

*ischium*, and the *pubis*. They all concur in the formation of a large cup-like cavity, called the *acetabulum*, which receives the round head of the thigh bone (F,) and constitutes, generally, the largest joint in the body.

A single bone composes the first division of each limb, both in the fore and hind extremities. In the fore leg it is termed the *humerus* (H,) in the hind leg, the *femur* (F.) The next division contains two bones, placed parallel to each other; they are, in the former, the *radius* (R,) and the *ulna* (U); in the latter, the *tibia* (T,) and *fibula* (F.) These are followed by a number of small, rounded, or cubical bones, collected together in a group, which constitutes the *Carpus* (W,) in the fore leg, and the *Tarsus* (T,) in the hind leg. Next come a set of long cylindrical bones, composing the *metacarpus* (M,) in the former, and the *metatarsus* (M,) in the latter case. In the most complete forms of development, these are always five in number, in each limb; they are placed generally parallel to each other, but are enveloped in one common covering of integument. The *Phalanges*, or toes (Z,) are cylindrical bones, continued in a line from each of the former: they are generally three in number in each toe. To the last joint, which is often termed the *ungual bone*, there is usually attached either a nail, a claw, or a hoof. Small, detached bones are frequently found at the exterior part of the angles which they form by their junction, serving the purpose of giving a more advantageous position to the tendons of the muscles which extend those joints. The *putella*, or knee pan (P,) is the largest of these, and is pretty constantly present. Smaller bones of this description are met with on the joints of the fingers, and are termed *sesamoid bones*.

On comparing these divisions of the limbs of quadrupeds with those of insects, we cannot fail to perceive that there exists between them a marked analogy; and that naturalists were not led away by mere fancy when they applied to the latter the same names as those borne by the former. This, however, is not the only instance of analogy that may be discovered between the structures of articulated and of ver-