

are calculated for progression on the ground, or in the water.

If we compare the foot of the Pterodactyle with that of the Bat, (see Pl. 22, κ,) we shall find that the Bat, like most other mammalia, has three joints in every toe, excepting the first, which has only two; still these two, in the Bat, are equal in length to the three bones of the other toes, so that the five claws of its foot range in one strait line, forming altogether the compound hook, by which the animal suspends itself in caves, with its head downwards, during its long periods of hybernation; the weight of its body being, by this contrivance, equally divided between each of the ten toes. The unequal length of the toes of the Pterodactyle must have rendered it almost impossible for its claws to range uniformly in line, like those of the Bat, and as no single claw could have supported for a long time the weight of the whole body, we may infer that the Pterodactyles did not suspend themselves after the manner of the Bats. The size and form of the foot, and also of the leg and thigh, show that they had the power of standing firmly on the ground, where, with their wings folded, they possibly moved after the manner of birds; they could also perch on trees, and climb on rocks and cliffs, with their hind and fore feet conjointly, like Bats and Lizards.