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GENERAL ZOOLOGY

OF

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

by

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F. R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

From the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MR HEATH.



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VOL. II Part 2



GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME II.—PART II.

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Note to the Article PLATYPUS, vol. I. p. 232.

On laying open the parts beyond the base of the bill, it appears that the Platypus, like the Ant-Eaters, is furnished with small bony processes resembling grinding-teeth, imbedded in the gum, but not fastened or rooted in the jaw : of these processes there are two on each side both of the upper and under jaw.—*See a paper on this subject by Mr. E. Home, in the 90th volume of the Philosophical Transactions.*

ERRATUM.—PART II.

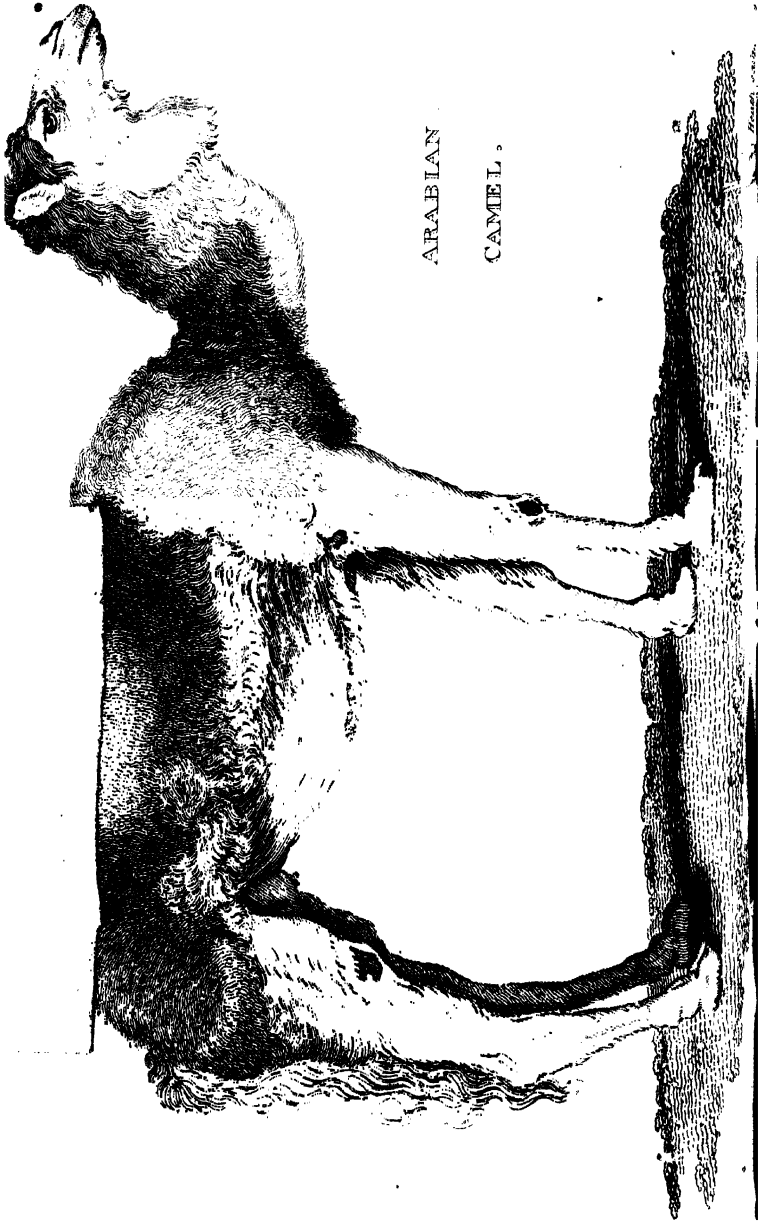
P. 271. l. 5. The figure here said to be taken from Ridinger, is in reality from Buffon only ; Ridinger's figure representing the animal in a galloping posture, which is not its natural one.

Directions for placing the Plates in vol. II. part II.

The Vignette to Part II. represents the Pygmy Antelope.—P. 326.

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ARABIAN

CAMEL.

QUADRUPEDS.

ORDER

PECORA.

CAMELUS. CAMEL.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> nulla.	<i>Horns</i> none.
<i>Dentes Primores</i> inferiores sex, spathiformes.	<i>Front-teeth</i> in the lower jaw six, somewhat thin and broad.
<i>Laniarii</i> distantes; superiores tres, inferiores duo.	<i>Canine-teeth</i> distant; in the upper jaw three, in the lower two,
<i>Labium</i> superius fissum.	<i>Upper Lip</i> divided.

ARABIAN CAMEL.

Camelus Dromedarius. *C. Topho dorsi unico.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 90.

Camel with a single dorsal bunch.

Camelus. *Gesn. Quadr.* 172. *Jonst. Quadr.* 95. t. 41, 42, 43. *Aldr. bisulc.* p. 908.

Le Dromadaire. *Buff.* 11. p. 211. pl. 9.

Arabian Camel. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 129.

THE Camel, which, from the earliest ages of the world, has constituted the riches of Arabia, is found in the warmer parts of Asia and in the

upper regions of Africa. In Asia it is said not to be found farther north than Persia, and in Africa not farther south than Ethiopia. It is common in most parts of India.

The general height of the Arabian Camel, measured from the top of the dorsal bunch to the ground, is about six feet and a half, but from the top of the head when the animal elevates it, not much less than nine feet: the head, however, is generally so carried as to be nearly on a level with the bunch, or rather below it, the animal bending the neck extremely in its general posture: the head is small; the neck very long, the body of a long and meagre shape, the legs rather slender, and the tail, which is slightly tufted at the end, reaches to the joints of the hind legs: the feet are very large, and are hoofed in a peculiar style, being divided above into two lobes not reaching through the whole length of the foot, and the extremity of each lobe is guarded by a small hoof: the under part of the foot is covered with an extremely strong, tough, and pliable skin, which, by yielding in all directions, enables the animal to travel with peculiar ease and security over dry, stony, and sandy regions. On each leg are six callosities, viz. one on each knee, one on the inside of each fore-leg on the upper joint, and one on the inside of each hind-leg at the bottom of the thigh. On the lower part of the breast is also a large callus or tough tubercle, which is gradually increased by the constant habit which the animal has of resting upon it in lying down.

Though the Camel has even an elegant and picturesque appearance, in some particular attitudes, yet its general aspect, at first sight, is apt to impress on the mind the idea of deformity; and the dorsal bunch in particular has the appearance of some accidental monstrosity, rather than a truly natural conformation. This idea seems to have operated so powerfully on the mind of Buffon, that he has not scrupled to advance an opinion, that this part, as well as the pectoral bunch, was originally produced by ill usage, in constantly loading the animal with heavy burthens; and that, having once arisen, it has been transmitted by descent, and continues to form a permanent character. In confirmation of this theory he observes, that from the attestations of those who have dissected the Camel, it appears that these parts are often filled with a quantity of pus; the effect of previous inflammation. Upon the same principle he also conceives that the remarkable structure of the stomach, which is furnished with a peculiar apparatus of cells or receptacles for containing a great quantity of water, has originated from a similar source; "the animal, after suffering thirst for a long time, by taking as much, or perhaps more, water than the stomach could easily contain, the membrane would be gradually extended and dilated, in the same manner as we have seen the stomach of a sheep extend in proportion to the quantity of its aliment." The Count de Buffon, however, allows that these conjectures would be either fully confirmed, or destroyed, if we

had wild Camels to examine and compare with the domestic ; but these animals can hardly be said to exist any where in a truly natural state, or if they do, no one has accurately observed and described them*.

The march of the Camel through the burning deserts of Arabia, and its signal services to the Arab, &c. &c. have been described with peculiar animation and elegance by this agreeable author, whose wayward and mistaken theories and numerous errors should not be allowed to prejudice us against the real merit of his writings.

“ Figure to yourself a country without verdure and without water, a burning sun, an air always parched, sandy plains, mountains still more adust, which the eye runs over without perceiving a single animated being ; a dead earth, perpetually tossed with the winds, and presenting nothing but bones, scattered flints, rocks perpendicular or overturned ; a desert totally void, where the traveller never breathes under a shade, where nothing accompanies him, nothing recalls the idea of animated nature ; absolute solitude, more dreadful than that of the deepest forests ; for to man, trees are, at least, visible objects ; more solitary and naked, more lost in an unlimited void, he every where beholds space surrounding him as a tomb : the light of the day, more dismal than

* The Bactrian, or two-bunched Camel, is, however, said to be found wild in the desert parts of Asia, between India and China, and to be larger than the domesticated animal.

the darkness of night, serves only to give him a clearer idea of his own wretchedness and impotence, and to conceal from his view the barriers of the void, by extending around him that immense abyss which separates him from the habitable parts of the earth; an abyss which in vain he would attempt to traverse; for hunger, thirst, and scorching heat haunt every moment that remains to him between despair and death.

“The Arab, however, by the assistance of his Camel, has learned to surmount, and even to appropriate these frightful intervals of Nature. They serve him for an asylum, they secure his repose, and maintain his independence. But man never uses any thing without abuse. This same free, independent, tranquil, and even rich Arab, instead of regarding his deserts as the ramparts of his liberty, pollutes them with his crimes. He traverses them to carry off gold and slaves from the adjacent nations. He employs them for perpetrating his robberies, which unluckily he enjoys more than his liberty; for his enterprises are almost always successful. Notwithstanding the vigilance of his neighbours, and the superiority of their strength, he carries off with impunity, all that he ravages from them. An Arab, who gives himself up to this kind of terrestrial piracy, is early accustomed to the fatigues of travelling, to want of sleep, and to endure hunger, thirst, and heat. With the same view he instructs, rears, and exercises his Camels. A few days after their birth, he folds their limbs under their belly, forces them

to remain on the ground, and in this situation loads them with a pretty heavy weight, which is never removed but for the purpose of replacing a greater. Instead of allowing them to feed at pleasure, and to drink when they are dry, he begins with regulating their meals, and makes them gradually travel long journies, diminishing, at the same time, the quantity of their aliment. When they acquire some strength, they are trained to the course. He excites their emulation by the example of horses, and in time renders them equally swift and more robust. In fine, after he is certain of the strength, fleetness, and sobriety of his Camels, he loads them both with his own and their food, sets off with them, arrives unperceived at the confines of the desert, robs the first passenger he meets, pillages the solitary houses, loads his Camels with the booty, and if pursued, he is obliged to accelerate his retreat. It is on these occasions that he unfolds his own talents and those of the Camels; he mounts one of the fleetest, and conducts the troop, and makes them travel night and day, without almost either stopping, eating, or drinking; and in this manner he easily performs a journey of three hundred leagues in eight days. During this period of motion and fatigue, his Camels are perpetually loaded, and he allows them, each day, only one hour of repose, and a ball of paste. They often run in this manner nine or ten days, without finding water; and when, by chance, there is a pool at some distance, they scent the water half a league off. Thirst mak's

them double their pace, and they drink as much at once as serves them for the time that is past, and as much to come; for their journey often lasts several weeks, and their abstinence continues an equal time.

“ In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary, &c. all the articles of merchandize are carried by Camels. Of all carriages it is the cheapest and most expeditious. The merchants and other passengers unite in a caravan, to prevent the insults and robberies of the Arabs. These caravans are often very numerous, and are always composed of more Camels than men. Each Camel is loaded in proportion to his strength; and when overloaded, he refuses to march, and continues lying till his burthen is lightened. The large Camels generally carry a thousand, or even twelve hundred pounds weight, and the smallest from six to seven hundred. In these commercial travels their march is not hastened: as the route is often seven or eight hundred leagues, their motions and journies are regulated. They walk only, and perform about from ten to twelve leagues each day. Every night they are unloaded, and allowed to pasture at freedom. When in a rich country or fertile meadow, they eat, in less than an hour, as much as serves them to ruminate the whole night, and to nourish them during twenty-four hours. But they seldom meet with such pastures; neither is this delicate food necessary for them. They even seem to prefer wormwood, thistles, nettles, broom, cassia, and other prickly

vegetables, to the softest herbage. As long as they find plants to brouse, they easily dispense from drink.

“ Besides, this facility of abstaining long from drink, proceeds not from habit alone, but is rather an effect of their structure. Independent of the four stomachs, which are common to ruminating animals, the Camels have a fifth bag, which serves them as a reservoir for water. This fifth stomach is peculiar to the Camel. It is so large as to contain a vast quantity of water, where it remains without corrupting or mixing with the other aliments*. When the animal is pressed with thirst, and has occasion for water to macerate his dry food in ruminating, he makes part of this water mount into his stomach, or even as high as the throat, by the mere contraction of certain muscles. It is by this singular construction that the Camel is enabled to pass several days without drinking, and to take at a time a prodigious quantity of water, which remains in the reservoir pure and limpid, because neither the liquors of the body nor the juices of digestion can mix with it.

“ If we reflect on the dissimilarity in this animal from other quadrupeds, we cannot doubt that his nature has been considerably changed by constraint, slavery, and perpetual labour. Of all

* This particularity is well known to Oriental travellers, who have sometimes found it necessary to kill a Camel in order to obtain a supply of water thus preserved in its receptacle. In Mr. Bruce's travels may be found instances of this.

animals the Camel is the most antient, the completest, and the most laborious slave. He is the most antient slave, because he inhabits those climates where men were first polished. He is the most complete slave, because in the other species of domestic animals, as the horse, the dog, the ox, the sheep, the hog, &c. we still find individuals in a state of nature, and which have not submitted to man. But the whole species of the Camel is enslaved; for none of them exist in their primitive state of liberty and independence. Lastly, he is the most laborious slave; because he has never been nourished for pomp, like most horses, nor for amusement, like most dogs, nor for the use of the table, like the ox, the hog, and the sheep; because he has always been made a beast of burthen, whom men have never taken the trouble of yoking in machines, but have regarded the body of the animal as a living carriage, which they may load, or overload, even during sleep; for when pressed, the load is sometimes not taken off, but the animal lies down under it with his legs folded, and his body resting on his stomach. Hence they perpetually bear the marks of servitude and pain. Upon the under part of the breast is a large callosity, as hard as horn, and similar ones on the joints of the limbs. Though these callosities are found on all Camels, they exhibit a proof that they are not natural, but produced by excessive constraint, and painful labour; for they are often filled with pus. The

breast and legs are, therefore, deformed by callosities; the back is still more disfigured by one or two bunches. The callosities, as well as the bunches, are perpetuated by generation. As it is obvious that the first deformity proceeds from the constant practice of forcing these animals, from their earliest age, to lie on their stomach, with their limbs folded under the body; and in this situation to bear both the weight of their own bodies, and that of the load laid on their backs, we ought to presume that the bunch or bunches have also originated from the unequal pressure of heavy burthens, which would naturally make the flesh, fat, and skin swell; for these bunches are not osseous, but composed of a fleshy substance resembling a cow's udder. Hence the callosities and bunches should be regarded equally as deformities produced by continual labour and bodily constraint; and though at first accidental and individual, they are now become permanent, and common to the whole species. We may likewise presume that the bag which contains the water, and is only an appendix to the stomach, has been produced by an unnatural extension of that viscus. The animal, after suffering thirst for a long time, by taking in at once as much, and perhaps more, water than the stomach could easily contain, this membrane would be gradually extended and dilated, as we have seen the stomach of a sheep dilated in proportion to the quantity of its aliment. In sheep fed with grain the stomach is,



BACTRIAN

CAMEL.

1850

Edw. Lear, London. Published by W. Heath, Fleet Street.

very small; but becomes very large in those fed with herbage alone.

“ These conjectures would be either confirmed or destroyed, if we had wild Camels to compare with the domestic; but these animals nowhere exist in a natural state, or if they do, no one has described or observed them. We ought, therefore, to suppose that every thing good and beautiful belongs to Nature, and that whatever is defective and deformed in these animals proceeds from the labour and slavery imposed on them by the empire of man.”

The general colour of the Camel is an uniform dusky brown, more or less tinged with ferruginous. Its hair is fine and soft, and serves for the basis of several kinds of stuffs.

There are several varieties of this animal, differing in size, strength, &c. analogous to the different breeds of horses

BACTRIAN CAMEL.

Camelus Bactrianus. *C. tophis dorsi duobus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
p. 90.

Camel with two dorsal bunches.

Camelus. *Gesn. Quadr.* 163. *Aldr. bisulc.* 907.

Dromedarius. *Jonst. Quadr.* p. 42, 43, 44. f. 1.

Le Chameau. *Buff.* II. p. 211, 246. pl. 22.

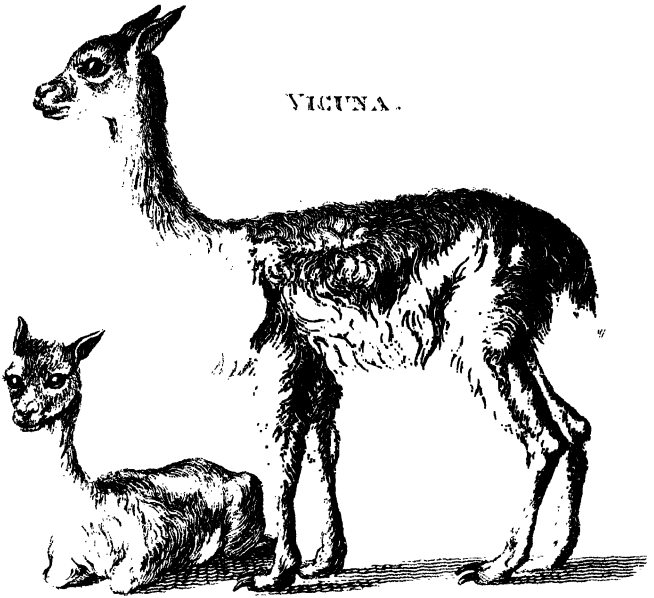
Bactrian Camel. *Pennant Quadr.* I. p. 132.

IN its general appearance the Bactrian Camel so much resembles the Arabian, that it might ra-

ther seem a permanent variety of that animal, than a distinct species; differing only in being somewhat larger and in having two bunches on the back instead of one. It is said to be found wild in the northern parts of India, and in the deserts bordering on China, and is more esteemed for swiftness than the Arabian Camel.

In Arabia it is kept chiefly for the use of the great, being not a native of that country, but imported from India, &c. Of this animal, as well as of the Arabian Camel, there are several races or varieties, differing, like those of horses, in strength, size, swiftness, and elegance of form. A breed of peculiar swiftness is said to be reared in China, and to be distinguished by the expressive title of *Fong Kyo Fo*, or Camels with feet of wind. A white variety occurs in some parts of Siberia, and lastly, a hybrid or mixed breed is said to be occasionally obtained between the Bactrian and the Arabian Camel.

