

clared the classification and activity of its muscles: but we can estimate the height, breadth, and strength of the animal by the pelvis and enormous bones of the posterior extremity; while by the scapula and clavicle we can form a conception of the extent of motion of the anterior extremity, and the great power that it possessed. In short, by the osseous and muscular systems we perceive that the strength of the Megatherium was not so much in the body, certainly not in the jaws, but was directed rather to the extremities; and that it was given neither for rapidity of motion nor offence, but for digging.

How little was it to be expected that an alliance between anatomy, the most despised part of it, and mineralogy, was to give rise to a new science;—making a part of natural history which had been pursued in mere idleness, vaguely, and somewhat fancifully, to be henceforth studied philosophically, and by inductive reasoning. It is both interesting and instructive to find the relations thus established between departments of knowledge apparently so remote.

In the true Amphibia, as the phoca and walrus, we have the feet contracted, and almost enveloped in the skin, and the fingers webbed and converted into fins.

We have sketched here the bones of the morse, or walrus, and they are remarkably com-