ber. While in animals of the inferior orders, which are possessed of extremities, we find a considerable number of legs; in all the animals comprised in the class of true insects nature has limited the number to six; and in the vertebrata it never exceeds four. As in insects, we observed that all the legs are divided into the same number of parts, so we find among quadrupeds a striking correspondence in the bones of the fore and the hind extremities. Both the one and the other are connected with the spine by the intermedium of large and broad bones, which are intended to serve as a basis for their more secure attachment, and for giving, at the same time, extensive and advantageous purchase to the muscles, which are to move the limbs. The two bones by which the anterior extremity is connected with the trunk are the *blade-bone*, or *Scapula*, (B,) which sends out a process called the *coracoid bone;* and the *collar-bone*, or the *Clavicle*,* which extends from the scapula to the sternum. The corresponding connecting bones of the posterior extremity are three in number, and constitute, together with the part of the spine to which they are attached, what is called *the Pelvis* (P.) The part of the spine which is thus included in the pelvis, is termed the *Sacrum*. In its complete state of ossification it is a single bone; but it was originally composed of a number of separate vertebræ, which have afterwards become consolidated into a single bone, and which bear the marks of having been compressed from behind forwards during their growth, so that they could only expand laterally. The vertebræ which succeed to these, and which are not consolidated with the sacrum, compose what is called the *os coccygis*, (Q,) or more properly the *coccygeal vertebræ:* when they are sufficiently numerous to compose a tail, they come under the denomination of *caudal vertebræ*. The three bones of the pelvis, are the *ilium*, the

* This bone does not exist in the skeleton of the hog; but its form and connexions with the sternum and scapula in the human skeleton are shown in Fig. 182, where s is the sternum; x, the xiphoid cartilage; c, the clavicle; n, the scapula; a, the acromion; k, the coracoid process; and g, the glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus.