

animals, as the giraffe, the lama, and the bear, raise both legs of one side at the same moment. This is called *ambling*, or *pacing*.

188. **RUNNING** consists in the same succession of motions as walking, so accelerated that there is a moment between two steps when none of the limbs touch the ground. In the horse and dog, and in most mammals, a distinction is made between the walk, the trot, the canter, and the gallop, all of which have different positions or measures. The *trot* has but two measures. The animal raises a leg on each side, in a cross direction, that is to say, the right fore-leg with the left hind-leg, and so on. The *canter* has three measures. After advancing the two fore-legs, one after the other, the animal raises and brings forward the two hind-legs, simultaneously. When this movement is greatly urged, there are but two measures; the fore-limbs are raised together as well as the hind-legs; it is then termed a *gallop*.

189. **LEAPING** consists in a bending of all the limbs, followed by a sudden extension of them, which throws the body forwards with so much force as to raise it from the ground, for an instant, to strike again at a certain distance in advance. For this purpose, the animal always crouches before leaping. Most animals make only an occasional use of this mode of progression, when some obstacle is to be surmounted; but in a few instances, this is the habitual mode. As the hind-legs are especially used in leaping, we observe that all leaping animals have the posterior members very much more robust than the anterior, as the frog, the kangaroo, jerboa, and even the hare. Leaping is also common among certain birds, especially among the sparrows, the thrushes, &c. Finally, there is also a large number of leaping insects, such as the flea, the large tribe of grasshoppers and crickets, in which we find that pair of legs with which leaping is accomplished much more developed than the others.