

sion of the wing-membrane is preserved on the stone in some examples; and the fingers terminated, as in that animal, in long curved claws. The size and form of the foot, leg, and thigh, show that the *Pterodactyles* were capable of perching on trees, and of standing firmly on the ground, when, with its wings folded, it might walk or hop like a bird. A reference to the graphic description of the characters and probable habits of these beings, by Dr. Buckland (*Bd.* I. p. 221.), and the beautiful illustrations accompanying it (*Bd.* II. pl. 21, 22.), will equally instruct and gratify the reader. The most perfect examples of the *Pterodactyles* have been discovered in the lithographic stone of Pappenheim and Solenhofen, where the bones of these reptiles are associated with the remains of *Dragon-flies* (see p. 574.), and other insects. In England, bones of these creatures have been obtained from the Oolitic slate of Stonesfield, from the Lias of Lyme Regis, and from the strata of Tilgate Forest. The most interesting British specimen consists of a considerable part of the skeleton of a species about the size of a Raven, discovered by Miss Mary Anning, whose indefatigable labours have been attended with such important results. This specimen (now in the British Museum) consists of the principal bones of the extremities, and of several vertebræ; it is figured and described by Dr. Buckland, *Geol. Trans.* Vol. III. pl. 27. This species is distinguished by the greater length of the claws (whence the name,