

extremity tolerably perfect and expanded; but the other end is destroyed. The shaft of the bone is two and a quarter inches in circumference, and of nearly equal size throughout; it is irregularly trilateral, the sides being flat, and the angles rounded. This specimen, Professor Owen observes, differs from the femur of any known bird in the proportion of its length to its breadth; and from the tibia, or metatarsal bone, in its trilateral form, and the flatness of the sides, some of which are longitudinally grooved. It resembles most the *humerus* of the Albatross in its form, proportion, and size; but it differs in the angles bounding the three sides being more strongly marked. The other portions of bone support the inference, that these relics belong to a species of *Albatross*: there is no bird now known north of the Equator, to which the fossils bear any close relation.*

ORNITHOLITES OF THE WEALDEN.—Among the earliest discovered fossil bones in the Wealden of the South-east of England, collected from the strata of Tilgate Forest, were several fragments of such extreme tenuity as could only have belonged to animals capable of transporting themselves through the air; and some of the specimens so closely resembled the tarso-metatarsal, or shank-bones of Waders (*Grallæ*), that I was led to consider them as affording indisputable evidence of the existence

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