

As the bones in the wing of the Pterodactyle thus agree in number and proportion with those in the fore-foot of the Lizard, so do they differ entirely from the arrangement of the bones which form the expanders of the wing of the Bat.*

The total number of toes in the Pterodactyles is usually four; the exterior, or little toe, being deficient; if we compare the number and proportion of the joints in these four toes with those of Lizards, (Pl. 22, F, G, H, I,) we find the agreement as to number, to be not less perfect than it is in the fingers; we have, in each case, two joints in the first, or great toe, three in the second, four in the third, and five in the fourth. As to proportion also, the penultimate joint is always the longest, and the antepenultimate, or last but two, the shortest; these relative proportions are also precisely the same, as in the feet of Lizards.† The apparent use of this disposi-

* The Bat, see Pl. 22, M, 30, 31, the first finger or thumb alone, is free, and applied to the purpose of suspension and creeping; the expanders of the wing are formed by the metacarpal bones, (26—29,) much elongated and terminated by the minute phalanges of the other four fingers, 32—45, thus presenting an adaptation of the hand of the mammalia to the purposes of flight, analogous to that which in the fossil world, the Pterodactyle affords with respect to the hand of Lizards.

† According to Goldfuss the *P. Crassirostris* had one more toe than Cuvier assigns to the other species of Pterodactyles; in this respect it is so far from violating the analogies