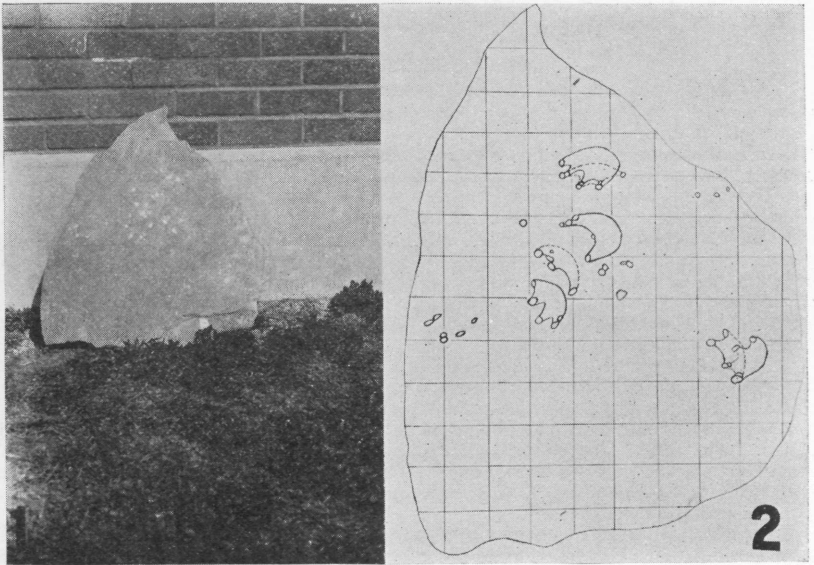


## NOTES ON ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIAN FOOTPRINT FROM OHIO.

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At the 1931 meeting of the Ohio Academy of Science at Oxford, Ohio, a paper entitled "Fossil Footprints from the Pennsylvanian of Ohio" was presented and subsequently published (1). The paper described the finding of "a remarkable number of fossil footprints all apparently made by the same type of animal," in the Cleveland mine of the Cambridge



Collieries at Senecaville, Guernsey County, Ohio. These tracks were identified as those of *Ancylopus ortonii* Carman. Since they were found in the shale above the Upper Freeport coal this was a new locality for *Ancylopus ortonii*. "The striking thing about this locality is the great abundance of tracks, all apparently made by the same type of animal."

Since the publication of the paper a slab which was obtained from the same locality and which is now in the collection of

Muskingum College has been found to show another type of track. This slab is 19 x 24 inches and shows 9 tracks or parts of tracks. (Figure 1.) The tracks consist mainly of what seems to be prints of the ends of the toes and in some cases a broad shallow imprint of the heel as is shown in Figure 2, which is a scale drawing of the slab. The heel prints are seen best on what appears to be the pes. The prints show that the animal which made them had a plantigrade foot with five toes.

Unfortunately, these tracks are not well preserved and absolute identification is impossible from this slab. A careful study has shown a close resemblance to *Baropus hainesi* Carman (2) and it is quite probable that the prints were made by that animal. If this identification is correct this is a new locality both geographically and geologically for *Baropus hainesi*, the original tracks being found in the Pennsylvanian system, Monongahela formation beneath the Benwood limestone in Center Township, Morgan County, Ohio.

As far as the writer knows these are the only tracks other than *Ancylopus ortonii* from this locality. While search is being made for other tracks of this nature with the hope of positive identification, it was thought advisable, in the light of the new finding, to supplement the previous publication and bring it up to date.

#### LITERATURE.

1. Mitchell, R. H. Ohio Journal of Science, Vol. 31, No. 6, November, 1931. pp. 501-504.
2. Carman, J. E. Bulletin of Geological Society of America, Vol. 38, June 30, 1927. pp. 386-388.

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#### All About Chromosomes.

This is by far the most complete discussion of chromosomes and their importance in evolution to appear in recent literature. It is fascinatingly written, and is authoritative as well, coming from the pen of one who has published continuously on genetics since the beginning of the century. The normal behavior of chromosomes, the localization and mapping of genes, the translocations and deficiencies of genes, the abnormal behavior of chromosomes and the formation of polyploid species and varieties are all discussed in a most interesting and readable style. The choice of illustrations is to be especially commended, each topic being illustrated from the original sources in the fullest possible manner. The recent work on experimental mutations and transmutations is discussed, and the gene as the basis of life and evolution is investigated. A chapter is given to the question of genes in the protozoa. In all, the book is a worthy and necessary addition to any scientific library.—L. H. S.

**The Mechanism of Creative Evolution**, by C. C. Hurst. xxi + 365 pp. Cambridge, at the University Press (In U. S. A., The Macmillan Co.), 1932.