bone,* and the *hip-bone*:† now this bone appears evidently the analogue of the shoulder-blade in the anterior leg or arm, and thus, admitting this, both extremities in the number of principal parts correspond with each other.

As the vertebrated animals, for the most part, agree with their prototype in the greater articulations of their anterior and posterior extremities, though much modified in particular instances and for particular uses, I shall now only compare the legs of the great sub-kingdom of Condylopes, or invertebrated animals with jointed legs, with those of man, and other Mammalians, and inquire how, in the above respect, they consist of analogous parts.

The remarkable distinction which separates the vertebrated from the invertebrated animals, namely, that, in the former, the muscles have no *external* points of attachment; and, in the latter, with few partial exceptions, no *internal* ones—must produce a marked difference in all parts of their several structures, and, amongst the rest, between their organs of locomotion and prehension: and therefore it is not to be expected that they will be perfectly analogous in their composition. Thus, in the *invertebrates* the parts coresponding with the fore-arm and shank of the *vertebrates* do not consist of two parallel bones; the hand and the foot also are essentially different; and the parts by which the extremities in one case articulate with the vertebral column towards its summit and base, and in the other with the trunk of the animal at various points, are usually extremely dissimilar: in several beetles, however, the basilar joints, especially of the hind legs, assume something of the character and form of the shoulder-blade of Mammalians; and in certain water-beetles‡ the posterior pair are immoveable. In quadrupeds, usually, the thighs are remarkably clothed with muscle, especially towards their base; but, in the

* Os pubis. † Os ischium. ‡ Dytiscus. L.