronces in Sonora, Mexico, rendering it probable that the beds are alike Upper Triassic.

Dawson has described *Dadoxylon Edwardianum* and *Cycadeoidea Abequidensis*, from Prince Edward Island.

ANIMALS.—Footprints appear to have been first critically observed in the Connecticut valley by J. Deane of Greenfield, Mass., in 1835, and made known by him to E. Hitchcock. The latter in 1836 began his extended collection and study of the footprints, and his publications thereon; first in 1836, of 7 species (*Am. Jour. Sc.*), and later in his *Rep. Geol. Mass.*, 1841, and his Reports on Ichnology in 4to, of 1848 and 1858 and 1865. He first made all 3-toed tracks ornithic; but later proved this erroneous by finding impressions of the fore feet. In 1837, discoveries were made in Connecticut by William A. Redfield, and later others in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Deane published papers in 1844, 1845, and later; and a posthumous volume on Ichnographs, from his notes, by T. T. Bouvé, appeared, in 4to, in 1861. See also publications of Boston Soc. N. Hist. for many papers by different authors.

For descriptions of the Reptiles see Hitchcock, loc. cit.; Emmons, loc. cit.; Wyman, *Am. Jour. Sc.*, 1855; Leidy's papers in the publications of Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1854

1186.

Fig. 1186, *Myrmecobius fasciatus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$).

find its nearest living analogue in *Myrmecobius*, for each ramus of the lower jaw contained ten molars (premolars included) in a continuous series, one canine and three conical incisors, — the latter being divided by short intervals."