across them, so as to serve the purpose of a wing. In birds the pigeon for example, (Fig. 39,) there are but two fingers which are soldered together, and destitute of nails; and the thumb is rudimentary.

176. The arm of the turtle (Fig. 40) is peculiar in having,

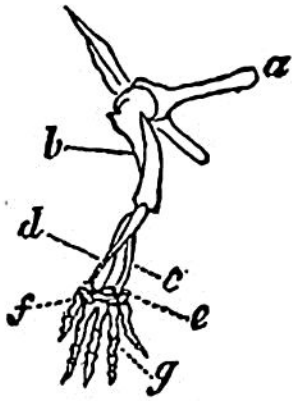

Fig. 40.

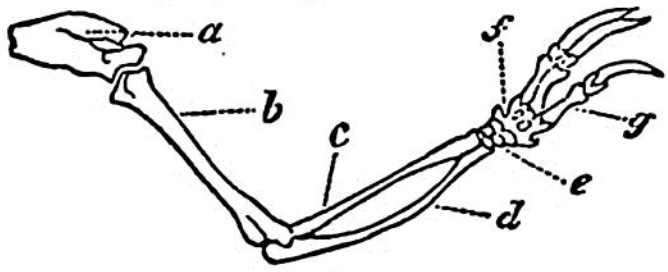

Fig. 41.

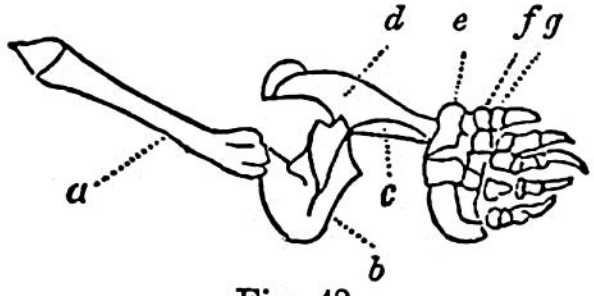

Fig. 42.

besides the shoulder-blade, two clavicles; the arm-bone is twisted outwards, as well as the bones of the fore-arm, so that the elbow, instead of being behind, is turned forwards; the fingers are long, and widely separated. In the Sloth, (Fig. 41,) the bones of the arm and fore-arm are very greatly elongated, and at the same time very slender; the hand is likewise very long, and the fingers are terminated by enormous non-retractile nails. The arm of the Mole (Fig. 42) is still more extraordinary. The shoulder-blade, which is usually a broad and flat bone, becomes very narrow; the arm-bone, on the contrary, is contracted so much as to seem nearly square; the elbow projects backwards, and the hand is excessively large and stout.

177. In fishes, the form and arrangement of the bones is so peculiar, that it is often difficult to trace their correspondence to all the parts found in other animals; nevertheless the bones of the fore-arm are readily recognized. In the Cod