

bones of the Ant-eater,* to shew once more the correspondence that is maintained in the whole extremity. We observe these extraordinary spines of the humerus, indicating the power of



the muscles which are attached to it; for, as I have said before, whether we examine the human body, or the comparative forms of the bones, the distinctness with which the spines and processes are marked declares the strength of the muscles. It is particularly pleasing to notice here the correspondence between the humerus and the other bones,—the scapula large and with a double spine, and great processes: the ulna projecting at the olecranon or elbow, and the radius freely rotating: but above all, we see in the developement of one grand metacarpal bone and its

corresponding phalanges, to which a strong claw is attached, a very distinct provision for scratch-

* Tamandua, from South America.