

supials. Two horizons in England have furnished these interesting relics—the Stonesfield Slate and the Purbeck beds. The Stonesfield Slate has yielded the remains of five genera—Amphitylus, Amphilestes, and Phascolotherium (Fig. 403), probably insectivorous, the latter being related to the living American opossums; Amphitherium, resembling most



Fig. 403.—Marsupial from the Stonesfield Slate.
Phascolotherium Bucklandi, Broderip: *a*, teeth, magnified; *b*, jaw, nat. size.

closely the Australian Myrmecobius; and Stereognathus, which Owen was disposed to think was rather a placental, hoofed, and herbivorous form. Higher up in the English Jurassic series another interesting group of mammalian remains has been obtained from the Purbeck beds, whence upward of twenty species have been exhumed belonging to

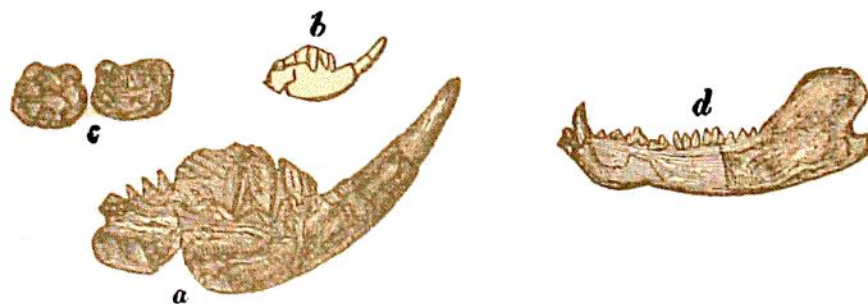


Fig. 404.—Marsupials from the Purbeck Beds.
a, Jaw of *Plagiaulax minor*, Falconer (♂); *b*, same, (nat. size); *c*, Molar (♂),
d, *Triconodon mordax* (*Triacanthodon serrula*) Owen (nat. size).

eleven genera (*Spalacotherium*, *Amblotherium*, *Peralestes*, *Achyrodon*, *Kurtodon*, *Peramus*, *Stylodon*, *Bolodon*, *Triconodon*, *Triacanthodon*, Fig. 404), of which some appear to have been insectivorous, with their closest living representatives among the Australian phalangers and American opossums, while one, *Plagiaulax*, resembling the Australian