VICUNA .



GUANACO .



GLAMA.

Camelus Glama. C. dorso lævi, topho pectorali. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 91.

Pale ferruginous Camel, whitish beneath, with smooth back, and pectoral bunch.

Camelus Peruvianus Glama dictus. Raj. Quadr. 145.

Ovis Peruana. Charlet. exer. p. 9. Jonst. Quadr. t. 46.

Le Lama. Buff. 13. p. 16. and Suppl. 6. p. 204. pl. 27.

Llama. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 133.

THIS animal, described by some of the old naturalists, under the name of *Ovis Peruciana**, or Peruvian Sheep, is a native of South America, and is particularly plentiful in Peru, where it inhabits, in a wild state, the highest and coldest parts of mountains, feeding in numerous herds, and flying with great rapidity on the sight of mankind. It was, however, completely subdued and domesticated by the antient Peruvians, being the only beast of burthen known to that people, to whom it answered the same purposes as the Camel and Dromedary in the eastern regions of the old continent. The general size of the Glama is nearly that of a stag; measuring about four feet and a half in height to the top of the shoulders, and about six feet in length from nose to tail. The neck is of a great length; the head small; the back slightly elevated, and the whole animal bears some resemblance to a Camel on a smaller scale. Its

* This name has also been applied by some authors to the Paco, &c.

general colour is a light ferruginous brown, paler or whitish on the under parts; and sometimes it is said to be varied or patched with darker and lighter shades on different parts, and to have a black stripe running down the back to the beginning of the tail.

The hair, in the wild animal, is long and shaggy: in the domesticated smoother and closer. On the breast is a protuberance, from which is observed to exude a kind of oily secretion. The voice of the Glama resembles the shrill neighing of a horse. When angry or attacked, it strikes with its feet, endeavours to bite, and at the same time ejaculates from its mouth a quantity of saliva, which is said to be of a caustic or acrimonious nature, and to excite a slight inflammation on the skin. The Glama is said to be able to carry a burthen of about a hundred and fifty pounds weight, and to travel at the rate of three German miles a day for three or four days together. When resting, it leans on its breast in the manner of the Camel, which it also resembles in the faculty of abstaining long from drink; sometimes four or five days; and, like that animal, may be supported by very coarse and trifling food. Its flesh is said to resemble mutton in flavour.

The individual described in the 6th supplemental volume of **Buffon**, was remarkable for the mildness of its manners and the docility of its disposition.

VICUNA.

Camelus Vicugna. C. corpore lanato lævi, rostro simo obtuso, cauda erecta. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 171.

Purplish-brown Camel, whitish beneath, with smooth woolly body, obtuse snout, and upright tail.

Camelus laniger. Klein. Quadr. 42.

Vicognes ou Vicunas. *Frez. voy. 1. p. 266.*

La Vigogne. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 208. pl. 38.*

Vicunna. *Pennant Quadr. 1 p. 136.*

THE Vicuna, as may be perceived by consulting the annexed representation, bears an extreme general resemblance to the Glama; but is of a lighter and more delicate aspect, and of smaller size: the head is smaller and shorter in proportion: the eyes remarkably large and full: the ears somewhat sharper, and the limbs more slender: the tail has a somewhat erect appearance, contrary to the character given in the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*; but perhaps too great a dependence is not to be placed on a character like this, which may vary somewhat in different individuals, and which ought never to be assumed as a discriminating character, except where the appearance is peculiarly marked and striking. The prevailing colour of the Vicuna on the upper parts is a reddish brown, or approaching to wine-colour, and the remainder of an Isabella colour: the breast, belly, insides of the thighs, and under part of the tail, are white. The hair of this animal is of a very soft, wavy, and woolly nature; that on the breast is nearly three inches long; on the other parts not more than one inch: the

end of the tail is furnished, like the breast, with long woolly hair. The individual described in the sixth supplemental volume of Buffon was of a somewhat fierce disposition, and often attempted to bite those who examined it. It was never observed to drink, and seemed to have the same general habits and manners as the Glama.

The Glama, the Paco, and the Vicuna, have sometimes been considered as the same species, and what seems to have been a principal cause of confusion among naturalists with respect to these Peruvian animals is, that the word *Lama* or *Glama* is used among the Peruvians as a general name rather than a particular one. In the provinces of Cusco, Potosi, and Tucuman, we are assured that three species of Lamas are distinguished by appropriate titles.

The Vicuna seems to afford the finest wool of any, and it is wrought into cloths of most exquisite silky softness and beauty, which are said to be too warm for common wear, unless made peculiarly thin.

The Vicuna, as well as the Paco or next species, is sometimes taken by the Peruvians by the simple artifice of tying cords, with bits of wool or cloth fixed to them at certain distances, at three or four feet from the ground, across the narrow passes of the mountains; and when the animals have been hunted or driven that way, they are so terrified by the fluttering of the rags, that, instead of attempting to pass, they huddle together in heaps, and thus afford their pursuers an opportu-

nity of killing with their slings as many as they please.

This circumstance of being terrified, and as it were fascinated, by a cord drawn across any particular space, is, however, by no means peculiar to this animal, but takes place, as is well known, in several of the Deer tribe, and particularly in the common Fallow Deer, which may be easily confined in a similar manner.

PACO.

Camelus Paco. *C. tophis nullis, corpore lanato, rostro oblongo.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 171.

Purplish-brown woolly Camel, white beneath, with oblong snout.

Paco. *Laet. amer. p. 405.*

Paco. Alpaco. *Molin. Chil. 296. Buff. 13. pl. 16.*

Pacos. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 137.*

THIS species is said to be entirely confined to Peru, where the natives keep vast flocks of them for the sake of the wool, of which they prepare cloth of silky lustre and softness. Like the Vicuna, it is found in mountainous districts in large herds, but is never observed to associate with those animals. It is of a more robust make* than the Vicuna, and is covered with very long wool, which is, in the wild animal, of a dull purple co-

* Gmelin, in his edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, says it is smaller; but I am not without my suspicions that the *Vicugna* of Gmelin is the *Pacos* of Pennant, and *vice versâ*.

lour, resembling that of dried rose leaves, but in the domesticated kind is often varied with black, white and rufous: the belly is white. Like the two preceding species, it has sometimes been named the Peruvian Sheep. Those concretions, known by the name of Bezoars, are often found in the stomach of this as well as of other species.

GUANACO.

Camelus Huanacus. C. corpore piloso, dorso gibbo, cauda erecta.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 170. Molin. Chil. p. 281.

Tawny Camel, white beneath, with gibbose back, and upright tail.

Guanaco, sive Huanacu. *Lact. amer. p. 406. Ulloa voy. 1. p. 366. t. 24. f. f.*

Cervo-Camelus. Jonst. Quadr. t. 29. ?

Camelus Huanacus. Schröder sacugh. t. 306. ?

Guanaco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 138.*

Allo-Camelus. Gesn. ic. Quadr. p. 43.

THE Guanaco is a native of Peru, and is found in similar situations with the Glama and the Paco. It is the largest of all the Peruvian animals of this kind, and is said sometimes to grow to the size of a horse. Its back is pretty much arched, and it is covered, not with wool like the other smaller species, but with long, smooth hair: the head is round; the nose somewhat pointed; the ears strait, like those of a horse; and the tail short, and turning upwards. It appears to be more nearly allied to the Glama than to any other species, but is said never to associate with that ani-

mal. Its general colour is tawny above and white below. In summer it inhabits the tops of the mountains, but in winter descends into the vallies. It runs with extreme swiftness, and from the length of its hind legs, prefers descending the hills, which it does by leaps and bounds, in the manner of a buck. When young it is said to be hunted with dogs, and when old to be chased on swift horses, and caught with nooses dextrously thrown. The flesh of the young animals is said to be excellent; and that of the old is preserved with salt.

I must here observe, that the figure published by Mr. Schreber, under the title of *Camelus Huanacus*, contradicts the specific character given by Molina and others, having a pendent tail instead of an elevated one. The figure is evidently copied from Gesner, who calls the animal by the name of *Allo-Camelus*, and mentions it as having been sent from South America into Europe, in the year 1558, and called an Indian Sheep. It was six feet high, and five in length: the neck was as white as that of a swan; the rest of the body reddish, or purplish; and the feet shaped like those of a Camel. This figure is introduced into the present publication, together with a plate of the *Cervo-Camelus*, of Johnston (which is generally quoted by authors for the *Glama*), and to which the first mentioned figure is evidently much allied.

Upon the whole, I cannot avoid expressing my suspicion, that no great dependence is to be placed

on the specific characters hitherto given of some of these animals, and that if the subject were accurately investigated, it might perhaps be discovered that they are rather varieties than species truly distinct.

CHILIHUQUE.

Camelus Arcucanus. *C. corpore lanato laxi, rostro superne curvo, cauda pendula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 170. Molin. Chil. p. 279.*

Camel with smooth woolly body, curved snout, and pendulous ears and tail.

Aries moromorus. *Nicemb. Hist. Nat. p. 182.*

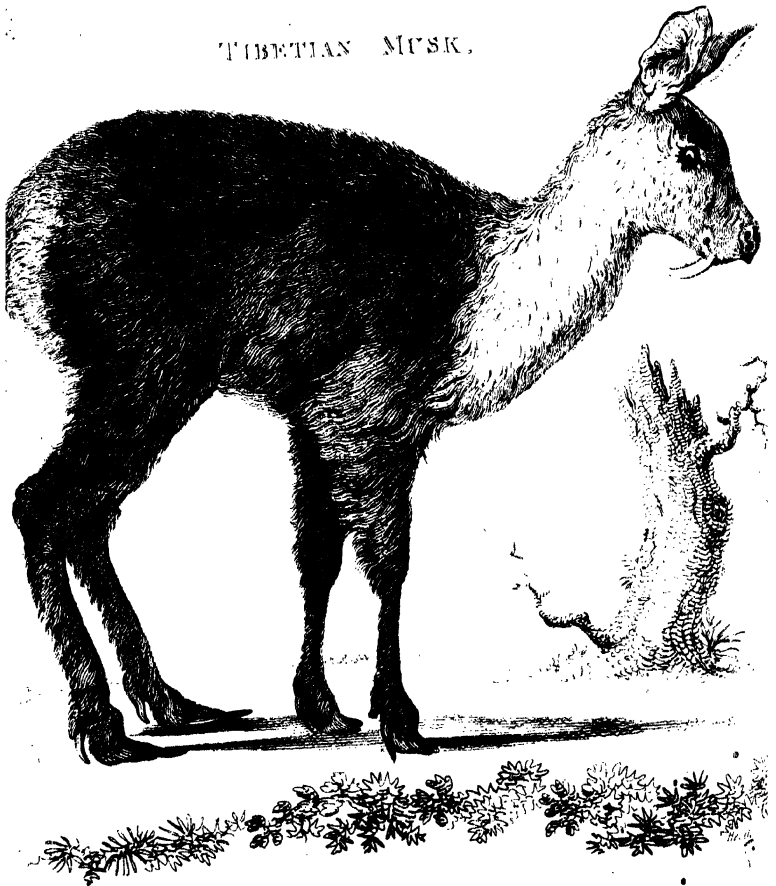
Moutons de Perou. *Frez. voy. 1. p. 264. t. 22. A.*

Chilihucque. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 138.*

THIS species, which inhabits Peru and Chili, is described as measuring about six feet in length, and about four in height. It is covered with woolly hair, and in its general appearance is not unlike a ram. The ears are flaccid or pendulous, the neck and legs long, the tail like that of a sheep, but shorter in proportion: the wool is very soft, and the colour of the animal is said to vary in different individuals, being either brown, black, ash-coloured, or white. This animal was employed by the ancient inhabitants of Chili as a beast of burthen, as well as in ploughing: its wool was also used in the manufacture of a fine silky cloth or stuff; but this is now said to have given place to the introduction of European wool, as being stronger and more serviceable.



TIBETIAN MUSK.



MOSCHUS. MUSK.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> nulla.	<i>Horns</i> none.
<i>Dentes Primores inferiores</i> octo.	<i>Front-teeth</i> in the lower jaw eight.
<i>Laniarii superiores solitarii</i> exserti.	<i>Tusks</i> solitary, in the upper jaw, exserted.

TIBETIAN MUSK.

Moschus Moschiferus. *M. jolliculo umbilicali.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.*
p. 91.

Grey-brown Musk with umbilical follicle.

Moschus. *Schroech. hist. mosch. t. 44.*

Animal moschiferum. *Nieremb. hist. nat. p. 184. J. G. Gmelin*
nov. comm. Petrop. 4. p. 393. Raj. Quadr. t. 127.

Capra moschi. *Aldr. hisalc. p. 743. Gen. Quadr. p. 786*

Le Musc. *Buff. 12 p. 61. and Suppl. 6. p. 221. pl. 29.*

THE Musk is one of those quadrupeds whose true form and natural history appear to have continued in great obscurity long after the introduction and general use of the celebrated perfume which it produces. To the ancients it was un-

shaped like that of a horse, upright oblong ears, and slender legs. It is a native of India.

 PYGMY MUSK.

Moschus Pygmaeus. *M. supra fusco-rufus, subtus albus, unguibus succenturiatis nullis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 173. Exl. mamm. p. 322. n. 3.*

Reddish brown Musk, white beneath, without false hoofs.

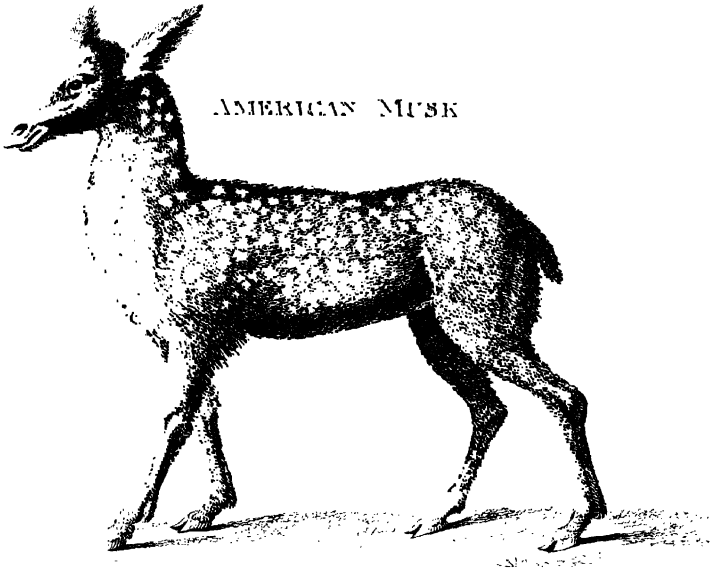
Moschus Pygmaeus. *M. pedibus digito humano angustioribus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. 12. ed. p. 92.*

Cerva parvula Africana. &c. *Seb. mus. 1. p. 70. t. 43. f. 1, 2, 3.*

Le Chevrotain. *Buff. 12 p. 341. pl. 42, 43.*

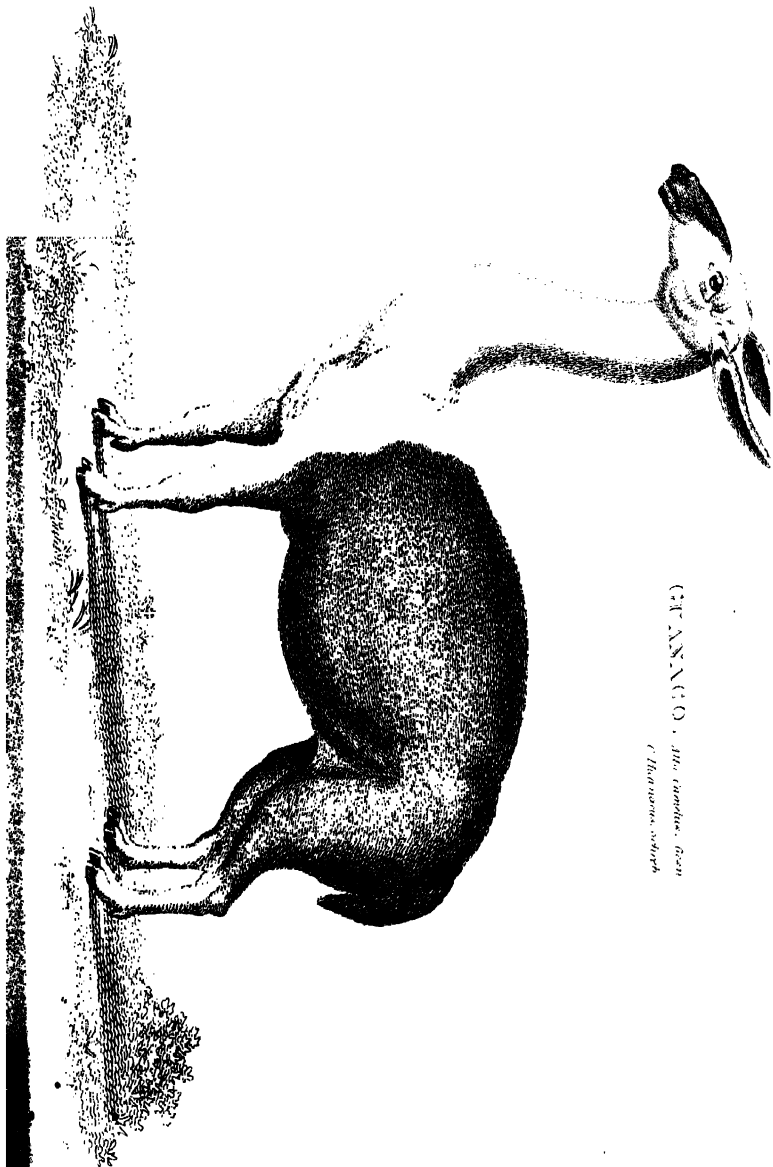
Guinea Musk. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 127.*

THIS most elegant little animal is considerably smaller than a domestic cat, measuring little more than nine inches from the nose to the tail. Its colour is bright bay, white beneath and on the insides of the thighs. Its shape is beautiful, and the legs are so slender as not to exceed the diameter of a swan quill: the head is rather large, the ears and eyes large, and the aspect mild: in the upper jaw are two tusks: the tail is about an inch in length, and the feet are remarkable for having no appendicular or false hoofs, by which mark this species may be distinguished from some others, not only of this genus, but of that of *Antelope*, to which it is nearly allied in size and general appearance. It is a native of many parts of the East Indies and the Indian islands, and is said to be most common in Java, where the natives



AMERICAN MUSK





GUANACO, *Lama guanicoe*, from
L'Iconographie zoologique



White sheep

catch great numbers in snares, and carry them to the markets in cages for sale. According to Mr. Pennant they may be purchased at so low a rate as two pence halfpenny a-piece.

