

Such are the general relations of the structure of carnivorous animals, and which every being of this class must indispensably combine in its constitution, or its race cannot exist. But subordinate to these principles, are others connected with the nature and habits of the prey upon which the animal is intended to subsist, and thence result modifications of the details in the forms which arise from the general conditions. Thus, in order that the animal may have the power requisite to carry off its prey, there must be a certain degree of vigour in the muscles which elevate the head; and thence results a determinate form in the vertebræ or bones from which these muscles originate, and in the back of the head in which they are inserted. That the paws may be able to seize their prey, there must be a certain degree of mobility in the toes, and of strength in the claws, and a corresponding form in all the bones and muscles of the foot. It is unnecessary to extend these remarks, for it will easily be seen that similar conclusions may be drawn with regard to all the other parts of the animal.* In the tiger and the cat we have a familiar illustration of what has been advanced.

13. STRUCTURE OF THE HERBIVORA. — In animals which are destined to live on vegetables we have the same mutual relations; the sharp fangs of the teeth are wanting, the enamel is not all placed

* Consult Cuvier's "Théorie de la Terre;" "Leçons d'Anatomie Comparative;" "Ossemens Fossiles;" &c.