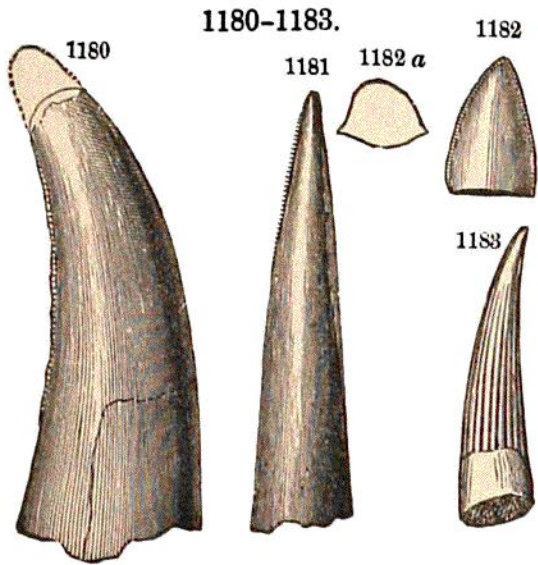


a tooth of which, from a skull described and figured by him, is represented half the natural size in Fig. 1180; the teeth were four inches long; also, *Palæoctonus Appalachianus* Cope, from Phoenixville; an anterior tooth having a length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also *Thecodontosaurus gibbidens* Cope, *Palæosaurus Fraserianus* Cope, *Suchoprion aulacodus* Cope, from Phoenixville.



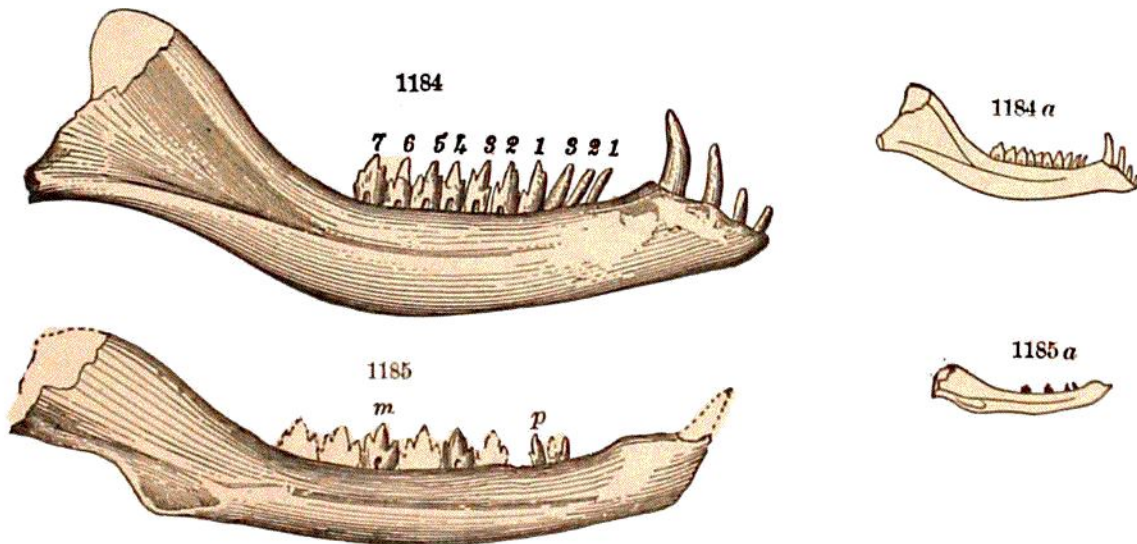
DINOSAURS. — Fig. 1180, *Bathygnathus borealis*; 1181, *Clepsysaurus Pennsylvanicus*.
CROCODILIANS. — Fig. 1182, tooth of *Belodon priscus*; 1182 a, section of same; 1183, *B. Carolinensis*. Fig. 1180, Leidy; 1181-1183, E. Emmons.

Crocodylians. — The Crocodylians are Thecodont species (that is, have the teeth in sockets). They pertain to the genus *Belodon*, and are characterized by the Palæic features of biconcave vertebræ; the jaws were long and slender, like those of the Gavials. Teeth of two species are represented in Figs. 1182, 1182 a, *Belodon priscus* of Leidy, and Fig. 1183, *B. Carolinensis* of Cope, from Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

Bones of one species have been found by Marsh in the Connecticut sandstone. Coprolites are common in the shales at Phoenixville, Pa.

5. **Mammals.** — The only *Mammalian* remains of the Atlantic border are two jaw-bones, found in Chatham County, N. C., by E. Emmons. They belong to

1184-1185.



MARSUPIAL MAMMALS. — Fig. 1184, *Dromatherium sylvestre* ($\times 8$); 1184 a, id. ($\times 1$); 1185, *Microconodon tenuirostris* ($\times 4$); 1185 a, id. ($\times 1$). Osborn.

Insectivorous Marsupials, *Dromatherium sylvestre* of Emmons, and *Microconodon tenuirostris* of Osborn.* Mammals of similar character probably spread over the continent, and may have been of many species.

*Owen says of the *Dromatherium* that "this Triassic or Liassic Mammal would appear to