

tance to the middle of the furrows is about an inch and a quarter on one side and half an inch on the other, thus giving to the ridge a sharper slope on the shorter side. The tops of the ridges, and the bottoms of the furrows are somewhat rounded.

Though the transverse ridges are occasionally straight (Fig. 2) they are in general either slightly or considerably curved (Figs. 3-4-5), and when so,

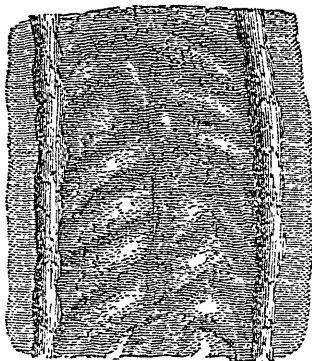


Fig. 4, One-fifth nat. size.

the chord of the curve is seldom quite at right angles to the direction of the parallel side ridges, one end of the chord in the greatest obliquity observed being as much as two inches and a half in advance of the other (Fig. 3). The height of the curve above the chord is sometimes as much as an inch and three quarters. It is often somewhat pointed, and the highest part is not always in the middle between the parallel side ridges (Fig. 4). The concave side of the curve is always on the steeper side of the transverse ridges.

There runs along the track a ridge intermediate between the two parallel side ridges, (Figs. 3-4-5), and though it is not so conspicuous as these, it is seldom altogether wanting, but appears to be, most obscure when the transverse ridges or rounds of the ladder, are straight. This intermediate ridge does not keep parallel with the side ridges, but occasionally runs in sinuous sweeps from within an inch and a half of one side (Fig. 5) to the same distance from the other; sometimes however, it runs nearly parallel with the sides for a considerable distance, either in the middle or somewhat on either side of it. In one of the tracks there is in the course of the intermediate ridge a sudden dislocation of an inch and a quarter (Fig. 3 towards the top,) on the opposite sides of one of the transverse ridges. The course of the intermediate ridge appears in general to coincide with the successive most salient parts of the transverse ridges when these are curved, but this is not always the case (Fig. 4). The intermediate ridge appears most conspicuous where it crosses the transverse

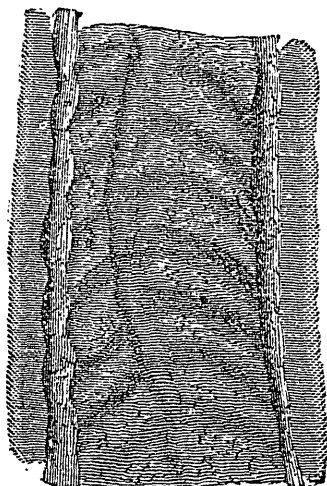


Fig. 5, One-fifth nat. size.

furrows, yet its crest or line of summit seems to undulate with the ridges and furrows, though not to so great a degree.

The inner flanks of the side ridges appear to be continuously even surfaces, making an angle of 155° with the plane of the intermediate spaces, and against these sloping flanks the surface of the transverse undulations forms a decided,