ing and turning aside the ant-hill. The whole is an example of the relation of the particular parts of the skeleton to one another; for, were it our business, it would be easy to show that as there is a correspondence among the bones of the arm, so is there a more universal relation between those of the whole skeleton. As the structure of the bones declares the provision of the extremity for digging into the ant-hills, so we shall not be disappointed in our expectation of finding a projecting muzzle unarmed with teeth, and a long tongue provided with a glutinous secretion, to lick up the emmets which are disturbed by the animal's scratching.

In the skeleton of the cape-mole, we may see, from the projection of the acromion scapulæ, and a remarkable process in the middle of the humerus, that there is a provision for the rotation of the arm, which implies burrowing. But the apparatus is by no means so perfect as in the common mole, so that we may infer that the cape-mole digs in a softer soil, whilst the possession of gnawing teeth indicates that it lives on roots.

In Birds there is altogether a new condition of the osseous system, as there is a new element to contend with. The very peculiar form and structure of their skeleton may be thus accounted for. First, it is necessary that birds, as they are buoyed in the air, be specifically lighter.