cavity made originally in the mud by the foot of the bird, has been filled by a siliceous concretion, differing somewhat from the surrounding rock; so that the latter may be in a good measure detached, and the former be left standing out very naturally from the rock-presenting in fact a petrifaction of the entire foot. Such specimens, indeed, are not common, but I have obtained a few of them; 'and by means of gypsum casts, they may be multiplied to any extent.
O. tuberosus. Toes, three; length of the foot, seven to eight inches; claw distinct in some specimens; from one inch to one ard a half long; tuberous swellings on the under side of the toes, quite distinct. Heel very obvious. In one or two specimens in my possession, the inner toe presents two prominences, and the middle one, three; those on the outer toe not being distinguishable. This corresponds, so far as the inner and middle toes are concerned, with the number of joints in the three toed living Grallae. Length of the step in this species, twenty four to thirty three inches; occurs in Northampton, east side of Mount Tom; and I have seen a loose specimen of apparently the same species, obtained in the vicinity of the Horse Race, in Gill.

The most important difference between this and the last species, consists in its smaller size. It might, indeed, be thought that the $\boldsymbol{O}$. tuberosus is but the young of the $\boldsymbol{O}$. giganteus. But $I$ have not noticed intermediate specimens; and besides, the middle toe of the former is longer in proportion to the others, than in the latter species; while the toes of the latter are a good deal more divaricate than those of the former.
a. dubius. I have lately obtained from the quarry on the east side of Mount Tom, in Northampton, a few specimens a good deal worn, which have the general form of $O$. tuberosus, but they are much smaller, the foot being only four inches long, and the steps twelve inches. Not improbably, it is a distinct species; but at present I shall regard it as made by the young of $\boldsymbol{O}$. tuberosus.

Fig. 2, exhibits two rows of the tracks of $\boldsymbol{O}$. tuberosus, pointing in opposite directions; the impressions at one extremity interfering with one another. The length of the foot in the right hand row, as well as of the three insulated tracks, near the upper left hand corner of the figure, is eight inches, and the length of the step is twenty eight inches; but the foot of the left hand row is scarcely seven inches long; and the step is twenty four inches. The feet of different species, and sometimes of different genera of living birds, differ

