

the insertion of the muscles, near the joint, are depressed, and do not interfere with the revolving of the humerus, by striking against the edges of the socket. Such appearances alone are sufficient to show that all the motions of the arm are free.



To give assurance of this, and to illustrate how the form of the shoulder points to the structure of the whole arm, suppose that the geologist has picked up this bone in interesting circumstances. To what animal does it belong? The circular form

of the articulating surface, and the very slight projection of the tubercles, evince a latitude and extent of motion. Now, freedom of motion in the shoulder implies freedom also in the extremity or paw, and rotation of the bones of the wrist. Accordingly, we direct the eye to that part of this humerus which gives origin to the muscles for turning the wrist, (the *Supinator muscles*); and in the prominence and length of the ridge or crest which is on the lower and outer side of the bone, we have proof of the strength of these muscles, and consequently of the free motion of the paw.

Therefore, on finding the humerus thus characterized, we conclude, that it belonged to an