gin of the stone. The length of the toes, exclusive of the hairy appendage, is about five inches.

Fig. 16, is a very similar case to the last, except that the side toes are scarcely visible; probably because the layer of rock containing them, was somewhat below the layer on which the bird originally trod. The steps in the right hand row are twenty one inches, and in the other, eighteen inches. From the Horse Race on gray micaceous sandstone.

Fig. 10, was sketched from a specimen in my possession, from the Horse Race. The tracks are exhibited very distinctly in relief, and also on the opposite side of the stone as depressions. There are at least two varieties, as to size, of $O$. diversus; and the tracks are irregularly situated upon the stone. The length of the foot varies from four to six inches.

Fig. 23, represents a similar specimen from the same place, and of the same species. The tracks are depressions, and most of them very distinct. There are at least, three pairs of tracks connected by dotted lines; that is, they are the steps of birds moving in different directions. The length of the step, varies from twelve to fourteen inches. Six of the tracks are insulated; that is, not connected with others upon the specimen. The length of the foot in all the tracks, except $n$, is four inches; that of $n$, six inches. The rock is fine gray micaceous sandstone.

Fig. 24, shews another similar group of the same species and size as in the last figure; $n$ being six inches long, and the other tracks four inches. Three tracks on the lower part of the figure, and two along the central part, are obviously the steps of birds moving in different directions; the shorter steps being twelve inches, and the longer one eighteen inches. Four of the tracks, from the Horse Race quarry, on gray micaceous sandstone, are insulated.
$\beta$ platydactylus. Middle toe from two to three inches long, swelling out towards the extremity in an unusual manner. Hairy appendage behind very large and distinct. Length of the step six to eight inches. At the Horse Race; rather common. The five small tracks crossing Fig. 6 diagonally, belong to this variety; a sixth being wanting to complete the series. It differs from the variety a clarus, chiefly in the swelling of the middle toe, and in its diminutive size.

Since the radiating lines behind the foot in $O$. ingens and $O$. diversus, are much fainter than the furrows made by the toes, we

