

the claws of a tortoise in creeping up a bank of stiff clay; they were probably of the same nature and origin with those found by Logan at Horton. The others were of very different appearance. They consisted of two series of strongly marked elongated impressions, without distinct marks of toes, in series four inches distant from each other, and with an intervening tail mark. They seem to have been produced by an animal wading in soft mud, so that deep holes, rather than regular impressions, marked its footsteps, and that in the hind foot, the heel touched the surface, giving a plantigrade appearance to the tracks. Rain marks had been impressed on the surface after the animal had passed over it, and these had probably aided in obliterating the finer parts of the impressions. These observations were published in the Journal of the Geological Society of London, vols. 1st and 2nd.

Shortly afterward, Dr. Harding, of Windsor, when examining a cargo of sandstone which had been landed at that place from Parrsboro', found on one of the slabs a very distinct series of footprints nearly of the size of those previously observed. Dr. Harding's specimen is now in the museum of King's College, Windsor. Its impressions are distinct, and not very different in size and form from those above described as found at Horton Bluff. The rocks at that place are probably of nearly the same age with those of Parrsboro'. I afterward examined the place from which this slab had been quarried, and satisfied myself that the beds are Carboniferous, and probably Lower Carboniferous. They were ripple-marked and sun-cracked, and I thought I could detect trifid footprints, though more obscure than those in Dr. Harding's slab. Similar footprints are also stated to have been found by Dr. Gesner, at Parrsboro'.

I have since observed several instances of such impressions at the Joggins, at Horton, and near Windsor, showing that they are by no means rare, and that reptilian animals existed in no inconsiderable numbers throughout the coal-field of Nova Scotia, and from the beginning to the end of the carboniferous period. Two of the more interesting examples are figured with those already described. On comparing these with one another, it will be observed that Logan's, Harding's, and one of mine are of similar dimensions and character, and may have been made by one kind of animal, possibly *Dendroperpeton*, which must have crept on short limbs over the sand. The other belongs to a smaller animal, which probably travelled on longer limbs, more in the manner of an ordinary quad-