is by no means certain that what have been described as "ornithichnites" were not really made by deinosaurs. The small insectivorous marsupial (Dromatherium) above referred to, found in the Trias of North Carolina, is the oldest American mammal yet known.

On the Pacific slope, however, a very different development of the Trias occurs. The Alpine or pelagic type of the system is here seen. The strata are estimated to attain a thickness of sometimes as much as 14,000 or 15,000 feet. Like the Alpine formations, they include a mingling of such Palæozoic genera as Spirifer, Orthoceras, and Goniatites, with characteristically Secondary forms as ammonites (Ceratites, Haidingeri, Ammonites ausseanus, etc.) and bivalves of the genera Halobia, Monotis, Myophoria, etc.

Section ii. Jurassic

This great series of fossiliferous rocks, first recognized by William Smith in the geological series in England, received originally the name of "Oolitic" from the frequent and characteristic oolitic structures of many of its limestones. Lithological names being, however, objectionable, the term "Jurassic," applied by the geologists of France and Switzerland to the great development of the rocks among the Jura Mountains, has now been universally adopted to embrace both Lias and Oolites.

§ 1. General Characters

Jurassic rocks have been recognized over a large part of the world. But they do not present that general uniformity of lithological character so marked among the Palæozoic systems. The suite of rocks changes as it passes from England across France, and is replaced by a distinctly different type in Northern Germany, and by another in the Alps. If we trace the system further into the Old World we find it presenting still another aspect in northwestern