

174. In the stag, (Fig. 35,) the bones of the fore-arm are rather longer than that of the arm, and the radius no longer turns upon the ulna, but is blended with it; the metacarpal, or cannon bone, is greatly developed; and, being quite as long as the fore-arm, it is apt to be mistaken for it. The fingers are reduced to two, each of which is surrounded by a hoof, at its extremity.

175. In the arm of the lion, (Fig. 36,) the arm bone is

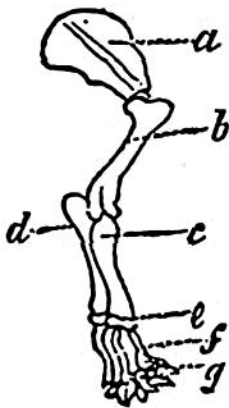


Fig. 36.

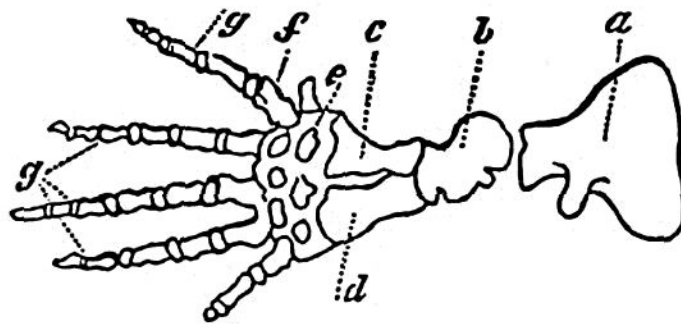


Fig. 37.

stouter, the carpal bones are less numerous, and the fingers are short, and armed with strong, retractile claws. In the whale, (Fig. 37,) the bones of the arm and fore-arm are much shortened, and very massive; the hand is broad, the fingers strong, and distant from each other.

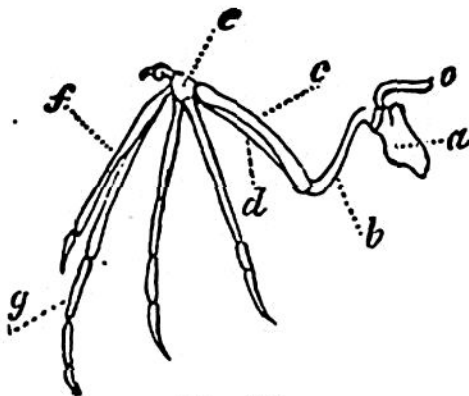


Fig. 38.

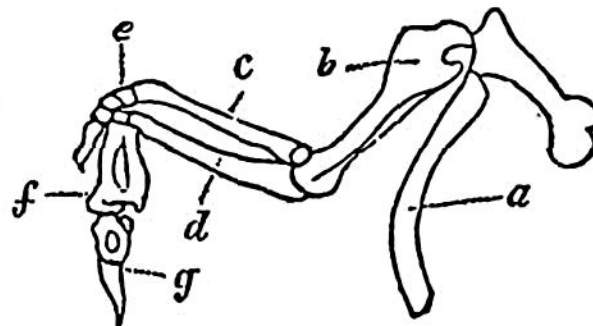


Fig. 39.

In the bat, the thumb, which is represented by a small hook, is entirely free, (Fig. 38;) but the fingers are elongated in a disproportionate manner, and the skin is stretched