

P. macronyx, long-claw,) than in any previously known. Another remarkable character of this species, is the ossified condition of the tendons of the cervical muscles,—a peculiarity dependant on the additional support required by the long neck of this animal. The Pterodactylian remains in the Stonesfield slate, and in the Wealden grit, consist of detached long-bones, whose extreme thinness point out their adaptation for an animal capable of progression through the air; and their analogy to those of the Pterodactyles, proves that they do not belong to birds. I have a specimen of the second *phalangeal* bone of a Pterodactyle, from Stonesfield (discovered, and presented to me by the Marquess of Northampton), which must have been ten inches long when perfect.

The teeth of the Pterodactyle are simple, of a conical form, recurved, and with but little difference in their form and size. They are implanted in distinct sockets, and with wide intervals between each. In some species there are twenty-eight or thirty in the lower, and twenty-two in the upper jaw. Professor Owen states, that in the collection of the Earl of Enniskillen, there are long, slender, conical, slightly-curved, pointed teeth, from Stonesfield, which may have belonged to the large species of Pterodactyle, whose bones have been obtained from that locality by Dr. Buckland.*

* Odontography, p. 275.