

long cylindrical bone, the *humerus*; 3. The *fore-arm* composed of two long bones, the *radius*, (*c*,) and *ulna*, (*d*,) which are often fused into one; 4. The *hand*, which is composed of a series of bones, more or less numerous in different classes, and which is divided into three parts, namely, the *carpus*, or wrist, (*e*,) the *metacarpus*, or palm, (*f*,) and the *phalanges*, or fingers, (*g*,) The clavicle or *collar-bone*, (*o*,) when it exists, belongs also to the anterior member. It is a bone of a cylindrical form, fixed as a brace between the breast-bone and shoulder-blade. Its use is to keep the shoulders separated; to this end, we find it fully developed in all animals which raise the limbs from the sides, as the birds and the bats. On the other hand, it is rudimentary, or entirely wanting in animals which move them backwards and forwards only, as with most quadrupeds.

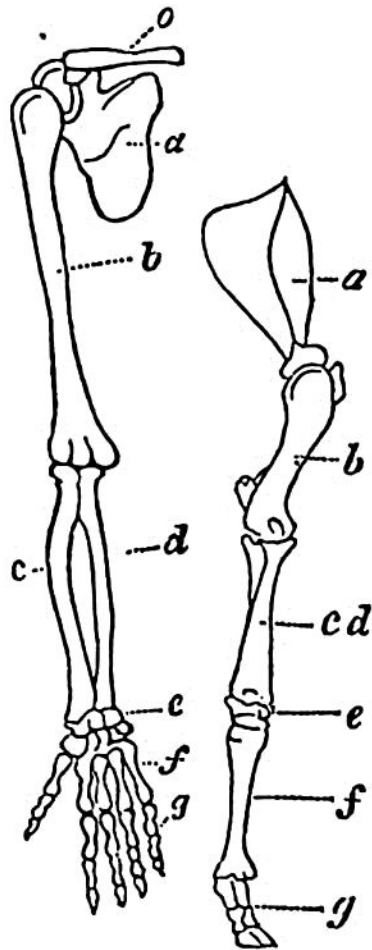


Fig. 34. Fig. 35.

173. The following outlines, in which corresponding bones are indicated by the same letters, will give an idea of the modifications which these bones present in different classes. In the arm of man, (Fig. 34,) the shoulder-blade is flat and triangular; the bone of the arm is cylindrical, and enlarged at its extremities; the bones of the fore-arm are somewhat shorter than the humerus, but more slender; the hand is composed of the following pieces, namely, eight small bones of the carpus, arranged in two rows, five metacarpal bones, which are elongated, and succeed those of the wrist; five fingers of unequal length, one of which, the thumb, is opposed to the four others.