The Pygmy Musk has been very elegantly figured by Seba and others, but has often been confounded with some other species, as well as with the Royal Antelope, an animal equally beautiful and diminutive, and which will be described under its proper genus. It is necessary to observe, that our present animal is improperly supposed by M. Brisson and others to be a native of Guinea. I must also add, that the elegant specimen in the Leverian Museum, particularly referred to by Mr. Pennant, in his History of Quadrupeds, as well as described by myself in the *Naturalist's Miscellany*, is in reality a different species, viz. the *Moschus Javanicus*.

The legs of the Pygmy Musk have been frequently capped at the upper joint with gold or silver, and in that state used by way of tobacco-stoppers. Specimens thus prepared may be seen in most museums, and are also engraved in the works of Seba and Buffon. A leg of this animal is also described by Grew in his Museum of the Royal Society, under the highly improper title of a leg of a *Greenland Stag*.

MEMINNA

Moschus Meminna. *M. supra cinereo-olivaceus, subtus albus, lateribus albo-maculatis, unguibus succenturiatis nullis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 174.

Olivaceous-cinereous Musk, white beneath, with the sides spotted with white, and no false hoofs.

Meminna. Knox Ceyl. p. 21.

Chevrotain à peau marquée de taches blanches. Buff. 12. p. 315.

Mémina ou Chevrotain de Ceylan. Buff. Suppl. 3. p. 102. pl. 15.

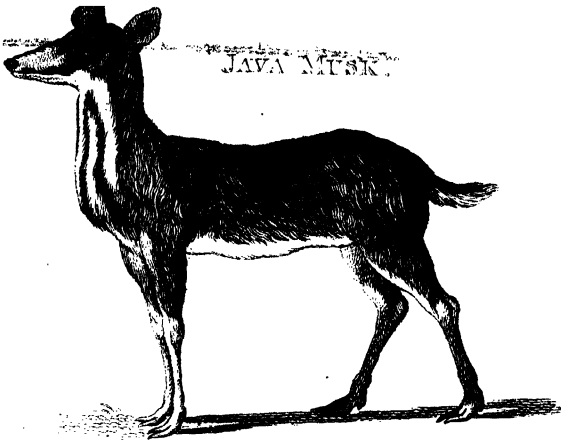
Indian Musk. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 127.

THE Meminna is a native of the Indian islands, and is chiefly found in Ceylon and Java.

It is readily distinguished, by its remarkable colour and spots, from the rest of its congeners. It seems to have been first acknowledged as a distinct species of this genus by Mr. Pennant, who described it from a drawing communicated by Governor Loten from Ceylon.

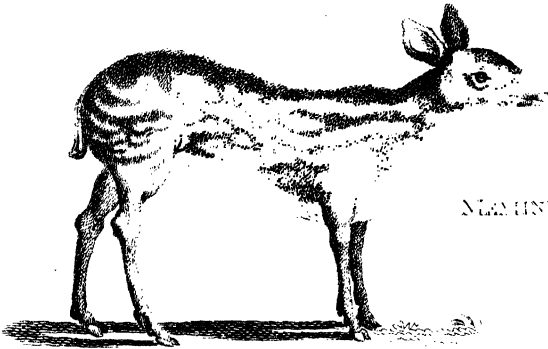
Its length is about seventeen inches; its colour a cinereous olive, with the throat, breast, and belly, white, and the sides and haunches spotted and barred transversely with white: the ears are large and open, and the tail very short. The weight of this species is about five pounds and a half.

The Count de Buffon, in his third supplementary volume, has figured this animal, but seems to consider it as a variety rather than a distinct species, and confounds it with the *Moschus pygmaeus*.



JAVA MUSK.

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MALINNA



LEVERIAN MUSK.

JAVA MUSK.

Moschus Javanicus. *M. supra ferrugineus, subtus longitudinaliter albus, cauda longiuscula villosa subtus et apice alba, unguibus succenturiatis exiguis.* *Ein. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 174. Pall. spic. Zool. 12. p. 18. 13. p. 28.*

Ferruginous Musk, longitudinally white beneath, with villose tail, white beneath and at the tip, and small appendicular hoofs.

Le Chevrotain de Java. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 229. pl. 30.*

THIS species, which, as its name imports, is a native of the island of Java, appears to have been first described by Dr. Pallas, in his work entitled *Spicilegia Zoologica*. Its size is that of a rabbit, and its general colour ferruginous brown, with blackish hairs intermixed, and whitish beneath, with a pair of longitudinal white stripes running down on each side the lower part of the neck; the tail is white beneath and at the tip: the feet, which nearly resemble those of the Pygmy Musk, are yet furnished with very small appendicular hoofs. This animal is introduced into the sixth supplementary volume of Buffon, and is figured under the name of *Chevrotain de Java*. It appears to be the animal of which Mr. Pennant quotes a specimen in the Leverian Museum, and which, through some oversight, has been described by him in his *History of Quadrupeds*, and by myself in the *Naturalist's Miscellany*, as the *Moschus Pygmæus*; the circumstance of the appendicular or false hoofs having been, through inadvertance, overlooked.

The Count de Buffon considers it as a variety only of the *Moschina* before described.

AMERICAN MUSK.

Moschus Americanus. *M. rufo-fuscus, ore nigro gula alba.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 174. Fisl. mamm. p. 324. n. 4.

Rufous-brown Musk, with black muzzle and white throat.

Brasilian Musk. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 126.*

THE American Musk is confined to the Southern parts of that continent, and is principally found in Guiana and Brasil. Mr. Pennant describes it as of the size of a Roebuck, with ears four inches long; the veins very apparent: eyes large and black; nostrils wide; space about the mouth black: hind legs longer than the fore; tail six inches long; white beneath: hair on the whole body short and smooth: head and neck tawny, mixed with ash-colour: back, sides, chest, and thighs, of a bright rust-colour: lower part of the belly and insides of the thighs white. Maregrave says the throat and under side of the neck are also white.

This animal, says Mr. Pennant, is excessively timid, and most remarkably active and swift, and can stand, like a goat, with all the four legs together on the point of a rock. They are said to be often seen swimming rivers, and are at that time easily taken. The Indians hunt them, and their flesh is esteemed very delicate. The French

of Guiana call them Biches or Does, because, notwithstanding their resemblance to Deer, both sexes are without horns. Both Mr. Pennant and Gmelin, in his edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, seem to consider a small spotted species figured by Seba as the same with this: but it appears, at least so far as size and colour can constitute a difference, to be very distinct.

LEVERIAN MUSK.

Moschus Delicatulus. M. fusco-ferrugineus, supra maculis albis notatus. Museum Leverianum, vol. 1. p. 149. t. 36.

Ferruginous-brown Musk, spotted above with white.

Small spotted Musk. *Museum Leverianum 1. p. 151. pl. 36.*

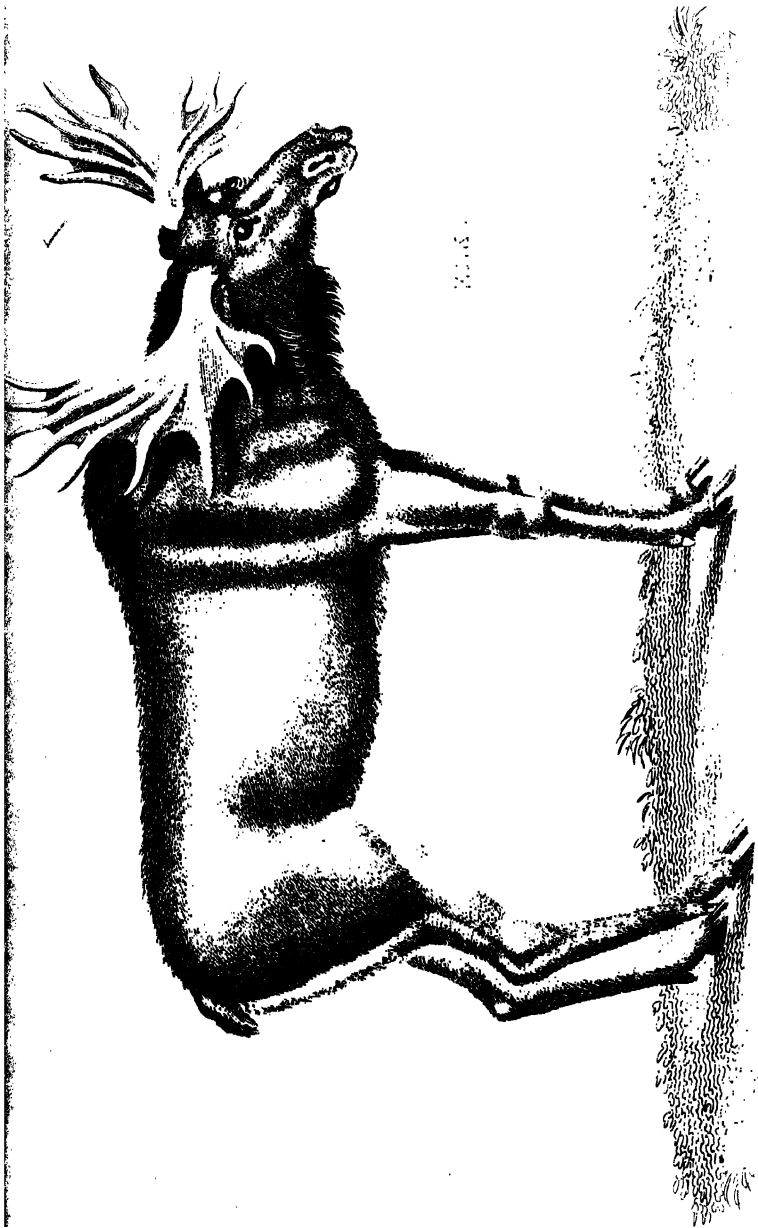
Cervula Surinamensis subrubra albis maculis notata. Seb. mus.

1. p. 71. t. 44. f. 2.

THIS species, if such it really be, seems to have been first figured by Seba, who assures us that it is a native of Surinam, and describes it as of a ferruginous colour, thickly spotted with white, except on the head, breast, and belly. He is not very clear in his expressions relative to its size, but it seems to rank among the very small species, such as the Javanicus, Pygmaeus, &c. The animal described and figured in the first volume of the *Museum Leverianum* under the title of *Moschus delicatulus* or *small spotted Musk*, appears so very nearly allied to that of Seba, that it is in all probability the same. It is, however, whitish beneath the neck and breast, and the tail is a

trifle longer and thinner than in Seba's figure, and not so well covered with hair. In size it scarcely exceeds that of the Pygmy Musk.

The figure given in the Museum Leverianum is introduced by Mr. Schreber into his work on Quadrupeds under the same title, viz. *Moschus delicatulus*. I must, however, confess myself to be not without some suspicion, from the fineness and closeness of the hair, in the above-mentioned specimen, that it is rather a very young animal than of its true size: it must consequently be considered as doubtful. In the form of its teeth it nearly resembles the *M. Javanicus* and some others, having the two middle cutting-teeth very broad. For the satisfaction of the reader, the figure is copied from the Museum Leverianum into the present work.



CERVUS. DEER

Generic Character. N 145

<i>Cornua</i> solida, tenera corio hirta tecta apiceque crescentia, denudata, annua, furcata.		<i>Horns</i> solid, covered while young with a hairy skin, growing from the top, naked, annual, branched.
<i>Dentes Primores inferiores</i> octo.		<i>Front-teeth</i> in the lower jaw eight.
<i>Laniarii</i> nulli (interdum solitarii superius).		<i>Canine-teeth</i> none (sometimes single in the upper jaw).

ELK.

Cervus Aces. *C. cornibus acaulibus palmatis, caruncula gutturali.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.

Deer with stemless palmated horns, and guttural caruncle.

Alce. *Gesn. Quadr. 1. p. 1. Aldr. bisulc. p. 866. Jonst.*

Quadr. 1. 30, 31.

L'Elan. *Buff. 12. p. 79. and Suppl. 7. p. 318. 320. pl. 80.*

Elk. *Pennant Quadr 1. p. 105.*

Moose Deer. *Dudley. Phil. Trans. No. 368. p. 165. Dale*

Phil. Trans. No. 444. p. 384. Josselyn Voy. New Engl. p. 88.

Cervus Alces. The Elk. *Museum Læverianum, vol. 1. p. 33. pl. 8.*

THE Elk, by far the largest animal of this genus, is, when full grown, scarcely inferior to a horse in size. It is common to both continents, inhabiting only the coldest regions, and is ob-

served to arrive at a greater magnitude in Asia and America than in Europe. In its shape it is much less elegant than the rest of the deer tribe, having a very short and thick neck, a large head, horns dilating almost immediately from the base into a broad palmated form, a thick, broad, heavy upper lip, hanging very much over the lower, very high shoulders, and long legs. Notwithstanding its awkward proportions, it is, however, of a noble and majestic appearance. It is also a mild and harmless animal, and principally supports itself by brousing the boughs of trees in the vast and dreary forests of the frozen zone.

The colour of the Elk is a dark, greyish brown, much paler, or inclining to whiteness on the legs and beneath the tail. The hair, which is of a strong, coarse, and elastic nature, is much longer on the top of the shoulders and on the ridge of the neck than on other parts, forming a kind of stiffish mane: beneath the neck the hair is also of considerable length, and in some specimens of the animal, a sort of caruncle or pendent excrescence, covered with long hair, is seen hanging from beneath the throat*: the eyes and ears are large; the hoofs broad, and the tail extremely short. The greatest height of the Elk is, according to Mr. Pennant, about seventeen hands, and its

* This indeed forms a part of the specific character, as given by Linnæus; yet it seems not to take place in all individuals, and may probably be more visible or protuberant at some particular seasons than at others.

PLATE. *Alces Americanus*.



greatest weight about 1229 pounds. The horns have been known to weigh fifty-six pounds, and to measure each thirty-two inches in length. The female is rather smaller than the male, and has no horns.

In Europe the Elk is found chiefly in Sweden, Norway, and some parts of Russia. In Asia it occurs in the woody tracts of the Russian dominions, and in Siberia in particular is found of gigantic magnitude. In America it seems to be most common in Canada, and the country round the great lakes, and is called by the name of Moose-Deer. The Elk chuses its residence in the midst of forests, for the convenience of browsing the boughs of trees; for it grazes somewhat difficultly on account of its short neck and long legs. Its general pace is described to be a high, shambling, but very swift trot, the feet being lifted up very high, and the hoofs clattering* much during their motion, as is the case also with the Rein-Deer. They feed principally by night, and whenever they graze are observed to chuse an ascending ground, for the greater convenience of reaching the surface with their lips.

The Elk, though naturally of an inoffensive and peaceable disposition, displays a high degree of courage, and even ferocity, when suddenly attacked; defending himself with great vigour, not

* This clattering of the hoofs is denied by some authors, but it is particularly affirmed of the Moose by Mr. Pennant in his Arctic Zoology.

only with his horns, but also by striking violently with his fore feet, in the use of which he is so dextrous as easily to kill a dog, or even a wolf, at a single blow.

The chase of the Elk or Moose forms an important occupation among the natives of North America, and is performed in different methods. First, before the rivers and lakes are frozen; when multitudes of the savages assemble in their canoes, and form with them a vast crescent, each horn touching the shore. Another party perform their share of the chase among the woods; surrounding an extensive tract, letting loose their dogs, and pressing towards the water with loud cries. The animals, alarmed by the noise, fly before the hunters, and plunge into the lake, where they are killed by the persons in the canoes, prepared for their reception, with lances and clubs.

The other method is more artful. The savages enclose a large space with stakes, hedged with branches of trees, forming two sides of a triangle: the bottom opens into a second space completely triangular. At the opening are hung numbers of snares made of slips of raw hides. The Indians, as before, assemble in great troops, and with all kinds of noises drive into the first inclosure not only the Mooses, but the other kinds of deer which abound in the country: some in forcing their way into the farthest triangle are caught in the snares by the neck or horns; and those which escape the snares, and pass the little opening, find their fate from the arrows directed at them from all quarters.

They are also often killed with the gun. When first dislodged, the animal falls down or squats, as if disabled, for a moment or two, at which instant the sportsman fires: if he misses, the Moose sets off in a most rapid trot, making, like the reindeer, a prodigious clattering with the hoofs, and will run perhaps twenty or thirty miles before it comes to bay, or takes to the water. But the usual time for this diversion is the winter. The hunters avoid entering on the chase till the sun is strong enough to melt the frozen crust with which the snow is covered; otherwise the animal can run over the firm surface: they wait till it becomes soft enough to impede the flight of the Moose, which sinks up to the shoulders, flounders, and gets on with great difficulty. The hunter pursues at his ease on his broad rackets or snowshoes, and makes a ready prey of the distressed animal.

The figure of the Elk given in the 12th vol. of the Count de Buffon's Natural History, is so unlike the animal, that I can hardly conceive it to represent the real Elk, but rather the large American Deer or Orignal, since the neck, instead of being very thick and short, as in the Elk, is, on the contrary, represented as of a slender and highly elegant shape, and pretty well represents that of the animal before mentioned. In the 7th supplemental volume is, however, given a tolerable figure of a young Elk; but the animal at that period differs considerably in its appearance from that which it assumes when full grown.

We are informed on the authority of Mr. Oedman, as communicated to Mr. Pennant, that the Elk is now become very rare in the southern parts of Sweden, though by no means uncommon in the northern districts.

An ancient superstition has prevailed in many parts of the European world, that the Elk is naturally subject to the epilepsy; and that it finds its cure by scratching its ear with the hoof till it draws blood. In consequence of this notion, the hoof of the Elk forms an article of the ancient materia medica. This absurdity seems to have originated from the circumstance which is said often to take place when the Elk is first started, viz. that the animal, through sudden fear or surprise, falls down, as if disabled, and does not recover the complete use of its limbs till some seconds have elapsed. A piece of the hoof was anciently set in a ring, and worn as a preservative against the complaint above mentioned; and sometimes the hoof was held in the patient's hand, or applied to the pulse, or put to the left ear, or suspended from the neck in such a manner as to touch the breast, &c. &c. &c.

