

## OUR BODILY FRAME

sexual organs, and so forth. In all these anatomical relations *man is a true vertebrate.*

Aristotle gave the name of four-footed, or tetrapoda, to all the higher warm-blooded animals which are distinguished by the possession of two pairs of legs. The category was enlarged subsequently, and its title changed into the Latin "quadrupeda," when Cuvier proved that even "two-legged" birds and men are really "four-footed"; he showed that the internal skeleton of the four legs in all the higher land-vertebrates, from the amphibia up to man, was originally constructed after the same pattern out of a definite number of members. The "arm" of man and the "wing" of bats and birds have the same typical skeleton as the foreleg of the animals which are conspicuously "four-footed."

The anatomical unity of the fully developed skeleton in the four limbs of all tetrapods is very important. In order to appreciate it fully one has only to compare carefully the skeleton of a salamander or a frog with that of a monkey or a man. One perceives at once that the humeral zone in front and the pelvic zone behind are made up of the same principal parts as in the rest of the quadrupeds. We find in all cases that the first section of the leg proper consists of one strong marrow-bone (the *humerus*, in the forearm; the *femur*, behind); the second part, on the contrary, originally always consists of two bones (the *ulna* and *radius*, in front; the *fibula* and *tibia*, behind). When we further compare the developed structure of the foot proper we are surprised to find that the small bones of which it is made up are also similarly arranged and distributed in every case: in the front limb the three groups of bones of the forefoot (or "hand") correspond in all