Though the toes are shorter, the analogy of these footprints to those of the frog are manifest. Thus the four inner toes of the hind foot are in a graduated series, increasing in length to the outer one; while the outermost or fifth toe sets off as a separate and shorter digit. On the other hand the toes of the fore foot are of more equal length, and similar in appearance to each other, as is the case with the frog.

It is also to be noted that while in Chirotherium of the Trias, as well as in these footmarks, there is a " thumb, as in the human hand; it is on the outside of the palm, and on the hind foot, as in the frog; thus the resemblance to the human hand, though at first glance striking, is only superficial.

This species in the size, form and arrangement of the footprint is very like Batrachites plainvillensis. Woodworth, of the coal measures of Massachusetts, but there is no trace of the heavy track of a trail by which that series of footmarks is characterized. It is much smaller than D. agilis, Marsh, the type of the genus.

## Myriapodites, sp. Plate II, fig. 4.

It may be only a coincidence that the principal remains found by Sir Wm. Dawson in the trunks of erect trees at the Joggins were chiefly those of Batrachians, and that Myriapods were next in number, though of less frequent occurrence, or at least less conspicuous; and that a similar relation prevails in the tracks presented to the Natural History Society by Mr. McNaughton; but it happens that only one of the four sets of tracks presented is that of an Arthropod, and is such a trail as might have been made by an animal with numerous feet creeping over moist ground.

This track consists of two opposite rows of impressions about 6 mm , apart, and each row 2 mm . wide. The row consists of closely set linear prints that are arranged in a double series cf elongated scratches or claw marks, directed (forward ?) from the outside to the inside of the row. This arrangement is not constant, for sometimes the majority of the marks will be turned

