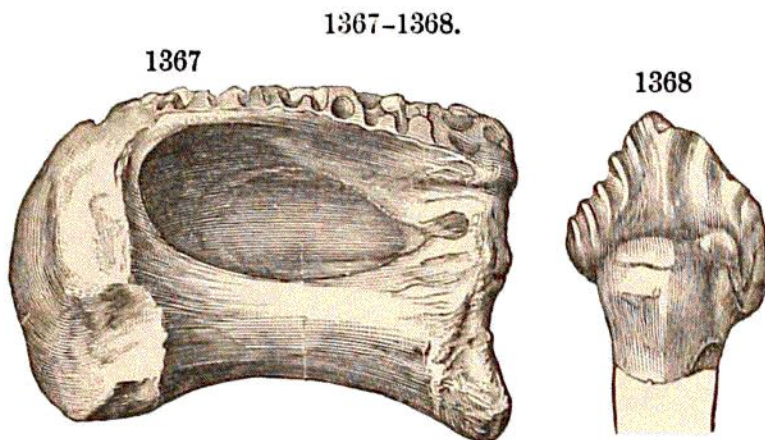


Vertebrates.—Some scales of Ctenoid fishes have been found in the Potomac beds. But the Vertebrates of special interest are the large Reptiles:



DINOSAURS. — Fig. 1367, Vertebra of *Pleurocoelus nanus*; 1368, tooth of *Priconodon crassus*. From Marsh.

a species related to the *Morosaurus*, the *Astrodon Johnstonii* of Leidy (1865); and the other Dinosaurs *Pleurocoelus nanus*, *P. altus*, *Priconodon crassus*, *Allosaurus (?) medius*, and *Cœlurus gracilis*, described by Marsh (1888). Fig. 1367 represents a side view of one of the dorsal vertebræ of *Pleurocoelus nanus*, and 1368, an inside view of a tooth

of *Priconodon crassus*. On account of the Jurassic features of the Reptiles, the Potomac group has been referred by Marsh to the Upper Jurassic.

From the Lower Cretaceous of Texas and its continuation into Oklahoma (formerly Indian Territory) five species of Pycnodont Fishes have been described by Cope: *Mesodon diastematicus*, *M. Dumblei*, and two species of *Uranoplosus* and one of *Cœlodus*.

Characteristic Species.

The fauna of Texas (and the country beyond to Mexico) has special interest, because the region is the only one of the Lower Cretaceous in North America abounding in marine fossils. The characteristic species are as follows, according to Hill:

1. *Trinity group.*—The *Glen Rose beds* have afforded: *Ostrea Franklini* Coquand, *Modiola Branneri* Hill, *Pecten Stantonii* Hill, *Requienia Texana*, *Barbatia parva Missouriensis*, *Isocardia medialis* Conrad, *Natica pedernalis* Rœmer, *Nerinea Austinensis* Rœmer; also, *Crocodyles*, *Dinosaurs*, *Chelonians*, and *Fishes* not yet studied. A bed of chalk is composed of the Rhizopod *Patellina (Orbitulites) Texana* R. (Fig. 1357).

2. *Fredericksburg group.*—The prominent fossils of its several subdivisions are the following: (1) The *Gryphæa rock and Walnut sands*: *Exogyra Texana* R. (= *E. flabellata* Goldfuss); and, higher up, a bed made up of *Gryphæa Pitcheri* (the small form figured by Conrad). (2) The *Comanche Peak chalk*: *Pseudodiadema Texanum* R., *Enallaster Texanus* R., *Exogyra Texana*, *Gryphæa Pitcheri* Conrad (not Marcou), *Janira occidentalis* Con., *Protocardium Hillanum* Sowerby, *Nerinea acus* R., *Ammonites (Buchiceras) pedernalis* R. (3) The *Caprina limestone*, also called the "Hippurite" limestone: *Nerinea Austinensis* R., *N. cultrispira* R., *N. subula* R., *Cerithium Austinense* R., *Trochus Texanus* R., *Solarium planorbis* R., *Monopleura marcida* White, *M. pinguiscula* White, *Requienia patagiata* White, *Ichthyosarcolithes (Caprina) anguis* R., *I. (?) crassifibra* R., *I. (?) planatus* Con., *Radiolites (Sphærulites) Texanus* R.

3. *Washita group.*—(1) The *Preston beds*, *Schlœnbachia clays*, including limestone flags, *Gryphæa forniculata* White (= *G. Pitcheri* Marcou), and the Ammonite *Schlœnbachia Peruviana* v. Buch.; the limestone is the building material of old Fort Washita. (2) The *Duck Creek chalk*, many Ammonoids, among them *Pachydiscus Brazoensis* Shum., *Schlœnbachia Belknapi* Marcou, and *Hamites Fremonti* Marcou; with