

no animal but the hyæna ; for the skull of the hyæna participates in the strength which is so remarkable in its teeth ; these being capable of breaking the strongest bones.*

On this subject, Dr. Buckland has given an example of deduction, founded on the structure of the teeth of the hyæna, not inferior to the best specimen of Cuvier's reasoning on the fossil bones. In lecturing on the comparative anatomy of the skeleton, I put the subject in this light :—“ We have seen that all nature is full of life ; and where food is to be obtained, there are animals in structure suited to reach it. Suppose that the horse is run down by the wolf, and fed upon by the lesser carnivorous animals and birds of prey : in these large cylindrical bones which are left, there is abundance of nutriment, and yet these animals cannot get at it. Turn your attention, then, to the skull of the hyæna. It has a clumsiness and weight, in contrast with that of the dog, or the wolf, or the bear : and observing the teeth, you see them conical—which is the very form of strength, and they are, indeed, as if case-hardened, compared with those of other animals. Proportioned to the power of resistance of the teeth are the

* This specimen is in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, and is beautifully drawn in Mr. Clift's paper in the Philosophical Transactions.