

wings folded, it might walk or hop like a bird.\* This stuffed specimen of an enormous bat, from the museum of the late Mr. Brookes, will serve to convey some idea of the fossil animal; I would here observe, that the wing of the bat is not merely an instrument for flight, but that its structure is so exquisite, and the web so abundantly furnished with nerves, that the organ seems to possess a peculiar sensation, by which the creature, although moving with the utmost rapidity, is enabled to avoid objects in its flight. Eight species of pterodactyles have been discovered, and these vary in size from that of a snipe to a cormorant. At Solenhofen the bones of pterodactyles are associated with the remains of *libellulæ*, or dragon-flies;† and in the Stonesfield slate they are collocated with the *elytra*, or wing-cases, of beetles. The remains of a species of the size of a raven, discovered in the lias of Lyme Regis by Miss Anning, to whose talents and indefatigable researches British Palæontology is so deeply indebted, have been described and elucidated by Dr. Buckland‡: this specimen is in the British Museum.

Numerous thin delicate bones, evidently belonging to pterodactyles, have been found in the Wealden,

\* Dr. Buckland. Mr. Martin has introduced a restored figure of the pterodactyle in the foreground of the Frontispiece of this work.

† Goldfuss.

‡ Geological Transactions, vol. iii. page 220.