

its progress. Rösel, however, thinks the use of these teeth of the tarsus is merely to clean the burrowing hand, which it may also do. It is to be observed that the trenchant edge is opposite in the teeth of the shank and tarsus, as in a pair of scissors, which favours the idea that they are used sometimes for cutting. The position of the shank is vertical, with the teeth next the ground, so that the animal, when disposed to burrow, has nothing to do but to plunge these claws into the soil and push outwards, and then extracting her arms proceed in the same way till she has accomplished her object. The apex of the shanks, of the two posterior pairs of legs, is armed with several spines, which probably assist either in making progress, or when necessary, to retrograde.

"It might, I think, be asserted," observes Dr. Kidd, in his valuable and interesting memoir *On the Anatomy of the Mole-cricket*,* "without fear of contradiction, that throughout the whole range of animated nature, there is not a stronger instance of what may be called intentional structure, than is afforded by that part of the mole-cricket (*the anterior leg*), which I am now to describe." And certainly, we see and own without hesitation, as even the most sceptical would scarcely refuse doing, that this arm was planned, and all its various parts, dependent upon and mutually affecting each other, by a calculating Mind, which framed and put the whole together to answer a particular purpose.

The class of *reptiles* affords no very striking instances of the adaptations we are considering, except in the case before noticed of the gecko lizards, and the tree-frogs,† which, by means of suckers, are enabled to support themselves and walk against gravity. Like Mammalians, reptiles are usually furnished, but not invariably, with four legs, and a pentadactyle foot.

* Philos. Trans. 1825, 217.

† Hyla.