

occur in no other animals except the Armadillo and Chlamyphorus; both of which are continually occupied in digging for their food.

The articulation of the leg with the hind-foot is admirably contrived for supporting the enormous pressure of downward weight; the astragalus (z), or great bone of the instep, being nine inches broad, and nine inches high, is in due proportion to the lower extremity of the tibia, or leg bone, with which it articulates; and rests upon a heel bone, of the extraordinary length of seventeen inches, with a circumference of twenty-eight inches. This enormous bone, pressing on the ground, gives a firm bearing and solid support to the continuous accumulation of weight, which we have been tracing down from the pelvis through the thigh and leg: in fact the heel bone occupies nearly one-half of the entire length of the hind-foot; the bones of the toes are all short, excepting the extreme joint, which forms an enormous claw-bone; larger than the largest of those in the fore-foot, measuring thirteen inches in circumference, and having within its sheath a core, ten inches long, for the support of the horny claw with which it was invested. The chief use of this large claw was probably to keep the hind foot fixed steadily upon the ground.*

* It is probable that the large thick claw, Pl. 5 5', was placed on the second toe of the hind-foot. Its size approaches nearly to that of the first toe of this foot, and both of these differ mate-