In Josselyn's Voyages to New England* the American Moose is mentioned as being sometimes

* This book, which is written in an odd, rambling, quaint style, was published in 1674. The account of the Moose is as follows:

"The Moose or Elke is a creature, or rather, if you will, a monster of superfluity; a full grown Moose is many times bigger than an English Oxe, their horns as I have said elsewhere, very big (and brancht out into palms) the tips whereof are sometimes found to

seen thirty-three hands, or twelve feet high, and other writers have said that its horns have been known to weigh between three and four hundred pounds; but these are accounts which seem to deserve but little credit, and are probably owing to the vague and uncertain descriptions communicated by the Indian tribes.

That some animal, however, of the deer kind, far superior in size to any at present known, does either exist, or has at least existed, is sufficiently proved by the enormous fossil horns which are often found at a considerable depth in the bogs of Ireland, as well as in America and other parts of the world; and which have by many been supposed to belong to the Elk or Moose. Their appearance, however, differs so considerably from

be two fathom asunder, (a fathom is six feet from the tip of one finger to the tip of the other, that is four cubits,) and in height from the toe of the fore-feet to the pitch of the shoulder twelve foot, both which hath been taken by some of my *sceptique* readers to be monstrous lies. If you consider the breadth that the beast carrieth, and the magnitude of the horns, you will be easily induced to contribute your belief. And for their height since I came into England I have read Dr. Schroderus his *chymical dispensatory* translated into *English* by Dr. Rowland, where he writes that when he lived in Finland under Gustavus Horn, he saw an Elke that was killed and presented to Gustavus his mother, seventeen spans high. Do you now sirs of the gibing crue, if you have any skill in mensuration, tell me what difference there is between seventeen spans and twelve foot. There are certain transcendentia in every creature, which are the indelible characters of God, and which discover God; there's a prudential for you, as John Rhodes the fisherman used to say to his mate *Kitt Lux.*—*Account of two voyages to New England, &c.* by JOHN JOSSELYN, gent. p. 88.

the horns of these animals, that it seems now pretty generally agreed among naturalists, that they must have belonged to some species either quite extinct or hitherto undiscovered. They are much longer and narrower in proportion than those of the Elk, and are furnished with brow antlers; and the processes or divisions into which the sides and extremities run are much longer, sharper, and more distant in proportion. These horns have been sometimes found of the length of eight feet each; and have measured fourteen feet between tip and tip, when adhering to the skull. The whole skeleton is said to have been sometimes found also. Specimens of these horns occur in most of our museums, and are justly considered as some of the most interesting examples of fossil zoology. It is, indeed, impossible to view without astonishment such immense productions, and at the same time to recollect that they were annually shed and reproduced.

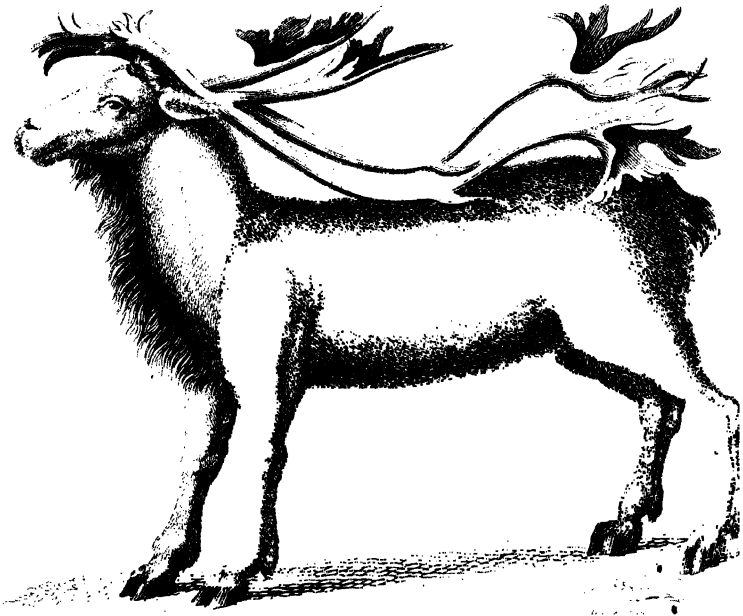
It was probably some specimen of this kind that gave rise to the lines of Waller:

“ So we some antique heroe’s strength
 Learn by his lance’s weight and length :
 As these vast beams express the beast
 Whose shady brows alive they drest.
 Such game, while yet the world was new,
 The mighty Nimrod did pursue.
 What huntsman of our feeble race,
 Or dogs, dare such a monster chace
 Resembling, at each blow he strikes,
 The charge of a whole troop of pikes.
 O fertile head! which every year
 Could such a crop of wonder bear !

145



REIN DEER



The teeming earth did never bring
 So soon, so hard, so huge a thing:
 Which, might it never have been cast
 (Each year's growth added to the last),
 These lofty branches had supply'd
 The earth's bold son's prodigious pride:
 Heav'n with these engines had been scal'd,
 When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd."

REIN DEER.

Cervus Tarandus. C. cornibus ramosis recurvatis teretibus; summitatibus palmatis. Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 98.

Deer with branched, recurvate, round horns, with palmated extremities.

Tarandus. Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 34. Aldr. bisulc. p. 859. and fig. p. 861. Jonst. Quadr. p. 90. t. 37. 36.

Rangifer. Gesn. Quadr. p. 950. ic. Quadr. p. 62.

Cervus rangifer. Ray. syn. Quadr. 88.

Le Renne. Buff. 12. p. 79. and Suppl. 3. p. 132. pl. 18.

Rein Deer. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 111.

THE Rein Deer, like the Elk, is an inhabitant of the northern regions. In Europe its chief residence is in Norway and Lapland. In Asia it frequents the north coast as far as Kamtschatka, and the inland parts as far as Siberia. In America it occurs in Greenland, and does not extend farther south than Canada*. The height of a full grown Rein Deer is, according to Mr. Pennant, four feet six inches: the body is of a somewhat thick and square form; and the legs shorter in proportion than those of the stag. Its general

* Pennant.

colour is brown above and white beneath, but as it advances in age, it often becomes of a greyish white, and sometimes almost entirely white: the space about the eyes is always black: the hair on the under part of the neck is of much greater length than the rest, and forms a kind of hanging beard in that part: both sexes are furnished with horns, but those of the male are much larger and longer than those of the female: the hoofs are long, large, and black, as are also the false or secondary hoofs behind; and these latter, while the animal is running, make by their collision a remarkable clattering sound, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

No animal of this tribe appears to vary so much in the form and length of its horns as the Rein Deer, the individuals of which, according to age and other circumstances, present so different an appearance in this respect, that a person inconversant in the history of the animal, would, at first sight, hardly suppose them to belong to the same species. In general the horns are remarkable for their great length, and proportional slenderness, and are furnished with a pair of brow antlers, with widely expanded and palmated tips directed forwards: towards the middle part of the horn rises another large branch, directed upwards, and branched at the tip; the remainder of the horn runs on to a great length in a backward direction, and is more or less branched at the end. In the young and middle aged Rein Deer the horns are remarkable for their slender form; but as the animal advances in age they are of a stronger appear-

ance, as in the annexed figure of the male, which was first given by Gesner, and which is pronounced by Linnæus a good representation: the figure of the female is taken from the celebrated work of Ridinger, and has also been published in the third supplemental volume of the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

The Rein Deer is celebrated for its services to the simple and harmless inhabitants of Lapland, who, undisturbed by the sound of war, or the troubles of commerce, lead a kind of pastoral life, even within the frozen limits of the Arctic circle, and have no other cares than those of providing for the rigours of their long winter, and of rearing and supporting their numerous herds of Rein Deer, which may be said to constitute almost their whole wealth, and which are used not only for the purposes of food, but for travelling occasionally over that frozen country during the winter season.

Linnæus, in his *Flora Lapponica*, gives a very flattering description of the felicity of a Laplander's life:

“ O felix Lappo! qui in ultimo angulo mundi sic bene lates contentus et innocens. Tu nec times annonæ caritatem, nec Martis prælia, quæ ad tuas oras pervenire nequeunt, sed florentissimas Europæ provincias et urbes, unico momento, sæpe dejiciunt, delent. Tu dormis hic sub tua pelle ab omnibus curis, contentionibus, rixis liber, ignorans quid sit invidia. Tu nulla nosti nisi tonantis Jovis fulmina. Tu ducis innocentissimi-

mos tuos annos ultra centenarium numerum cum
facili senectute et summa sanitate. Te latent
myriades morborum nobis Europæis communes.
Tu vivis in sylvis, avis instar, nec sementem facis,
nec metis, tamen alit te Deus optimus optime.
Tua ornamenta sunt tremula arborum folia, gra-
minosique luci; tuus potus aqua crystallinæ pel-
luciditatis, quæ nec cerebrum insaniam adficit, nec
strumas in Alpibus tuis producit. Cibus tuus est
vel verno tempore piscis recens, vel æstivo serum
lactis, vel autumnali tetrao, vel hyemali caro re-
cens rangiferina absque sale et pane, singula vice
unico constans fereulo, edis dum securus e lecto
surgis, dumque eum petis, nec nosti venena nos-
tra, quæ latent sub dulci melle. Te non obruit
scorbutus, nec febris intermittens, nec obesitas,
nec podagra, fibroso gaudes corpore et alacri, ani-
moque libero. O sancta innocentia, estne hic tuus
thronus inter Faunos in summo septentrione, inque
vilissima habita terra? numne sic præfers stragula
hæc betulina mollibus serico tectis plumis? Sic
etiam credidere veteres, nec male."

Of this eulogy the English reader must be con-
tent with the following somewhat abbreviated
translation, or rather imitation.

O favour'd race! whom partial Heav'n design'd
To free from all the cares that vex mankind!
In life's mad scenes while wayward nations join,
One silent corner of the world is thine;
From busy toil, from raging passions free,
And war, dire stain of laps'd humanity!
Far from thy plains the hideous monster roves,
Nor dares pollute thy consecrated groves.

Indulgent Nature yields her free supplies,
 And bids thy simple food around thee rise.
 Along thy shores the scaly myriads play,
 And gathering birds pursue their airy way,
 Gurgles to quench thy thirst the crystal springs,
 And ranging herds their milky tribute bring.
 No fell disease attacks thy hardy frame,
 Or damps with sullen cloud the vital flame;
 But flies to plague amid their tainted sky
 The sick'ning sons of full-fed luxury.
 Thy aged sires can boast a cent'ry past,
 And life's clear lamp burns briskly to the last.
 In woods and groves, beneath the trembling spray,
 Glides on, in sweet content, thy peaceful day:
 Gay exercise with ruddy health combin'd,
 And, far beyond the rest! the freedom of the mind.
 Here stands secure, beneath the northern zone,
 O sacred Innocence, thy turf-built throne:
 'Tis here thou wast aloft thy snowy wings,
 Far from the pride of courts and pomp of kings.

It is true there are some drawbacks on this scene of felicity. The winter may be said to continue nearly nine months, and is of a rigour unknown in the more southern regions of the world: the sun is invisible for a certain period, and the moon and stars, with the frequent coruscations of the aurora borealis, and the reflection from the snow, constitute the only light afforded by Nature. During this season, therefore, the inhabitants must of necessity experience all the horrors attendant on a northern winter. The short summer, on the contrary, when once fairly commenced, is scarce less oppressive, from the innumerable légions of musquitoes, which abound to

such a degree in the marshy districts, as to oblige the inhabitants, in order to walk abroad with common comfort, to anoint their faces with a mixture of tar and milk, which composition is in universal use at that season ; men, women, and children, being alike smeared with the black cosmetic, as Linnaeus quaintly terms it. In reality, therefore, the great happiness of the Laplanders consists in being free from the calamities of war, from most of the diseases of Europe, and in being ignorant of the wants of luxury, arising from the more artificial life of polished nations.

Their manner of travelling in sledges, drawn by Rein Deer, has been described by various authors.

There are in Lapland two races of Rein Deer, the wild and the tame. The latter are far preferable to the former for drawing the sledge, to which the Laplander accustoms them betimes, yoking them to it by a strap, which goes round the neck, and comes down between the legs. The sledge is extremely light, and covered at the bottom with the skin of a young deer, the hair turned to slide on the frozen snow. The person who sits on this guides the animal with a cord, fastened round the horns, and encourages it to proceed with his voice, and drives it with a goad. Some of the wild breed, though by far the strongest, are yet found refractory, and often turn upon their drivers, who have then no other resource but to cover themselves with the sledge, and let the animal vent its

very upon that. But it is otherwise with those that are tame; no creature can be more active, obedient, and willing: when hard pushed, they will go nine or ten Swedish miles, it is said, or between fifty and sixty English miles, at one stretch; but in such a case the poor obedient creature fatigues itself to death; and if not killed immediately by its owner, will die in a day or two after. In general they can go about thirty miles without halting, and without any great or dangerous efforts. This, which is the only way of travelling in Lapland, can be performed to advantage only when the snow is glazed over with ice: and though it be a speedy method of conveyance, yet it is inconvenient, dangerous, and troublesome.

The chief food of the Rein Deer is a species of Lichen, commonly called the Rein-Deer moss, which covers vast tracts of the northern regions, and on which these animals particularly delight to brouze. In summer they readily obtain it in vast plenty, and in winter dig with their horns through the snow to arrive at it.

With the Laplanders this animal is at once the substitute of the Horse, the Cow, the Sheep, and Goat.

Those innocent people have subdued it to various uses, and reclaimed it from its wild state. They devote their whole care to its management; occasionally housing and nursing their herds during the winter, and attending them during the summer to the tops of their mountains, and to the sides of their clear lakes and streams, which are

said to be often bordered with native* roses. They understand all the arts of the dairy, and from the milk of their deer prepare many of their most nourishing and agreeable repasts.

STAG.

Cervus Elaphus. C. cornibus ramosis, totis teretibus recurvatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 98.

Rufous-brown Deer, with cylindric, recurvate, branching horns.

Cervus. Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. ch. 32. Gesn. Quadr. p. 354. Aldr.

bisulc. p. 769 fig. p. 774. Jonst. Quadr. p. 82. f. 32. 35.

Le Cerf. Buff. 6. p. 63. pl. 9, 10.

Stag or Red Deer. *Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. 35. No. 6.*

Stag. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 114.*

The Stag, Hart, or Red Deer, *male.* The Hind, *female.*

THE Stag, says Buffon, is one of those innocent and peaceable animals that seem destined to embellish the forest, and animate the solitudes of Nature. The elegance of his form, the lightness of his motions, the strength of his limbs, and the branching horns with which his head is decorated, conspire to give him a high rank among quadrupeds, and to render him worthy the admiration of mankind.

* This remarkable circumstance is mentioned by Maupertuis in his work on the figure of the earth. He assures us that on the banks of the river Tenglio in Lapland he saw roses † of as bright a red as he had ever observed in gardens.

† I know not what kind of roses these could be: Linnæus commemorates no such in his *Flora Lapponica.*



STAG.

The Stag varies both in size and colour in different countries, but is generally about three feet and a half high; and of a reddish brown colour, whitish beneath. Sometimes it is of a very dark or blackish brown; sometimes, of a pale or yellow-brown, and lastly, instances occur of Stags entirely white. The horns vary as to size and number of ramifications according to the age of the animal, and, as in others of this genus, are annually cast. The general number of branches in a well grown Stag seems to be six or seven, but they are sometimes far more numerous*.

The Stag is a native of almost all the temperate parts of Europe, as well as of Asia. It also occurs in North America, where it occasionally arrives at a larger † size than in the old continent, except in Siberia, where, according to Mr. Pennant, it is found of gigantic magnitude. In America the Stag, like many other native animals, has gradually receded from particular regions in proportion to increased cultivation. We are informed by Kalm, that an old Indian, who was living in the year 1748, had killed several Stags on the spot where the city of Philadelphia now stands.

The Stag is supposed to have been originally introduced into our own island from France, where it is very common. Mr. Pennant remarks, that

* Many curious varieties of this kind may be found in the works of Ridinger.

† Lawson, on the contrary, says the American stag is smaller than the European, though fatter.

it is still found in a state of nature in the Highlands of Scotland. In reality it has been in a great degree expelled from most parts of the kingdom to make way for the common or Fallow Deer, the venison of which is far superior to that of the Stag, and the animal itself of a more placid and manageable disposition.

The Stag, like some others of this tribe, is naturally gregarious; assembling in herds in the forests, and browsing the leaves of young shoots of trees, &c.

“The size and stature of these animals (says Buffon) differ according to the places they inhabit: those which frequent the valleys, or hills abounding in grain, are larger and taller than those which feed upon dry and rocky mountains. The latter are low, thick, and short: neither are they equally swift; though they run longer than the former: they are also more vicious, and have longer hair on their heads: their horns are commonly short and black, like a stunted tree, the bark of which is always of a darker colour; but the horns of the stags which feed in the plains are high, and of a clear reddish colour, like the wood and bark of trees which grow in a good soil. These little squat stags never frequent the lofty woods, but keep always among the coppices, where they can more easily elude the pursuit of the dogs. The Corsican appears to be the **smallest** of these mountain stags. He exceeds not half the height of the ordinary kind, and may be re-

garded as a terrier among stags. His colour is brown, his body squat, and his legs short; and what convinces me that the size and stature of stags in general depend on the quantity and quality of their food, is, that having reared one at my house, and fed him very plentifully for four years, he was much taller, thicker, and plumper at that age than the oldest stags in my woods, which are, however, of a very good size.

“The Stag appears to have a fine eye, an acute smell, and an excellent ear. When listening, he raises his head, erects his ears, and hears from a great distance. When going into a copse or other half covered place, he stops to look round him on all sides, and scents the wind, to discover if any object be near that might disturb him. He is a simple, yet a curious and crafty animal. When hissed or called to from a distance, he stops short, and looks steadfastly, and with a kind of admiration, at carriages, cattle, or men; and if they have neither arms nor dogs, he moves on unconcernedly, and without flying. He appears to listen with great tranquillity and delight to the shepherd's pipe*, and the hunters sometimes employ this artifice to encourage and deceive him. In general he is less afraid of men

* In Playford's Introduction to Music, is the following passage:
 “Myself, as I travelled some years since near Royston, met a herd of Stags, about twenty, on the road, following a bag-pipe and violin; which, while the music played, they went forward, when it ceased, they all stood still; and in this manner they were brought out of Yorkshire to Hampton-court.”

than of dogs, and is never suspicious, or uses any arts of concealment, but in proportion to the disturbances he has received. He eats slow, and has a choice in his aliments; and after his stomach is full, he lies down and ruminates at leisure. He seems to ruminate with less facility than the ox, and it is only by violent shakes that the stag can make the food rise from his first stomach. This difficulty proceeds from the length and direction of the passage through which the aliment must pass: the neck of the ox is short and strait, but that of the stag is long and arched, and consequently greater efforts are required in rumination.

