

toes.\* The ulna (l) is extremely broad and powerful at its upper extremity, affording large space for the origin of muscles, concerned in the movements of the foot. The radius (m) revolves freely on the ulna, as in the Sloths and Ant-eaters, both of which make much use of the fore-leg, though for different purposes; it has a cavity at its upper end, which turns upon a spherical portion of the lower part of the humerus, and a large apophysis (n), projecting from its longitudinal crest, indicates great power in the muscles that gave rotatory motion.

The entire fore-foot must have been about a yard in length, and more than twelve inches wide; forming a most efficient instrument for moving the earth, from that depth within which succulent roots are usually most abundant. This great length of the fore-foot, when resting upon the ground, though unfavourable to progressive motion, must have enabled one fore-leg, when acting in conjunction with the two hind legs and tail, to support the entire weight of the body; leaving the other fore-leg at liberty to be employed exclusively in the operation of digging food.†

\* There is a similar expansion of the lower part of the Humerus in the Ant-eater, which employs its fore-feet in digging up the solid hills of the Termité Ants.

† At Pl. 5, beneath Fig. 1, are represented the fore-foot of an Armadillo (*Dasyus Pebas*), and the fore-foot of the *Chlamyphorus*, each adapted, like that of the *Megatherium*, to form an