the same time with a proportionate increase in the number of its locomotive organs. These animals then, with respect to number of legs, may be regarded as at the foot of the scale, and are the furthest removed from man.

From the Myriapods, we go to the great *Crustacean* host, in which, including the maxillary legs, the real analogue of the legs of Hexapods, the typical number is *sixteen;* and from these, the transition is naturally to the *spiders*, which have half that number, and from them to the *insect* tribes, walking only upon six legs. Having arrived at a hexapod type, we may observe that one pair of the legs has a direction towards the head, and are located in the anterior segment of the trunk; and that the other two pairs have a direction the contrary way, towards the abdomen, and are located in that part of the trunk which bears the wings, and of these, the last pair may be regarded as the representatives of the legs in man, and of the hind legs of quadrupeds.

As to the *composition* of legs, if we take the arm and leg of man for the type or standard with which to compare all the articulated organs of locomotion and prehension with which animals are gifted, we shall find a considerable, though not an entire, correspondence between them. Anatomists usually divide the *arm*, or anterior extremity, into *four* principal portions, namely, the *shoulder-blade*,* the *shoulder*,† the *fore-arm*,‡ and the *hand*;§ but the *leg* only into *three*—the *thigh*,‖ the *shank*,¶ and the *foot*.** The first of these, however, the thigh, inosculates with the lower part of a bone, called the *nameless bone*,†† which in very young subjects forms three, named the *haunch*,‡‡ the *share-*

* Scapula. † Humerus.
‡ Cubitus, including two parallel bones, the Ulna and Radius.
§ Manus. ‖ Femur.
¶ Crus, including also two parallel bones, Tibia and Fibula.
** Pes. †† Os innominatum. ‡‡ Os ilium.