“ In winter and spring the stag does not drink, the dews and tender herbage being sufficient to extinguish his thirst; but during the parching heats of summer he frequents the brooks, marshes, and fountains, and in autumn is so over-heated that he searches every where for water to bathe and refresh his body. He then swims easier than any other time on account of his fatness, and has been observed crossing very large rivers. He leaps still more nimbly than he swims, and when pursued, can readily clear a hedge or pale of six feet high. The food of stags varies according to the season. In autumn they search for the buds of green shrubs, the flowers of broom or heath, the leaves of brambles, &c. During the snows of winter they feed on the bark, moss, &c. of trees, and in mild weather they brouze in the corn fields. In the beginning of spring they go in quest of the catkins of the trembling poplar,

willow, and hazel; the flowers and buds of the cornel, &c. In summer, when they have great choice, they prefer rye to all other grain, and the black berry-bearing Alder (*Rhamnus Frangula*) to all other wood. The flesh of the fawn is very good: that of the female or hind not bad, but of the stag is strong, and of an unpleasant flavour: the skin and the horns are the most useful parts of the animal; the former making a very pliable and durable leather, while the latter are used by cutlers and other artificers for various purposes of manufacture."

Stags in general cast or shed their horns sooner or later in the month of March, in proportion to their ages. At the end of June they are full-grown, and the animal rubs them strongly against the boughs of trees, or any convenient object, in order to free them from the skin, which is now become useless, and by the beginning of August they begin to assume the full strength and consistence which they retain throughout the remainder of the year.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the longevity of the Stag, which became proverbial among the ancients, is, in some degree, a vulgar error; for though the animal, compared with many other quadrupeds, may be justly considered as long-lived, since it is supposed in some instances to arrive at the age of thirty-five or forty years, yet it is by no means possessed of the longevity anciently attributed to it, which is merely a popular preju-

dice, sufficiently contradicted by the experience of later ages. Indeed it should not be forgotten that Aristotle opposed the common prejudice, and contended that the nature of the animal afforded no probable argument in favour of its longevity.

FALLOW DEER.

Cervus Dama. *C. cornibus ramosis recurvatis compressis, summitate palmata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 98.*

Yellowish-brown Deer, with slightly recurvate, compressed, branching horns, palmated at the top.

Platyceros. *Plin Hist. Nat. 11. c. 37.*

Cervus platyceros. *Raj. Quadr. p. 85.*

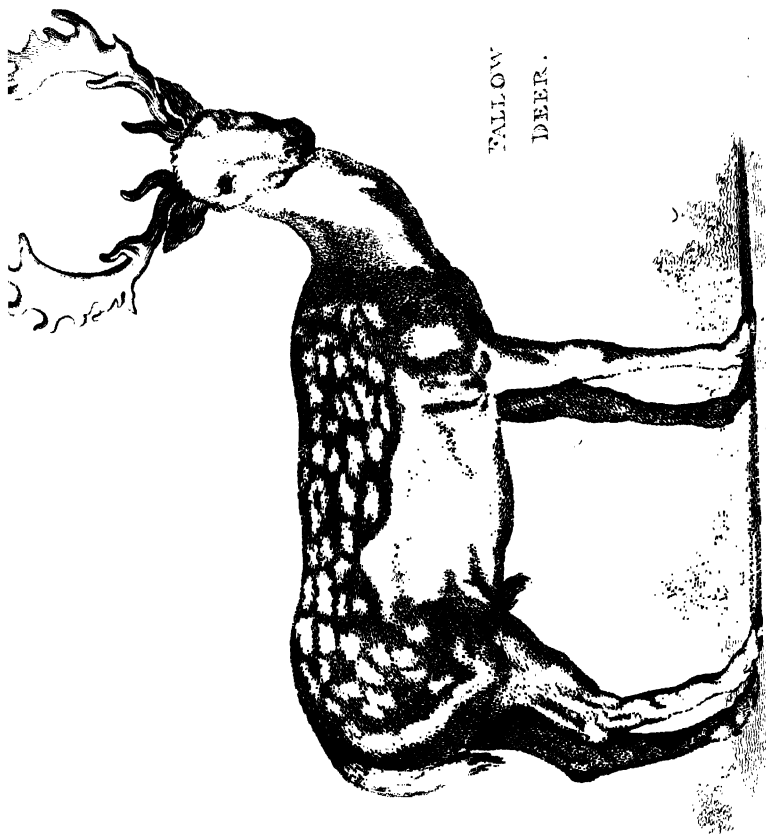
Dama vulgaris. *Gesn. 335. Aldi. Insulc. 741.*

Le Daim & La Daine. *Buff. 6. p. 167. pl. 27, 28.*

The common Buck and Doe.

Fallow Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 113.*

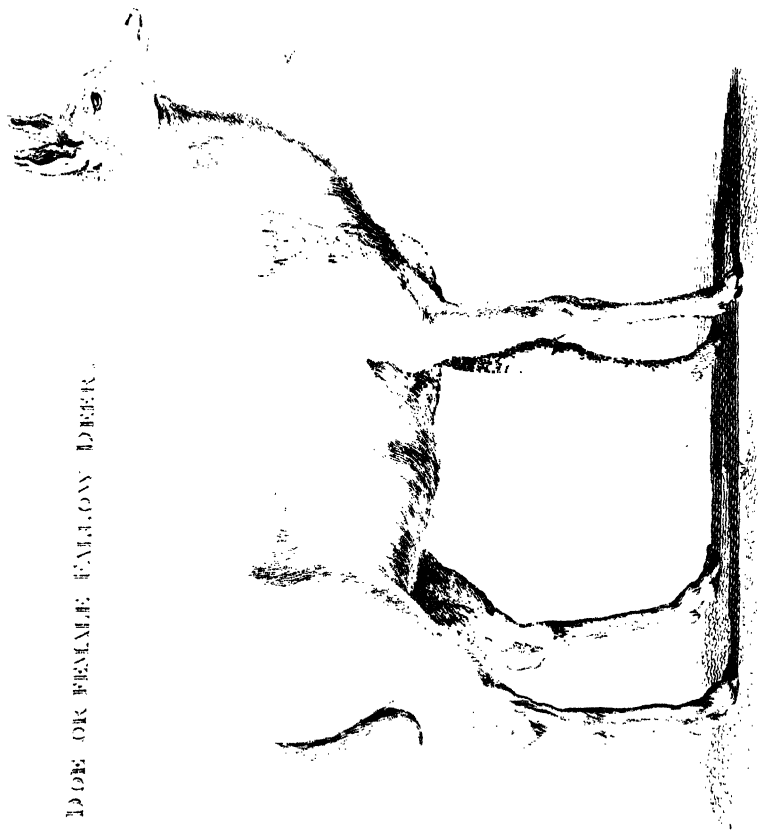
THE Fallow Deer is considerably smaller than the Stag, and is of a brownish bay colour, more or less deep in different individuals; whitish beneath, on the insides of the limbs, and beneath the tail, which is somewhat longer in proportion than that of the stag, and is commonly bounded on each side by a descending streak of black, but the principal mark of distinction between this species and the stag, is the form of the horns, which, as in the stag, are peculiar to the male, and are dilated at the upper part, and palmated, or divided into processes which are continued to a considerable distance down the outside of each



FALLOW
DEER.

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DOE OR FEMALE FALLOW DEER.



horn. An antler or simple slender process rises from the base of each, and a similar one at some distance above the first; both pointing somewhat forwards. In its general form the animal greatly resembles the stag, having the same elegance of aspect, with a more gentle disposition.

The Fallow Deer is not so universal as the stag, and is even a rare animal in some parts of Europe, as in France and Germany, but in Spain is said to be found nearly equal to the stag in size. It occurs, according to Mr. Pennant, in the woods of Lithuania and Moldavia, as well as in Greece, Palestine, and the northern parts of China. In America it has never been found, the animals sometimes called American Fallow Deer belonging to a different species, peculiar to that continent.

The manners of the Fallow Deer resemble those of the stag, but it is observed to be less delicate in the choice of its food; eating a variety of vegetables which are refused by the former. It arrives at full growth and perfection in about three years, and is said to live about twenty.

The horns are annually shed, as in the stag, but at a somewhat later period. At their first appearance they resemble a pair of soft tumid knobs or tubercles, and are covered with a villous and very vascular skin: they gradually enlarge, lengthen, and widen at their tops; and when at full growth, the skin, with all its apparatus of vessels, which had served to nourish the horns, being grown useless, is rubbed off by the animal,

the impressions of the blood-vessels still remaining on the complete horn in the form of so many ramified furrows.

VIRGINIAN DEER.

Cervus Virginianus. *C. cornibus ramosis antrorsum versus parum palmatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 179.*

Pale-brown Deer, with slender round branched horns, bending forward, and slightly palmated at the top.

Dama Virginiana. *Raj. Quadr. p. 86.*

Fallow Deer. *Laws. Carol. p. 123.* *Catesb. Carol. app. p. 28.*

Virginian Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1 p. 116.*

THE Virginian Deer is a native of the northern parts of America, where it is found in vast herds, and is an animal of great importance to the Indian natives, who dry its flesh for their winter provision: the skin also constitutes a great article of commerce, vast numbers being annually imported from the colonies; in the year 1764 not fewer, according to Mr. Pennant, than 25,027 from New York and Pennsylvania.

The size of the animal is that of the Fallow Deer: its colour a light cinereous brown; the head of a deeper cast, and the belly, sides, shoulders, and thighs, whitish, mottled with brown: the tail is about ten inches long, and is dusky above and white below: the horns slender, bending very much forwards, with numerous branches on the interior sides, and no brow antlers.

This species appears to occur in almost all parts

PORCINE DEER . *uv.*



SPOTTED AXIS .



of North America, except Canada, and is found in the greatest abundance in the vast savannas contiguous to the Missisipi and the great rivers which flow into it; grazing in herds innumerable along with stags and bufaloes. They are sometimes tamed, and used by the Indians, after being properly trained, to decoy the wild deer within shot. They are of a restless and wandering disposition, and in hard winters are observed to feed much on the different species of *Usnea* or string-moss, which hangs from the trees. They are also fond of resorting to places impregnated with salt, and in such spots may be seen in great numbers, licking the earth. Such spots are called in America by the name of Licking-places, and the hunters are sure of finding plenty of game there; the animals, though so frequently disturbed, still continuing to frequent their favourite haunts.

 SPOTTED AXIS. ✓

Cervus Axis. *C. cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis, summitate bifida, corpore albo-maculato.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 179. Exel. mamm. p. 312.*

Pale rufous brown Deer, spotted with white, with slender trifurcated horns.

Axis. *Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 21. Raj. Quadr. p. 89.*

L'Axis. *Buff. 11. p. 397. pl. 38, 39.*

Spotted Axis. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 117.*

THE AXIS is one of the most beautiful animals of this genus, and is commonly known by the

name of the *Ganges Stag*. Its size is nearly that of the Fallow Deer, and its colour an elegant light rufous-brown, distinctly and beautifully marked with very numerous white spots: the under parts are paler, and a line of white generally separates the colour of the upper from the lower parts: the tail resembles that of the Fallow Deer, and is reddish above and white beneath.

This species is said to be very common in some parts of India about the banks of the Ganges, and in the island of Ceylon. It is described by Pliny among the animals of India, and is said to have been sacred to Bacchus. It has been introduced into Europe, and is occasionally seen in parks and menageries. It is readily tamed, and seems to suffer but little from a change of climate.

MIDDLE AXIS.

WHETHER this be a variety of the former or specifically distinct does not appear perfectly clear. It is, according to Mr. Pennant, of a middle size, between the *Spotted Axis* and the *Great Axis*, or following kind. In the colour of its hair it resembles the first sort, but is never spotted. It, however, is said to vary into white, in which state it is considered as a great rarity. It inhabits dry hilly forests in Ceylon, Borneo, Celebes, and Java, where it is found in very numerous herds. Its flesh is much esteemed by the natives, and is dried and salted for use.

GREAT AXIS.

THE existence of this species, or variety, is ascertained from a pair of horns in the British Museum, resembling the former kinds in shape, but of larger size: they measure two feet nine inches in length, are of a whitish colour, and are very strong, thick, and rugged. Mr. Pennant conjectures that they were brought from Ceylon or Borneo, having been informed by Mr. Loten, who had long resided in the former of these islands, that a very large kind of stag, as tall as a horse, of a reddish colour, and with trifurcated horns, existed there as well as in Borneo. In Borneo they are said to frequent low marshy tracts, and to be called by the name of Water Stags.

 TAILLESS ROE.

Cervus Pygargus. *C. cauda nulla, cornibus trifurcis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 175. Pall. it. 1. p. 97.*

Tailless brown Deer, yellowish beneath, white behind, with trifurcated horns, and nose surrounded with black.

Cervus Aha. *S. G. Gmelin it. 3. p. 496. t. 56.*

Tailless Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 121.*

THIS species is described in the first volume of Dr. Pallas's Travels, and is a native of the mountainous parts of Hircania, Russia, and Siberia; inhabiting the loftiest parts of those regions, but

in winter descending into the plains, the hair at that season assuming a hoary appearance. In its form it resembles the Roebuck, but is larger. Its colour is brown, with the outsides of the limbs and under parts of the body yellowish: the hinder parts of the thighs are white, forming a large bed or patch of that colour on the back part of the animal: the space round the nose, and sides of the lower lip, are black, but the tip of the lip itself white: the horns are strongly tuberculated at the base; the ears lined within with short white hair, and the orbits of the eyes surrounded with long black hairs. The whole coat of the animal is excessively thick, and in the spring grows remarkably rough and erect. It has no tail, but a mere broadish cutaneous excrescence.

MEXICAN ROE.

Cervus Mexicanus, C. cornibus apice trifurcatis antrorsum versis, rufus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 179.*

Rufous Deer, with rough trifurcated horns, bending forward.

Chevreul d'Amerique. *Buff. 6. p. 210. 243.*

Teutal maçame. *Hernandez An. Mexic. 324.*

Mexican Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 122.*

OUR chief knowledge of this species is derived from the information of Hernandez, who in his history of Mexico informs us that it is a native of that province; but it is also found in Guiana, Brasil, &c. It is about the size of the common or European Roebuck, and of a reddish colour, but,

when young, is often spotted with white. The horns are thick, strong, and rugged: they bend forwards, and are about ten inches long, and trifurcated on the upper part; but they sometimes vary in the number of branches or processes: the head is large; the eyes large and bright, and the neck thick. The flesh is said to be far inferior to the venison of Europe.

Var. ?

INDIAN ROE.

MR. PENNANT describes, from the Museum of the Royal Society (now translated to the British Museum), a pair of horns of some animal of the Roebuck kind, styled by Grew, in his description of the above-mentioned Museum, *Horns of an Indian Roebuck*. They are sixteen inches long, and the same between tip and tip: they are very large, thick, strong, and rugged; and near the base of each is an upright forked branch; the ends bend forwards, and divide into two branches, each furnished with numerous snags or processes.

PORCINE DEER.

Cervus Porcinus. *C. cornibus gracilibus trifurcis, supra fuscus, subtus cinereus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 179.*

Brown Deer, ash-coloured beneath, with slender trifurcated horns.

Porcine Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 119.*

Cerf-Cochon. *Buff. Suppl. 3. p. 122. pl. 18.?*

THE Porcine Deer of Pennant has slender trifurcated horns, thirteen inches long and six inches distant at the base: the head is ten inches and a half long: the body, from the tip of the nose to the tail, three feet six inches: the height, from the shoulders to the hoof, two feet two inches; and about two inches higher behind: the length of the tail is eight inches: the body is thick and clumsy; the legs fine and slender: the colour, on the upper part of the neck, body, and sides, is brown; the belly and rump lighter.

The specimen described by Mr. Pennant was in the possession of the late Lord Clive, and was brought from Bengal. It is also said to be found in Borneo, and to be called Hog Deer, from the thickness of the body. Of their feet, Mr. Pennant says, are made tobacco-stoppers, in the same manner as of those of the smaller kind of Antelopes and Musks.

Var.?

SPOTTED PORCINE DEER.

THE animal described and figured by Buffon, under the title of *Cerf-Cochon*, or Hog Deer, is

spotted in a similar manner with the Axis: the reader will find it figured in the present publication on the same plate with that animal.

COMMON ROE.

Cervus Capreolus. C. cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis, summitate bifida, corpore fusco-rufo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 180.
Rufous-brown Deer, with branching upright cylindrical horns, bifid at the top.

Caprea. Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 53. Aldr. bisulc. 738. Jonst. Quadr. p. 77. t. 31.

Capreolus. Gesn. Quadr. 324. 1098.

Le Chevreuil. Buff. 6. p. 198. pl. 32, 33.

Roe. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 120.

THE general history of the Roe has been so excellently detailed by the Count de Buffon, that I shall not scruple to insert without any material alteration, his description of its manners, &c. premising only that its colour is a reddish brown, and that it is the smallest of the European animals of this genus.

“ As the Stag (says this author) is the noblest inhabitant of the wood, he occupies the deepest shades of the forest, and the most elevated ridges of those mountains which are covered with lofty trees. The Roe, as if inferior in species, contents himself with an humbler residence, and generally dwells among the thick foliage of young brush-wood. But if he is inferior to the stag in dignity, strength, and stature, he is endowed with more

gracefulness, vivacity, and courage. He is superior in gaiety, neatness, and sprightliness. His figure is more elegant and handsome. His eyes are more brilliant and animated. His limbs are more nimble, his movements quicker, and he bounds, seemingly without effort, with equal vigor and agility. His coat or hair is always clean, smooth, and glossy. He never wallows in the mire, like the stag. He delights in dry and elevated situations where the air is purest. He is likewise more crafty, conceals himself with greater address, is more difficult to trace, and derives superior resources from instinct: for though he has the misfortune to leave behind him a stronger scent than the stag, which redoubles the ardour and appetite of the dogs, he knows how to withdraw himself from their pursuit, by the rapidity with which he begins his flight, and by his numerous doublings. He delays not his arts of defence till his strength fails him; but as soon as he finds that the first efforts of a rapid chace have been unsuccessful, he repeatedly returns on his former steps; and after confounding, by these opposite movements, the direction he has taken, after intermixing the present with the past emanations from his body, he rises from the earth by a great bound, and retiring to a side, he lies down flat on his belly, and in this immoveable situation, he allows the whole troop of his deceived enemies to pass very near him.

