

A few tracks of the domesticated turkey, (*Meleagris gallipavo*), are shown in Fig. 18, taken from impressions in snow. The foot (that of a large cock turkey,) is four inches long, and the step twelve inches. The hind toe points inward, so as to be nearly on a continuation backward of the outer toe.

In Fig. 19, a view is given of the tracks of the peahen, (*Pavo cristatus*.) They very much resemble those of the turkey, except that in those of the peahen, the impression of the hind toe appears rather as a hole made by the end of a stick, and does not extend so as to reach the other toes, except where the snow is deep. Not including the hind toe, the length of the foot is three and a half inches; and of the step nine inches.

The tracks of living birds on Figs. 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20, are laid down on a much larger scale, than the fossil foot marks. But the resemblance between them, cannot escape notice; and it is much more obvious in the real specimens. The Gallinæ, however, present a more distinct impression of a heel, than I have seen in the fossil species, except one. This is shown by the small circle near the point, from which the toes diverge. Where the impression was very perfect, I have observed all the little protuberances and depressions of the bottom of the foot; but generally they are not visible, and the claws are very rarely seen, as a distinct part of the impression.

Assuming it then as established, that the tracks under consideration on stone, were those of birds, I shall proceed to give a more specific description of the several sorts, which, I think I can recognize. And since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, I suppose I shall be justified in proposing some new terms.

I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; (*ορνις* and *τιχνοσ*) signifying *stony bird tracks*: and if it be convenient to speak of the subject as a distinct branch of knowledge, I should call it *Ornithichnology*.

All the varieties of tracks which I have discovered, I include under two divisions: 1, the *Pachydactyli*, or thick toed: 2, the *Lep-
todactyli*, or slender toed. In the former, the toes are of almost equal thickness through their whole extent, except that they are somewhat tuberos; and they terminate rather abruptly; not, however, without a claw. In the latter, the toes are far narrower, and less thick, with an equal span: and, indeed, some of them are quite delicate, (Ex. gr. Fig. 15.) They taper gradually to a point, and the claw is not often distinctly perceived. Under these divisions, I