worms, moving by the contortions of their bodies, a large proportion at the same time having the jointed legs of their Class when arrived at perfection, and in their spurious legs imitating, in some sort, the locomotive organs of the Annelidans.

The principal offices of legs are to enable the animal to procure the kind of food which its nature requires; to be employed in operations connected with the continuation of its kind; and to be instrumental in its escape from danger and from the pursuit of its enemies; and the means by which these ends are accomplished are the comparative *length* of its legs; their *volume*, either in whole or in part; the structure of their *extremity*, either for locomotion or prehension; or, where the extremity of the legs is not adapted to the latter function, certain compensating contrivances calculated to supply that want.

To enable some animals to come at their food, sometimes a great difference, as to *measure*, between their anterior and posterior extremities, is necessary. At the first blush, and before we were acquainted with its habits, should we chance to meet with a *giraffe*,* so striking is the seeming disproportion of many of its parts, that we should be tempted to take it for an abortion in which the posterior parts were not fully developed. Observing its length of neck and elevated withers, the apparently unnatural declivity of its back, and the comparative lowness of its hind quarters, we should conclude that such must be the case. But if we proceeded to inquire into the nature of its food, and were told that it subsisted by cropping the branches of certain trees which thus it was enabled to reach, the truth would flash upon us, we should immediately perceive the correspondence between its structure and its food, and acknowledge the design and contrivance of a benevolent Creator in this formation.

* Camelopardalis Giraffa.