“The Roe differs from the stag and fallow deer in disposition, temperament, manners, and almost

every natural habit. Instead of associating in herds, they live in separate families. The father, mother, and young go together, and never mix with strangers. They are constant in their amours, and never unfaithful, like the stag; and, as the females generally produce two fawns, the one male and the other female, these young animals, brought up and nourished together, acquire so strong a mutual affection, that they never quit each other, unless one of them meets with a misfortune, which never ought to separate lovers.

“ During the period in which they are engaged in the task of nursing a new family, they drive off the former brood as if to oblige them to yield their place to those which are to succeed, and to form new families for themselves; but when this season is past, the fawns again return to their mother, and remain with her some time; after which they separate entirely, and remove to a distance from the place which gave them birth.

“ The female goes with young five months and a half, and brings forth about the end of April, or beginning of May. The hinds or female stags, on the contrary, go with young above eight months; and this difference is alone sufficient to prove that these animals are so remote from each other in species, as to prevent their ever intermixing or producing an intermediate race. By this difference, as well as that of figure and size, they approach the goat as much as they recede from the stag; for the goat goes with young nearly the same time, and the Roe may be regarded as a wild

goat, which, feeding solely on wood, carries *wood** instead of horns. The female, when about to bring forth, retires to the deepest recesses of the forest. In ten or twelve days the fawns acquire strength sufficient to enable them to follow her. When threatened with danger, she hides them in a close thicket, and to preserve them presents herself to be chased. But, notwithstanding all her care and anxiety, the young are sometimes carried off by men, dogs, or wolves. This is, indeed, the time of their greatest destruction. Of this species, which is not very numerous, I know, from experience, that more are destroyed in the month of May than during all the rest of the year. I often live in a part of France where the Roe is greatly esteemed (*Monthard in Burgundy*). Many fawns are annually brought me alive by men, and others killed by dogs, without reckoning those which are devoured by wolves: and I have observed, during the space of more than twenty-five years, that, as if there was a perfect equilibrium between the causes of destruction and renovation, their number is always nearly equal in the same districts. It is not difficult to count them; for they are no where numerous, and they

* The Count de Buffon entertained a singular theory, that the horns of the Deer tribe were a kind of reproduction, as it were, of the trees, &c. on which the animals browsed; the nutritious organic *moleculæ* arranging themselves, in some degree, according to their former figure!!! Under the article *Stag*, in that agreeable writer's natural history, the reader may find this extraordinary notion maintained at some length.

live separately in distinct families. In a coppice, for example, of an hundred acres, there will be one family, or from three to five individuals; for a female which generally produces two fawns, sometimes brings forth but one, and sometimes, though very rarely, three. In another district, of double the extent, there will be seven or eight; that is, two families; and I have remarked, that each district always harbours an equal number, except when the winters have been extremely rigorous and long; in which case the whole family is destroyed; but it is replaced by another the following year; and those districts, for which they have a predilection, are always inhabited nearly by an equal number. It is alledged, however, that in general their number is diminishing. There are whole provinces, it must be acknowledged, in France, where not one of them is to be found. Though common* in Scotland, there are none in England. They are very rare in Italy; and they are now scarcer in Sweden than formerly. But this may have proceeded from the diminution of forests, or from some very severe winter, like that of the year 1709, which almost destroyed all the Roes in Burgundy; so that several years elapsed before the species was recruited. Besides, they are not equally fond of every country; for, in the same countries, they prefer particular places. They love hills, or plains on the tops of mountains.

* Not very common; being found only in the northern parts or Highlands.

They never stay in the deepest recesses of the forests, nor in the middle of extensive woods; but give the preference to the skirts or projections of woods, which are surrounded with cultivated fields, and to open coppices which produce the berry-bearing alder, brambles, &c.

“The fawns continue with their parents eight or nine months, and, when separated, about the end of the first year of their age, the first horns begin to appear, in the form of two knobs, much less than those of the stag. There is still a greater difference between these two animals. The horns of the stag are cast in the spring, and are renewed in summer; but those of the Roe fall off at the end of autumn, and are replaced in winter. When the Roebuck has renewed his horns, he rubs them against the trees, like the stag, in order to free them from the skin with which they are covered; and this commonly happens in the month of March, before the trees begin to shoot. Hence it is not the sap of the wood which colours the horns of the Roe. The horns, however, are brown when the animal is brown, and yellow when he is red. The second horns of the Roe have two or three antlers in each side: the third three or four; the fourth four or five, and they seldom have more. We distinguish the old ones by the thickness of their stems, the largeness of the bur, of the pearlings, &c. As long as the horns continue soft they are extremely sensible. Of this I have had a striking example. The young shoot of a Roebuck's horn was carried off by a ball. The

animal was stunned, and fell down as if he had been dead. The shooter, who was near, seized him by the foot; but the Roebuck suddenly recovering his senses and strength, dragged the man, though he was strong and alert, thirty paces into the wood. After killing him with a knife, we discovered that he had received no other wound. Besides, it is well known that flies are very troublesome to the stag: when his horns are growing, he retires to the deepest parts of the wood, where the flies are less numerous: because, when they fix upon the tender horns, the irritation they cause is insupportable. Thus there is an intimate communication between the soft parts of the horns, and the whole nervous system of the animal. The Roebuck, having nothing to apprehend from the flies, because he renews his horns in winter, never retires in this manner; but he walks with caution, and carries his head low, lest he should touch the branches.

“As the female Roe goes with young only five months and a half, and as the growth of the fawn is more rapid than that of the stag, the duration of her life is much shorter; seldom extending, I imagine, beyond twelve or fifteen years. I have reared several of them; but could never preserve them above five or six years. They are very delicate in the choice of their food, require a great deal of exercise, fine air, and much room, which is the reason why they are unable, except in the first year of their growth, to resist the inconveniences of a domestic life. To make a pair of these

animals live comfortably, they must have a park of an hundred acres. They may be tamed, but can never be rendered obedient or familiar. They always retain a portion of their natural wildness, are easily terrified, and then run with such force against the walls that they often break their limbs. However tame they may be, they cannot be trusted; for the males particularly are subject to dangerous caprices; they take an aversion to certain persons, and make furious attacks with their horns, the blows of which are sufficient to throw a man to the ground, after which they continue to tread on him with their feet. The Roebuck bellows not so frequently, nor with so loud or strong a voice, as the stag. The young ones utter a short or plaintive cry, *mi, mi*, by which they indicate their want of food. This sound is easily imitated, and the mother, deceived by the call, will come up to the very muzzle of the hunter's gun.

“ In winter the Roes frequent the thickest coppices, and feed upon brambles, broom, heath, the catkins of the hazel, willow, &c. In spring they repair to the more open brushwood, and eat the buds and young leaves of almost every tree. This warm food ferments in their stomachs, and intoxicates them to such a degree, that they are easily surprised. They know not where they are going, and not unfrequently come out of the wood, and sometimes approach flocks of cattle, and the habitations of men. In summer they dwell in the more elevated coppices, from which they seldom depart, excepting in very dry weather,

when they go to drink at some fountain; for when the dews abound, or the leaves are moistened with rain, they never drink. They are delicate in the choice of their food; they eat not with avidity, like the stag, and they seldom approach the cultivated fields, because they prefer the berry-bearing alder and bramble to grain or pot herbs of any kind.

“ Though the flesh of these animals be excellent food, yet it admits of much choice. The quality of the venison depends chiefly on the country they inhabit; and even the best countries produce good and bad kinds. The flesh of the brown Roe is finer than that of the red. All the males, after the age of two years, have hard and ill-tasted flesh; but that of the females, though farther advanced in age, is more tender. That of the fawns, when very young, is loose and soft; but at the age of eighteen months, it is in the highest state of perfection. Those which live in plains and vallies are not good; those which come from moist countries are still worse: those brought up in parks are insipid; and, lastly, there are no good Roes but those of dry elevated countries, interspersed with hills, woods, cultivated and fallow lands, where they enjoy plenty of air, food, freedom, and solitude; for those which have been often disturbed are meagre, and the flesh of those
• that have been often hunted is dry and insipid.”

The Roe, like other quadrupeds, is sometimes found perfectly white, an instance of which is recorded in the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

We are also informed by Count Mellin, in a letter to the Count de Buffon, that a race of coal black Roes exists in a very small German district, called the Forest of Lucia, in the dominions of the King of England as Duke of Lunenberg. This variety is said to be constant or permanent, and in size and all other particulars, except colour, to resemble the common kind.

Mr. Pennant informs us that the Roebuck was formerly very common in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland, but that it no longer exists in any part of Britain, except in the Scottish highlands. They first occur in the woods on the south side of *Loch Rannoch*, in Perthshire, and the last that are found are in the woods of *Langweal*, on the southern borders of *Cathness*; but they are most numerous in the beautiful forests of *Invercauld*, in the midst of the *Grampian* hills. They are unknown in *Ireland*.

The common or general measure of the Roe is three feet nine inches from nose to tail; the height before, two feet three inches; but behind two feet seven inches, and the tail is about one inch long: the horns are about six or eight inches long, and are strong, upright, rugged, and trifurcated: the general colour of the animal is reddish brown, more or less deep in different individuals, and the rump is white. It is an inhabitant of most parts of Europe, as far as Norway; it also occurs in some parts of Asia, but is not to be found in Africa. Whether it be a native of America seems somewhat doubtful, though

Some species nearly allied to it are found in that continent.

 RIB-FACED DEER.

Cervus Muntjac. C. cornibus teretibus pilosis retroversis trifurcis, apice superiore uncinato. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 180.

Deer with trifurcated horns rising from a cylindric hairy base, and with the upper fork hooked.

Le Chevreuil des Indes. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 195. pl. 26.*

Rib-faced Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 119.*

THIS species is a native of Java and Ceylon, and is somewhat smaller than the common Roe-buck, and of a thick form, like the Porcine Deer. The horns are trifurcated, and the upper fork is hooked: they are placed on a bony process, like a pedestal, elevated three inches from the skull, and covered with hair; but what seems principally to distinguish this animal is the appearance of three longitudinal subcutaneous ribs extending from the horns to the eyes. From each side of the upper jaw hangs a tusk, so that this species differs, in that respect, from most of the genus. It was first described by Mr. Pennant, who informs us that it is called in the Malaye tongue by the name of *Kidang*, and by the Javans, *Munt-Jak*.

Mr. Pennant also adds, that the pedestals or pillars on which the horns stand, grow thicker as the animal advances in age, and the margin swells out all round; so that if the horns are forced off

the pedestals, the surface of the last has the appearance of a rose*.

GREY DEER.

Cervus Guineensis. C. griseus, subtus nigricans. Lin. Syst.

Nat. p. 94. Mus. Ad. Fr. 1. p. 12.

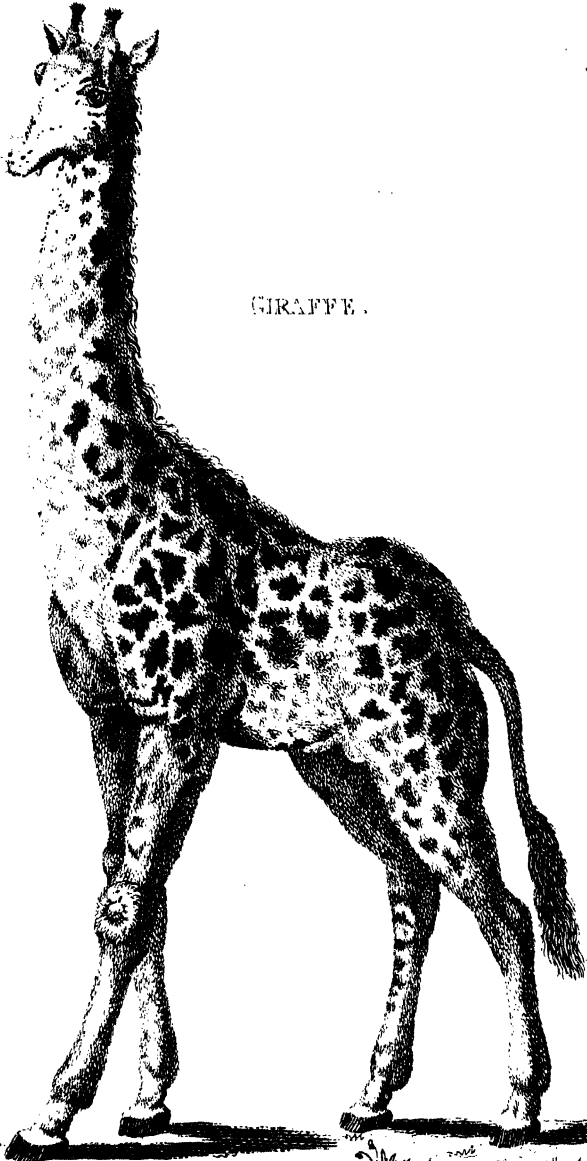
Grey Deer, blackish beneath.

Grey Deer. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 181.*

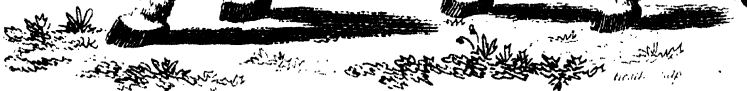
THIS obscure species is described by Linnæus, in his work entitled *Museum Adolphi Friderici*; but, as the horns were wanting in the specimen described, it remains doubtful whether the animal should most properly be considered as a *Deer*, *Musk*, or female *Antelope*.

Its size is that of a Cat: the colour grey, with a line of black between the ears, a large spot of black above the eyes, and on each side of the throat a line of black, pointing downwards: the middle of the breast black; the fore legs and sides of the belly, as far as the hams, marked with black; the ears rather long; the under side of the tail black. It is said to be a native of Guinea.

* In Mr. Allamand's description of this species, in the sixth supplemental volume of Buffon, we are informed that its colour is a greyish brown, paler beneath; that the breast and insides of the thighs are whitish, and that the tongue is extremely long, so that the animal can extend it even beyond the eyes.



GIRAFFE.



AMELOPARDALIS. CAMELOPARDI.

Generic Character.

<p><i>Cornua</i> pelle setosa tecta, apice fasciculo pilorum terminata.</p>	<p>Horns permanent, bony, covered with a bristly skin.</p>
<p><i>Dentes Primores inferiores</i> octo, spatulati, extimo externe profunde bilobo.</p>	<p>Front-teeth in the lower jaw eight; the exterior one on each side deeply bilobate.</p>

GIRAFFE.

Camelopardalis Giraffa. *C. albida, maculis subquadratis fusco-ferrugineis, cornibus scetosis apice truncatis.*

Whitish Camelopardi, with squarish ferruginous-brown spots, and bristly horns, truncated at the tip.

Cervus Camelopardalis. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.*

Camelopardalis Giraffa. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 181.*

Camelopardalis. *Gesn. Quadr. p. 160. Aldr. bisulc. p. 927.*

Camelus Indicus. *Jonst. Quadr. t. 40.*

Gyraffa. *Bellon. obs. p. 118 f. p. 119.*

Giraffa. *Nieremb. Klein. Briss. &c.*

Giraffe. *Buff. 13. p. 1. and Suppl. 3. p. 320. pl. 64. and Suppl. 7. p. 345. pl. 81.*

Camelopard Giraffe. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 65. pl. 11.*

IF height alone constituted precedency among quadrupeds, the Giraffe, as Mons. Vaillant, one of its latest and most accurate describers, has well observed, would undoubtedly claim the first rank;

measuring, when full grown, near seventeen feet from the top of the head to the fore feet. The female, however, is lower than the male, and the measure above-mentioned must be understood to relate to the animal when arrived at the utmost limits of its tallest growth; the generality of those described by travellers not exceeding fifteen or sixteen feet. Notwithstanding the unusual proportions of this animal, its general form is in the highest degree elegant and picturesque; the head being small, the aspect mild, the neck extremely long and tapering; the fore-parts much higher than the hinder, and the disposition of the colours singular and pleasing. At first view, the fore-legs seem nearly twice the length of the hind; but this difference, on accurate examination, appears to result chiefly from the extraordinary height of the shoulders, compared with that of the thighs: accordingly, among the old writers who have described this animal, Petrus Gyllius* perhaps approaches nearest to the truth, when he affirms, that all the legs, or tibiae, of the *Camelopardi* are of nearly equal length, but that the fore-thighs (*femora anteriora*) are so long in comparison with the hind, that the back appears inclined like the roof a house.

The horns of the *Camelopardi* differ in texture from those of all other horned quadrupeds; forming, as it were, a part of the skull, and consisting of a porous bony substance covered externally with

* *Hist. Animal. chap. 9.*

short coarse bristly hair : they terminate abruptly, in a flattish or slightly convex head, but little wider than the other part of the horn, and edged with stiff bristles all round the outline. On the middle of the forehead rises a considerable protuberance, owing to an elevation or bony rising on that part of the skull. From the head to the middle of the back runs a short stiffish mane. The tail is of moderate length, and is of a cylindrical form, gradually tapering towards the end, and terminating in a tuft of long hair. The hoofs are moderately large, and black. The fore part of the body is very thick and muscular, and the hind part thin and meagre. The ground-colour of the animal is whitish, variegated on all parts with numerous, moderately large, and somewhat squarish spots, which in the male are brown, and in the female ferruginous. In the younger animals they are sometimes of a bright reddish-yellow. These marks or spots are of a somewhat less regular shape on the sides than on the neck and shoulders.

The Camelopardi is a native of Ethiopia, and some other parts of Africa*, where it is chiefly found in forests, living on herbage of various kinds, but principally on the foliage of trees, and particularly on some species of Mimosa. When grazing on the surface of the ground, it is observed to spread its fore-legs very considerably, in order to enable it to reach the ground with

* It is also said to occur in some parts of Asia.

greater facility. It is an animal of a mild and harmless disposition, and when attacked, endeavours merely to save itself by flight; running, according to Mons. Vaillant, with great swiftness, though in a somewhat peculiar and awkward style, on account of the length of its neck and breadth of its fore-parts compared with the hind. Mons. Vaillant, informs us that he chased one on full speed on horseback, but the animal, on turning a small hill, was soon out of sight: the dogs, however, came up with him, and he was obliged to stop and defend himself, which he endeavoured to do by kicking in a forcible manner; and M. Vaillant was so fortunate as to kill the animal at a single shot.

The male and female Camelopardi resemble each other when young; but as the animal advances in age, the spots on the male become dark-brown, while those of the female continue of a ferruginous cast. In both, however, some occasional differences of shade take place, and the female, when very old, is said to acquire the dusky shades of the male. The female has also a less conspicuous tubercle on the forehead, and has four teats, as in a cow. According to Mons. Vaillant, the number of teeth in the Camelopardi is as follows, viz. six grinders on each side, both above and below: no front teeth in the upper jaw, but eight in the lower. He adds, that the head is beautiful; the mouth small; the eyes large and animated. The flesh is said to be excellent food, and the marrow white and firm.



