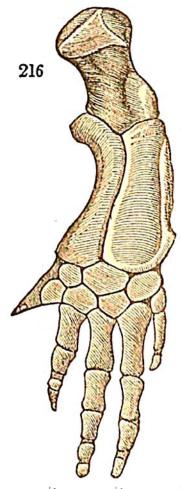
rently corresponding to pelvic bones, for the presence of which no more probable reason can be assigned than the tendency to preserve an analogy with the more developed structures of the same type.



A similar adherence to the law of uniformity in the plan of construction of all the animals belonging to the same class, is strikingly shown in the conformation of the bones of the anterior extremitics of the cctacea; for, although they present, externally, no resemblance to the leg and foot of a quadruped, being fashioned into fin-like members, with a flat, oval surface, for striking the water, yet, when the bones are stripped of the thick integument which covers them, and conceals their real form, we find them, (as may be seen in Fig. 216) exhibiting the same divisions into carpal and metacarpal bones, and phalanges of fingers, as exist in the most highly developed organization, not merely of a quadruped, but also of a

monkey, and even of man.

## § 3. Amphibia.

In the small tribe denominated by Cuvier Amphibia, and consisting of the Phoca, or Seal, and the Trichecus, or Walrus, we perceive that an advance is made towards a fuller development of the limbs; these animals having a distinct neck and pelvis, and both hind and fore extremities. In the seal, the hind legs are drawn out posteriorly to a considerable length, and placed parallel to each other: when united and alternately raised and depressed, they perform