



FIGURE 3.18. A series of fossils from the Eocene (~50 Mya) hippo-like artiodactyl (*Diacodexis*, top) to a skeleton of the modern whale (e.g., *Balaena*, bottom) shows how mammals adapted to life in the sea. Among the most important changes, the pelvis and hindlimbs were reduced, the tail was lengthened for swimming, and the jaws were modified for feeding on plankton.

3.18, redrawn from de Muizon C., *Nature* 413: 259–260, © 2001 Macmillan, www.nature.com