HEAD OF GIRAFFE.

The general pace of the Camelopardi, on being pursued, is a very brisk trot* ; so rapid, that a horse cannot without difficulty overtake it.

These animals are sometimes seen in small groupes, to the number of six or seven together, and when disturbed run off with great celerity. When seen in front, at some little distance, the animal might be mistaken for a decayed tree, and thus be easily passed by without particular notice.

The Camelopardi was known to the ancient Romans, and was first exhibited, according to Pliny, in the Circean games by Cæsar the Dictator. It was afterwards more frequently introduced, and we are told, that in the time of the Emperor Gordian no less than ten were exhibited at once. Aurelian also exhibited it among other remarkable animals in his triumph on the conquest of Palmyra. It is represented, among other rare animals, on the Prænestine pavement, made by the direction of Sylla, and is expressed both in its grazing and browsing attitudes. In later times it appears to have been brought into Europe about the year 1559, when the Sultan of Babylon is said to have sent one as a present to Fridericus Œnobarbus, Emperor of Germany. Another was sent by the King or Dey of Tunis to Laurentius de Medicis, in whose possession it was seen by Politian. These latter anecdotes are on the authority of Gesner and Aldrovandus.

* Some writers insist that it is a gallop rather than a trot.

ANTILOPE. ANTELOPÉ.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> concava, sursum versa, teretia, annulata vel spiralia, persistentia.		<i>Horns</i> hollow, seated on a bony core, growing upwards, annulated or wreathed, permanent.
<i>Dentes Primores</i> inferiores octo.		<i>Front-teeth</i> in the lower jaw eight.
<i>Laniarii</i> nulli.		<i>Canine-teeth</i> none.

THE Antelopes constitute a very numerous race, of which the species have but lately been clearly ascertained: few, except the common African Antelope appear to have been very distinctly known to the more ancient naturalists; and even in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus not more than six are mentioned: these Linnæus included under the genus *Capra* or Goat; but later observations have conspired to prove, that in reality the Antelopes ought to constitute a distinct genus; having characters sufficiently appropriate. Their general habits or manners are extremely well described by Mr. Pennant, who

has prefixed them to his particular description of the species.

“ They inhabit (says this author), two or three species excepted, the hottest part of the globe; or, at least, those parts of the temperate zone that lie so near the tropics as to form a doubtful climate. None, therefore, except the *Saiga* and the *Chamois*, are to be met with in Europe; and notwithstanding the warmth of South America is suited to their nature, not a single species has yet been discovered in any part of the new world. Their proper climates seem, therefore, to be those of Asia and Africa, where the species are very numerous.

“ As there appears a general agreement in the nature of the species that form this great genus, it will prevent needless repetition to observe, that the Antelopes are animals generally of a most elegant and active make; of a restless and timid disposition; extremely watchful; of great vivacity; remarkably swift and agile, and most of their boundings so light, so elastic, as to strike the spectator with astonishment. What is very singular is that they will stop in the midst of their course, gaze for a moment at their pursuers, and then resume their flight.

“ As the chase of these animals is a favourite amusement with the eastern nations, from that may be collected proofs of the rapid speed of the Antelope tribe. The greyhound, the fleetest of dogs, is usually unequal in the course, and the sportsman is obliged to call in the aid of the

Falcon, trained for the purpose, to seize on the animal, and impede its motions, in order to give the dogs an opportunity of overtaking it. In India and Persia a species of Leopard is made use of in the chase: this is an animal that takes its prey not by swiftness of foot, but by the greatness of its springs, by motions similar to those of the Antelope; but, should the Leopard fail in its first essay, the game escapes.

“The fleetness of the Antelope was proverbial in the country it inhabited, even in the earliest times: the speed of *Asahel* (2 Sam. ii. 18.) is beautifully compared to that of the *Tzebi*, and the *Gadites* were said to be as swift as the *Antelopes* upon the mountains. The sacred writers took their similes from such objects as were before the eyes of the people to whom they addressed themselves. There is another instance drawn from the same subject: the disciple raised to life at *Joppa* was supposed to have been called *Tabitha*, i. e. *Dorcas*, or the *Antelope*, from the beauty of her eyes; and to this day one of the highest compliments that can be paid to female beauty in the eastern regions is *Aine el Uazel*, ‘You have the eyes of an Antelope.’

“Some species of Antelopes form herds of two or three thousands, while others keep in troops of five or six. They generally reside in hilly countries, though some inhabit plains: they often brouse like the goat, and feed on the tender

shoots of trees, which gives their flesh an excellent flavour. This is to be understood of those which are taken in the chase; for those which are fattened in houses are far less delicious. The flesh of some species is said to taste of musk, which perhaps depends on the qualities of the plants they feed upon.

“This preface (says Mr. Pennant) was thought necessary, to point out the difference in nature between this and the Goat kind, with which most systematic writers have classed the Antelopes: but the Antelope forms an intermediate genus, a link between the Goat and the Deer; agreeing with the former in the texture of the horns, which have a core in them, and are never cast; and with the latter in elegance of form and swiftness.”

To the above introduction it may be added, that in detailing the particular history of the Antelopes, very little more can be done than copying the descriptions already given by Dr. Pallas, Mr. Pennant, Mr. Allamand, &c. I must, however, acknowledge myself not entirely convinced that every animal described in the following enumeration is in reality a distinct species.

Antelopes with strait or nearly strait Horns.

EGYPTIAN ANTELOPE.

Antelope Oryx. *A. cornibus rectissimis subulatis argute rugosis, corpore griseo, striga dorsali nigruante, pilo postico contrario.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 189.

Grey Antelope, with black and white face, dusky dorsal stripe, and very long, strait, tapering, sharply-annulated horns.

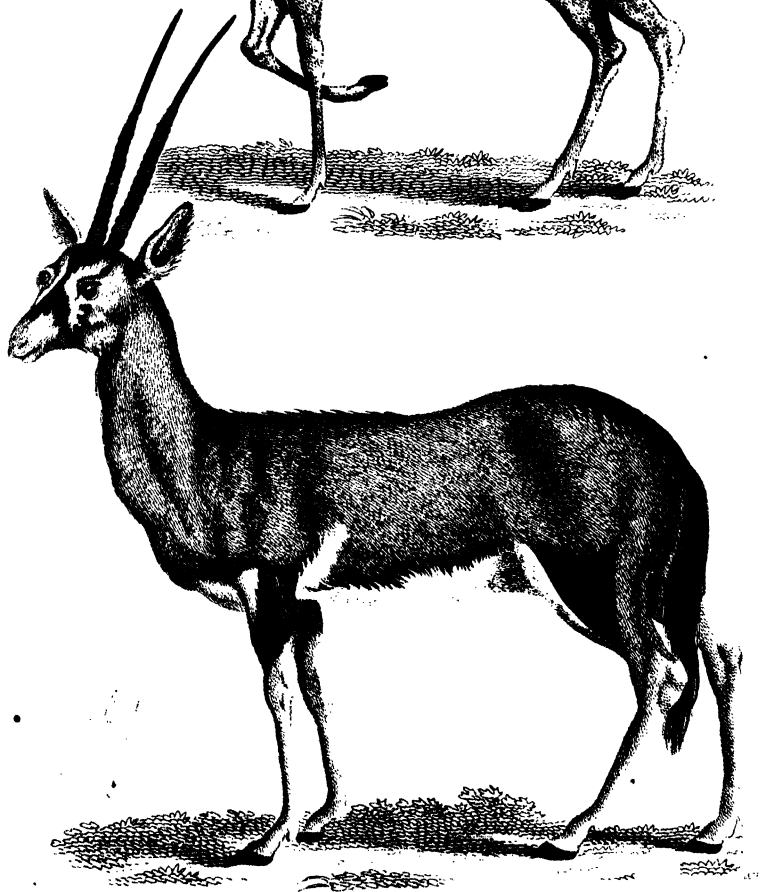
Capra Gazella. *C. cornibus terctibus rectissimis longissimis, basi annulatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 96.*

Le Pasan. *Buff. 12. p. 212. pl. 33. f. 3. and Suppl. 6. p. 155. pl. 17.*

Ægyptian Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 75.*

THE Egyptian Antelope, or Pasan, is more easily distinguished than many others in this extensive race; the horns affording a character perfectly clear and constant: they are almost entirely strait, nearly three feet in length, very slender in proportion to their length, annulated at the lower part or towards the base, the remainder smooth, and gradually tapering to the point. The size of the animal is somewhat superior to that of a deer. Its natural history has been of late years greatly elucidated by the observations of Dr. Forster and Mr. Klockner, whose accounts have been copied by the Count de Buffon in his sixth supplemental volume, as well as by Mr. Pennant in his History of Quadrupeds. From these accounts it appears that the Pasan is nearly four feet high, measured from the top of the shoulders to the ground; that it is found about the Cape of Good

KIP SPRINGER



EGYPTIAN ANTELOPE.

Hope, as well as in other parts of Africa; that in the female the horns are smaller than in the male, and that the animals do not associate in troops or herds, but only in pairs. The head is white, marked in a singular manner with black, which latter colour forms a kind of triangular patch on the top of the forehead, the point running down between the eyes, and then dilating into a similarly formed patch in an opposite direction, situated on the upper part of the nose, and these two patches are united on each side by a streak or band of black running from the root of each horn, through the eyes, down the cheeks: the end of the nose is milk white. It is observable, says Mr. Klockner, that there are but very few instances in quadrupeds of a black or other coloured band running across the eyes and cheeks; the Badger and the Coati-Mondi furnishing almost the only examples*. The neck and upper part of the body are of a pale blueish grey, with a slight tinge of blossom-colour; the belly and insides of the limbs are white, but along the lower part of the sides runs a dark or blackish chesnut-coloured stripe, separating the colours of the upper and lower parts: a dark stripe runs along the back to the tail, and a large patch of similar colour is seated on the upper part of the outsides both of the fore and hind legs, and is continued down the front of each leg in form of a stripe, which again

* The *Antelope Leucoryx*, or White Antelope, the *Myoxus Dryas*, or Wood Dormouse, and some others, might be added to the list.

dilates into a patch or spot at some distance above the feet: the tail is brown, covered with slightly flowing black hairs resembling in some degree those of a horse's tail: the length of the tail from base to tip is about two feet and a half: the hoofs* and horns are black: the hair under the throat, along the ridge of the back, and over the shoulders, is longer and rougher than in other parts.

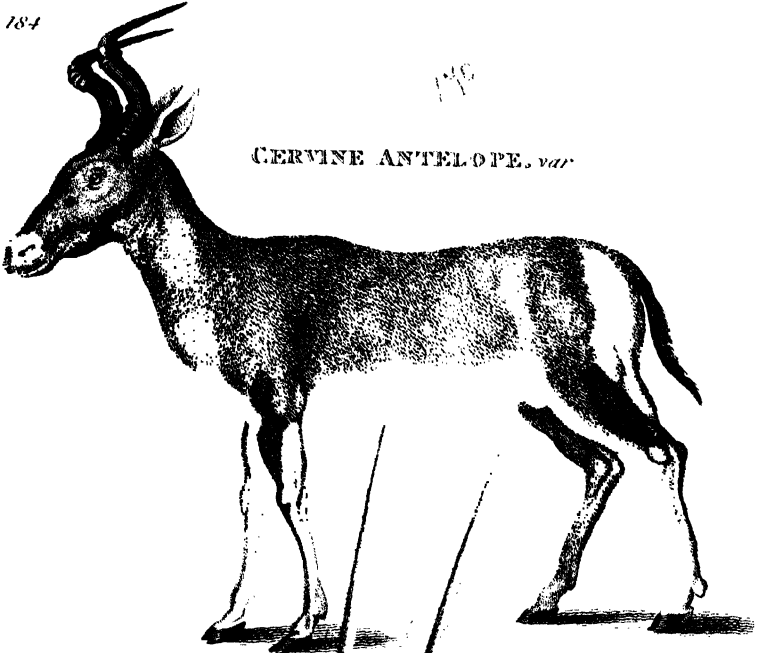
This species is said to be found in Egypt, Arabia, about the Cape of Good Hope, &c. It is also supposed to occur in India. It is considered by the Africans as a very dangerous animal, the form and sharpness of the horns rendering it a very formidable adversary; and, like others of this genus, when it makes its attack, it bends down the head, and rushes forward with great violence, thus presenting the points of its sharp and long horns immediately forwards. The Hottentots, when they have wounded it, are said to be careful of approaching it till they are well assured that it is totally deprived of life.

The length of a skin of this animal, measured by Mr. Pennant, was above six feet six inches; by which we must understand from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

* The shape of the feet differs in some degree from that of other Antelopes; each segment or division of the hoofs being of the figure of a very long isosceles triangle; whereas in most other cloven-footed quadrupeds it is nearly of the form of an equilateral triangle. This configuration of the feet, it is pretended, gives the animal a greater degree of strength or security of foot than others.

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CERVINE ANTELOPE, var.



WHITE ANTELOPE.

Though this species has but lately been well described, yet its horns, like those of several others, have been long since known to naturalists, and seem to have been pretty well figured.

WHITE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Leucoryx. *A. cornibus subulatis rectis convexe annulatis, corpore lacteo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 190.*

Milk-white Antelope, with very long, nearly straight, tapering slightly annulated horns.

Leucoryx Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. i. p. 76.*

It has already been observed in the introduction to this genus, that some few species are of a far less elegant and light form than the rest: of this the Leucoryx or White Antelope seems the most remarkable instance; the body being thick and heavy, and the head very large. In the disposition of colours on the face there is a remarkable approach to those of the Pasan or Egyptian Antelope, before described; and had the figure alone of this animal been given, without its description, one would be almost tempted to suppose it a bad representation of the former species. The Leucoryx, however, is entirely milk white, except the markings on the face and limbs, as shewn in the engraving: these are described as of a red colour, and not black, as in the Pasan: the nose is thick and broad, like that of a cow: the ears somewhat slouching; the body heavy; the limbs

somewhat less so: the horns very long, very slightly incurvated, slender, and annulated about half way upwards; their colour is black, and they are sharp-pointed: the hoofs are black, and the tail somewhat flocky, or terminated by loose hair. The size of this species is compared by Mr. Pennant to that of a Welch runt. It is an inhabitant of an island called *Goze Bahrein* in the gulf of *Persia*. Mr. Pennant's figure, which is here represented, was from a drawing preserved in the British Museum, said to be taken from the life in the year 1722, by order of Sir John Lock, at that time agent to the East-India company at *Ispahan*. They were preserved as rarities by *Shah Sultahn Houssein*, Emperor of Persia, in his park at *Cassar*, about eight leagues from the capital.

 ALGAZEL.

Antelope Gazella. *A. cornibus subulatis subarcuatis rugosis.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 190.

Bay Antelope, with slightly bowed, tapering, wrinkled horns.

Capra bezoartica. *C. cornibus teretibus arcuatis totis annulatis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 96.*

Hircus Bezoardicus. *Aldr. bisulc. p. 756.*

Algazel. *Buff. 12. p. 211. t. 33. f. 1, 2.*

Algazel Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 77.*

THIS species is a native of India and Persia and is also found in many parts of Africa. It is about the size of a Fallow Deer, and is of a reddish or bright bay colour, with a white breast

the horns are very long, thin, and black, nearly upright, bending inwards at their extremities; they are nearly smooth; the rings with which they are marked being very slight, except near the base, where they are somewhat more distinct: they are almost three feet in length.

In celerity and general manners this species agrees with many others of its tribe, and is said to be easily tamed.

As this Antelope is also supposed to afford a *bezoar* of the best and finest kind, it may not be improper here to give some general account of the celebrated concretes thus named, and which were once of such high reputation in the materia medica, on account of various virtues which the superstition of former ages seems to have bestowed upon them.

Bezoars are smooth, oval, or roundish, and generally slightly flattened, solid concretions, which are formed in the stomachs of several quadrupeds; chiefly of the order *Pecora* or Ruminants. Those found in the eastern regions have always been considered as far superior to any others. The genuine oriental bezoar of the shops is commonly about the size of a kidney-bean, but often far larger; of an extremely smooth surface, and of a dark olive-colour. When broken, it is found to be composed of a number of concentric coats or lamellæ, each almost equally smooth with the exterior: in the middle is either a cavity, or else some powdery or fibrous matter, or some small piece of a vegetable stalk, leaf, &c. which seems

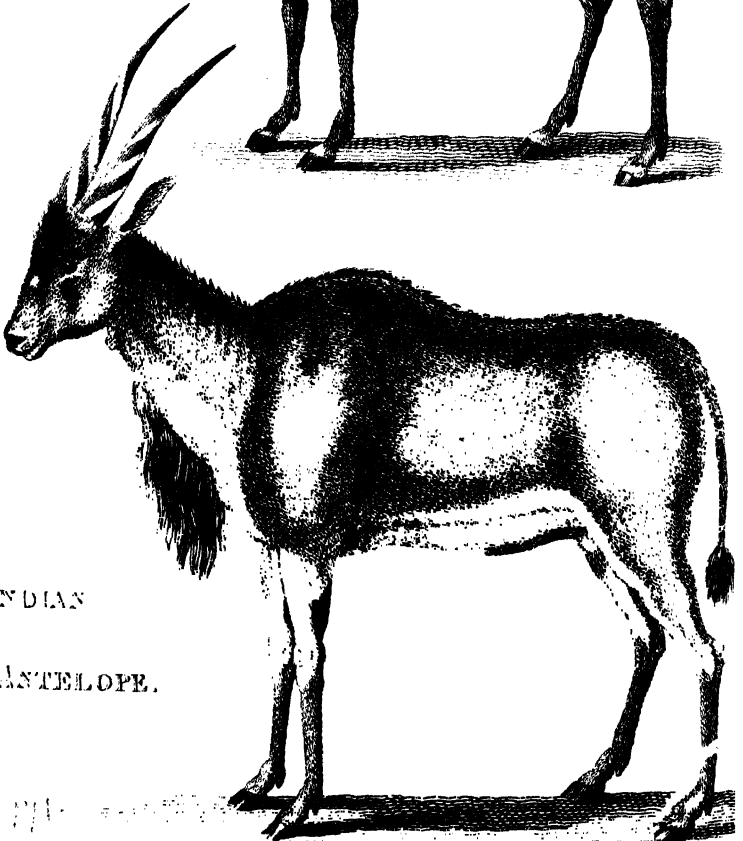
to have operated as a nucleus, on which the bezoar inclosing it has been gradually formed. The bezoar has, in general, no particular taste or smell*, and when reduced to powder, retains its usual colour.

