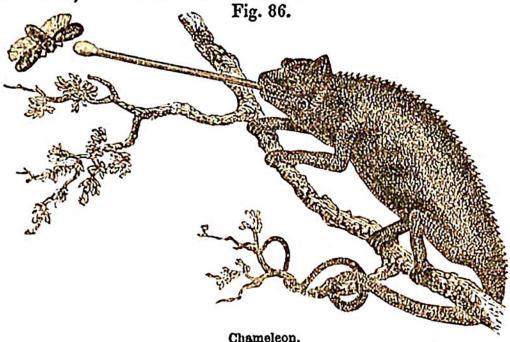
In an animal of this class, celebrated from of old, the Chameleon,* a remarkable modification of this structure is



observable. It is stated with respect to this animal, that it moves very slowly, that it will sometimes remain whole days

Fig. 87. on the same branch: and it is only with great circumspection, and after taking great care to get firm hold with its prehensile tail, that it ventures to set a few steps: it may be expected, therefore, that its principal organs of locomotion should be adapted to give it secure footing on the branch it selects for its station.

Aristotle, in his account of this animal,†

Aristotle, in his account of this animal,†
observes that "each of its feet is divided
into two parts, an arrangement resembling
that of our thumb, opposed to the rest
of the hand; and a little short of this,‡
each of these parts is divided into certain
fingers; in the fore-legs the internal ones

Anterior and posterior limbs of the Chameleon (Chamaleo Africanus).

- * Chamæleo Africanus, &c. † Aristot. Hist. Anim. l. ii. c. 11.
- † Gr. $E\pi\iota$ $\beta\rho\alpha\chi\epsilon\iota$. Meaning, I suppose, that the toes are not so long as the primary division of the foot.