

together a short time before the others have reached the ground: so that during that minute interval of time all the feet are in the air at the same moment; and during the remaining portion of the time, the body is resting upon the two feet placed diagonally with regard to each other. The undulations are here chiefly vertical, instead of lateral, as they are in the walking pace.

A gallop is a continued succession of longer leaps made by the two hind feet in conjunction. In this case, the centre of gravity is lifted higher from the ground, and is projected in a wide arch, and with great velocity.

In the amble, both the legs on one side are raised together; so that the impulsions given are directed much more laterally than in any other pace, and the body is thrown into a strong undulatory motion from side to side.

Another kind of pace is the bound, which is often practised by deer, and is performed by striking the ground with all the legs at the same moment. It consists, therefore, like the gallop, of a series of leaps; but their direction is more uniformly upwards, from the concurrence of all the legs in the same action.

Nature has purposely endowed different tribes of animals with very different capacities to execute progressive movements, by the variations she has introduced into the comparative lengths of the several parts of the trunk, and the size and mobility of the extremities. Of all the large animals, the *Lion* has been constructed with the finest proportions for conferring both strength and activity. The mass of his body is supported more by the fore than by the hind extremities. In walking, the lion takes long strides, and exhibits strongly the lateral undulations of the trunk.

Quadrupeds having a very long, or a very massive body, or whose limbs are short, and nearly of equal height, are incapable of advancing by a gallop, or at least cannot sustain this pace without a painful effort, and never but for a short time. The *Tiger*, which has a longer body than the lion, gallops with less facility; and runs chiefly by an acceleration of its walking pace. It excels principally in the vigour