

denotes the articular surface or place of attachment of the posterior or opposable toe; and is a mark of more than ordinary importance, since much may be deduced of the habits of the Bird by observing the relative situation of this cicatrix to the articular surfaces of the other toes. Thus in a scansorial, or climbing bird, it is placed nearly on a level with the others, that the back-toe may be effectually opposed to the fore-toes; and the same obtains in the raptorial birds, for seizing their prey. I infer that this specimen belonged to a wader, and that the back-toe was a long one; and adapted for supporting the body on a marshy soil. The thin longitudinal ridges of bone in the fossil (*b*), also agree with what may be observed in the metatarsals of birds; they afford attachment to the aponeurotic thecæ (*membranous sheaths*) which tie down the tendons as they glide along the metatarsus to the toes. As the soft articular extremity of the bone has been destroyed, it is probable that the Bird was young, and the epiphysis not anchylosed."

Another fragment Professor Owen was of opinion resembled the head of a humerus of a bird, and a third specimen, the proximal head of a tibia; and he observed that in some of the long bones from Tilgate Forest, there are longitudinal grooves which accord with what is observable in the metatarsals of birds; but that similar grooves appear also to characterize most of the long bones of Pterodactyles.\*

On one fragment of bone, apparently of an *ulna*,

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\* Memoir on the Bones of Birds discovered in the Strata of Tilgate Forest; by the Author. *Geol. Trans.* Vol. V. Second Series, p. 175.