It was formerly considered as a most powerful alexipharmic, insomuch that other substances supposed to be possessed of alexipharmic virtues have been often denominated *Bezoardics*. It is allowed, however, by modern physicians, that its virtues were imaginary, and its effects entirely insignificant, and it has been accordingly discarded from rational practice. It seems to have been first introduced into physic by the Arabians.

It is in Aldrovandus that we must look for a full enumeration of all the virtues of Bezoar. He informs us that it is a sovereign remedy against the bites of poisonous animals; that it cures melancholy, pestilential fevers, faintings, vertigo, epilepsy, and worms; that it dissolves the stone, &c. &c. He relates a case from Monardes, in which a certain licentiate, who had swallowed something poisonous, and was in consequence afflicted with most grievous symptoms, and appeared to be in danger of speedy death, was so wonderfully relieved by taking only three grains of *Oriental Bezoar*, that he was freed from all his dangerous symptoms in less time than the *Apostles Creed* could be thrice repeated! passed a very to-

* In the eastern regions, however, it is said to be sometimes found of a highly aromatic taste and smell.

STRIPED ANTELOPE.



INDIAN

ANTELOPE.

PLATE 100.

the night, and the next morning was restored to usual health!!!

Occidental Bezoar is said to be found in several species of deer, &c. in America. It is much larger than the Oriental, having been sometimes seen of the size of a hen's egg, and even far larger. It is grey or brown, rather than olive-coloured, and of a looser texture when broken. Bezoars of several other kinds are occasionally found in the stomachs of many animals, and even, as it is said, of Monkeys.

INDIAN ANTELOPE.

Antelope Oreas. *A. cornibus subulatis rectis carinato-contortis. corpore griseo. Linc. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 190.*

Slate-coloured Antelope, with rufous head, black mane on the neck and breast, and stait, tapering, wreathed horns.

Antelope Oryx. *Pull. Misc. Zool. p. 9. spec. zool. 1. p. 15.*

Le Coudous. *Buff. 12. p. 357. t. 47. La Canna. Suppl. 6. p. 116. pl. 12.*

Indian Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 78.*

THE Oreas or Indian Antelope is one of the largest of the whole genus, and is found both in India and Africa, living in numerous herds: it is not much inferior in size to a cow, and is of a blueish grey or slate-colour, with the head of a bright bay: along the upper part of the neck, and a part of the back, runs a coarse black mane: on the breast is a very large pendent tuft of hair, as in the Nilgau: the tail is also tipped with long

black hairs: the horns are extremely stout, strait, sharp-pointed, and marked with two very thick prominent wreaths or spires*: they are sometimes above two feet in length, and are of a blackish colour. The Oreas is said to be an animal of great strength, and it has been thought not impracticable to train it to agricultural purposes, in the same manner as the horse or ox. It is said sometimes to grow extremely fat, so as to be easily run down. The flesh is reckoned extremely good; and the skin is very strong and serviceable for the purpose of leather. The female is said to be horned like the male.

OUREBI.

Antelope Ourebi. *A. fusco-ferruginea, pectore abdomine clunibusque albis, cornibus rectis.*

Ferruginous-brown Antelope, with the breast, belly, hind part of the thighs, and insides of the limbs, white, and small strait horns.

Ourebi. *Allam. Suppl. Buff. 5. p. 33. pl. 12.*

Ourebi Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 79.*

THIS, which seems much allied to the Ritbock or *A. arundinacea*, is thus described by Mr. Pennant, from Mr. Allamand's Supplement to the Count de Buffon's History of Quadrupeds:

* These are scarcely expressed with sufficient strength and fullness in the annexed plate.

“ Antelope with small strait horns, small head, long neck, long pointed ears. Colour above a deep tawny, brightening towards the sides, neck, head, and legs; lower part of breast, belly, buttocks, and inside of thighs, white. Tail only three inches long, and black. Hair on the body short; under the chest long and whitish; on each knee a tuft of hair: the females are hornless: length three feet nine inches to the tail. Inhabits the country very remote from the Cape of Good Hope. Seldom more than two are seen together: they generally haunt the neighbourhood of fountains surrounded with reeds. Are excellent venison.”

I am not without some suspicion that this may be only a variety of the Ritbock, described among the Antelopes with curved horns.

 KLIPSPRINGER.

Antilope Oreotragus. *A. cornibus rectissimis subulatis, basi parum rugosis, capite rufo. corpore et flavo-virescente subtus ex albo cinereo, cauda brevissima.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 189.*

Yellowish-tawny Antelope, whitish beneath, with very strait upright tapering horns, slightly winkled at their base.

Antilope Orcotragus. *Schreb. Quadr. t. 259.*

Le Klippspringer, ou Sauteur des Rochers. *Buff. Suppl. 6. pl. 22.*

• Klippspringer Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. v. p. 30.*

THIS species is to be numbered among the late acquisitions in natural history; having been first described by Dr. Forster.

It is a native of Africa, and is known to the Dutch residents at the Cape of Good Hope by the name of Klipspringer. It inhabits the highest and most inaccessible parts of the rocky mountains beyond the Cape; leaping with surprising agility, from crag to crag, over the most tremendous abysses. Its size is that of a Roebuck, and its colour pale yellowish tawny, accompanied with a very slight greenish tinge: the horns are quite strait, slender, upright, and sharp-pointed: they are slightly wrinkled at the base, and are about five inches in length. The female is said to be destitute of horns, and has the head marked by some black or dusky streaks: the tail is extremely short, so as to be scarce visible. The flesh of the Klipspringer is much esteemed as an article of food. The Count de Buffon, in his sixth supplemental volume, seems to consider this species as a variety of the Nagor or Red Antelope.

HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

Antelope Scripta. *A. cornibus subulatis rectis contortis, corporis strigis, albis decussatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Cmel. p. 101.*

Chesnut-coloured Antelope, with white crossed stripes on the sides, and strait tapering wreathed horns.

Le Guib. *Buff. 12. p. 305. 327. pl. 40, 41. f. 1.*

Harnessed Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 81.*

THIS, which is numbered among the small Antelopes, is of an elegant tawny chesnut-colour both above and below; each side of the bo



HARNESSED
ANTELOPE.

being marked by two longitudinal bands of white, crossed, at nearly equal distances, by two transverse ones: the rump is also marked on each side by two white descending stripes; and the thighs are variegated with seven or eight roundish white spots; the cheeks have a white spot or patch beneath the eye, and the under part of the throat is of the same colour: the tail measures ten inches, and is covered with long and rough hair: the horns point backwards, and are nine inches long, of a black colour, and marked by two spiral ribs or wreaths. This elegant species is a native of Senegal, living in woods, in large herds. It is said to be known by the Dutch at the Cape under the name of Bonte Boek, or Spotted Goat. It seems to have been first mentioned by Kolben, in his account of the Cape of Good Hope; but was first distinctly described, as well as elegantly figured in the Count de Buffon's History of Quadrupeds, under the title of *Guib*. The description was drawn up from a skin, brought over in good preservation by Mons. Adanson from Senegal, and which measured about four feet and a half from nose to tail, and about two from the hind feet to the top of the back. The hair was very short, glossy, and close set.

GUINEA ANTELOPE.

Antelope *Grimmia*. *A. cornibus conicis compressis rectissimis rugoso-striatis, hinc detritis, fossa suboculari atra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 191. Pall. Misc. Zool. p. 8. n. 14. Spic. Zool. 1. p. 15. 12. p. 18. n. 18.*

Yellowish-bay Antelope, with short strait horns, and black bristly tuft on the forehead.

Moschus *Grimmia*. *M. capite fasciculo tophoso.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.*

Capra sylvestris Africana. *Grimm. Misc. Nat. Cur. dec. 2. a. 4. p. 131. f. 13.*

Guinea Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 81.*

THIS species is named in memory of its first describer, Dr. Grimmer, to whom we owe an ample and accurate account both of its form and manners. By Linnaeus it was arranged under the genus *Moschus*, the specimen described by Dr. Grimmer having been a female, and destitute of horns.

The Guinea Antelope, or Grimm, is considerably smaller than a Roebuck, and is of an elegant and lively aspect. Its colour on all parts, except the throat, abdomen, and insides of the thighs, where it is pale cinereous, is a beautiful light yellowish or tawny brown: like most other quadrupeds, however, it differs as to the intensity of its colour; and the specimen described by Mr. Vosmaer, at the Hague, had a black stripe on the forehead, and a blackish or dusky cast on the upper parts of the body. The horns are

GUINEA ANTELOPE.



CHAMOIS.

short *, thick at the base, very slightly annulated to a small distance beyond, and are sharp-pointed, smooth, and black : the limbs are slender ; the tail rather short, blackish above, white below, and is somewhat flocky or loose-haired ; but what principally distinguishes this species is an upright pointed tuft of strong black hairs rising from the top of the forehead, between the horns, to the height of about two inches and a half : the sinus lachrymalis, as in many other antelopes, is extremely conspicuous.

The Grimm is found in several parts of Africa, extending, according to Dr. Pallas and Mr. Pennant, from Guinea to the Cape of Good Hope ; residing principally in places overgrown with brushwood, into which it may retire on the approach of danger. In the Leverian Museum is a very beautiful specimen of this animal, which is elegantly figured in the *Museum Leverianum*, and is introduced into the present work.

* Dr. Gmelin, in his edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, speaks of the horns as being eighteen inches long ; probably mistaking Mr. Pennant's expression, "*height 18 inches*," by which he means the height of the animal itself.

PYGMY ANTELOPE

Antilope Pygmæa. *A. cornibus brevibus convexis basi rugosis.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 191.

Bay Antelope, with strait short convex horns, wrinkled at the base.

Cervus juvenis perpusillus. Seb. Mus. 1. p. 70. t. 43. f. 3.

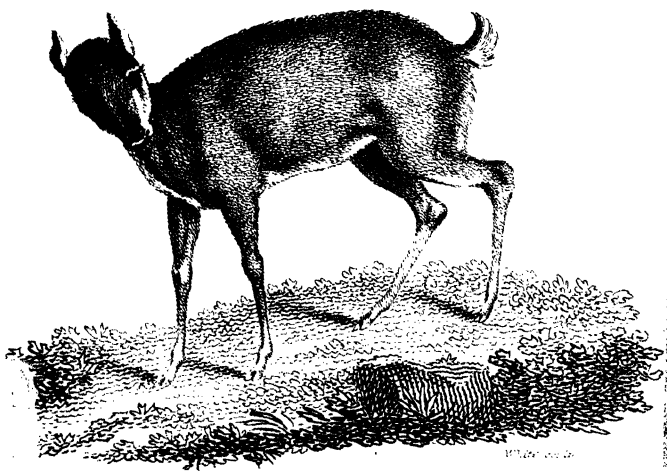
Le Chevrotain de Guinée. *Buff. 12. p. 315. pl. 43. f. 2. (the horns.)*

Royal Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 82.*

THIS beautiful and diminutive species appears to have been frequently confounded with the *Moschus pygmaeus*, or Pygmy Musk, which it resembles in size as well as in colour and manners. It is a native of the hottest parts of Africa, and is easily tamed, but is of so tender a nature as not to admit of being brought in a living state into Europe. So remarkable are its powers of activity in its native regions, that it is said to be able to leap over a wall of twelve feet high. Its colour is a bright bay, paler beneath, and on the insides of the limbs; and its height not more than nine inches. The horns are strait, short, strong, sharp pointed, smooth, and perfectly black. The legs are scarcely thicker than a quill, and have been used for similar purposes with those of the *Moschus Pygmaeus*. The female is said to be hornless.



PYGMY ANTELOPE. *male & female.*





NILGIAU.

With curved, bent, or twisted Horns.

NILGHAU.

Antelope Picta. *A. cornibus antrorsum incurvis, cervice colloque jubatis, cauda longa floccosa, pedibus albo nigroque annulatis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 184.

Slate-coloured Antelope, with the back of the neck and breast maned, the feet barred with black and white, and subtriangular tapering horns bending forwards.

Nyl-ghau. *Hunter. Phil. Trans. vol. 61. p. 170. pl. 5.*

Nil-Gaut. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 101. pl. 10, 11.*

White-footed Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 83.*

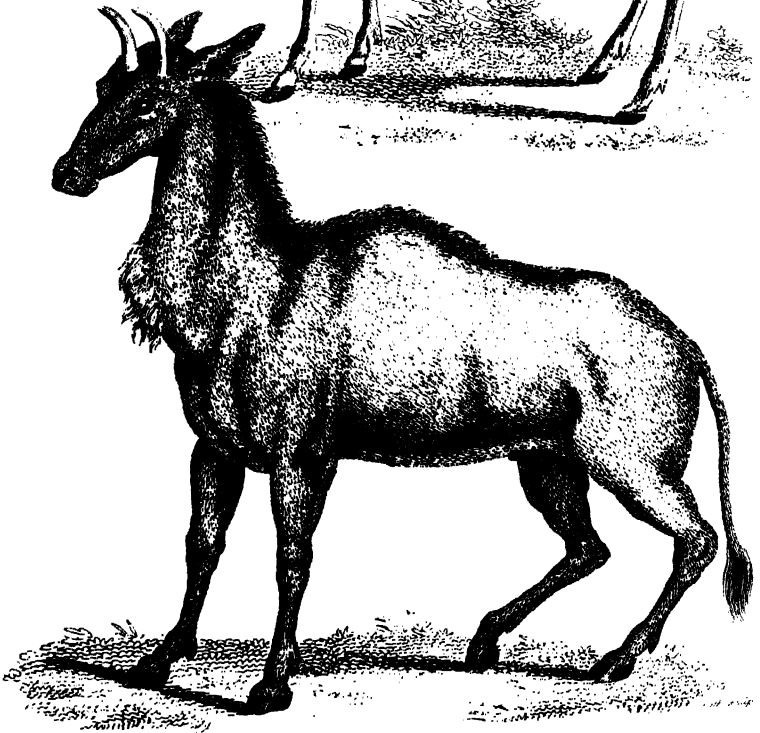
THE Nilgau, or White-footed Antelope, is a large and beautiful species, known only within the space of a few years past. Its height, as given by Dr. William Hunter, in the Philosophical Transactions, is four feet one inch to the top of the shoulders, and its length, from the bottom of the neck to the base of the tail, four feet. The colour of the Nilgau is a fine dark grey or slate-colour, with a large spot of white beneath the throat, and two white bands or marks above each foot: the ears are large, white within, and edged with the same colour; and marked internally by two black stripes: along the top of the neck runs a slight mane of black hair, which is continued to some distance down the back; and on the breast is a much longer mane, or hanging tuft of a similar colour: the tail is moderately long, and terminated by a tuft of black hair: the horns are short, pointed, smooth, triangular at their base,

distant from each other, bent very slightly forwards, and of a blackish colour. The female resembles the male in general appearance, but is considerably smaller, of a pale brown colour, and is destitute of horns: the mane, pectoral tuft, and ears, resemble those of the male, and the feet are marked above the hoofs by three transverse bars of black and two of white.

The Nilgau is a native of the interior parts of India. According to Mr. Pennant, it abounded, in the days of Aurengzebe, between Delli and Lahor, on the way to Cashmire, and was called Nyl-Gau, or the blue or grey bull. It was one of the objects of the chase with that mighty monarch during his journey: they were inclosed by his army of hunters within nets, which being drawn closer and closer, at length formed a small precinct, into which the King and his *Omrahs* and hunters entered, and killed the Nilgaus with arrows, spears, and musquets; and that sometimes in such numbers, that Aurengzebe used to send quarters as presents to all his great people.

The Nilgau has of late years been often imported into Europe, and has bred in England. In confinement it is generally pretty gentle, but is sometimes seized with fits of sudden caprice, when it will attack with great violence the objects of its displeasure. When the males fight, they drop on their knees at some distance from each other, and gradually advance in that manner, and at length make a spring at each other, with their heads bent low. This action, however,

CHINESE ANTELOPE.



INDOSTAN ANTELOPE.

not peculiar to the Nilgau, but is observed in many others of the Antelope tribe.

The Nilgau is said to go with young about nine months, and to produce sometimes two at a birth: the young is of the colour of a fawn.

The elegant figure of this animal in the Philosophical Transactions is represented in the present work. A good figure both of the male and female may also be found in the sixth supplemental volume of the Count de Buffon's History of Quadrupeds.

INDOSTAN ANTELOPE.

Antelope *Tragocamelus*. *A. cornibus antrosum incurvis, cervicē jubata, dorso gibbo, cauda longa floccosa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 184.*

Grey Antelope, with maned neck and breast, dorsal protuberance, long flocky tail, and tapering horns bending forwards.

Quadruped from Bengal. *Parsons, Phil. Trans. No. 476. p. 465. pl. 3. f. 9.*

Biggel. *Mandelslo's Voy. Harris's Collect. 1.*

Indostan Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 83.*

THE Indostan Antelope appears to have been first properly described by Dr. James Parsons, in the Philosophical Transactions. It is of a far less elegant appearance than the rest of the Antelopes, and seems to partake, in some degree, of the form of a Camel, having a strong, bending neck, and a large elevation or protuberance over the shoulders. Along the neck runs a short mane; and the protuberance before-mentioned is covered

or tufted with long hair: the breast is furnished with a kind of dewlap, or loose pendent skin, resembling that of a cow: the hind part of the animal is small in proportion to the fore: the limbs are slender, and the tail is nearly two feet in length, and terminated by a hairy tuft.

This highly singular animal is said to be tame, and in its habits and manner of living is said to resemble a camel. The height of the specimen described by Dr. Parson was thirteen feet to the top of the shoulders: the horns were seven inches long, bent slightly forwards, and the eyes were black and lively. Its colour was a light grey, with a dusky tinge on some parts: on the forehead was a black rhomboidal spot or patch: the lower part of the breast and under part of the tail white: its voice is said to be hoarse and croaking.

CERVINE ANTELOPE.

Species Bubalis. *A. cornibus crassis lyrato-contortis rugosis, & hirsutis, capite caudaque elongatis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 188.

Antelope, with large elongated head, thick, and, lyrated * horns, and longish tail.

Le Vache. *Andr.* 121.

Vache. *Ann de l'Acad.* 1. p. 205.

Le Bubale. *Pl.* p. 294. *pl.* 37, 38. (*the horns*) and *Suppl.* 6. p. 103. *pl.*

Cervine Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 102.

THIS species is said to be common in Barbary, and in all the northern parts of Africa. It is also found, though less frequently, in many other parts of that continent, and even extends as far as the Cape of Good Hope. It is supposed to have been the Bubalus of the ancients, instead of the common Buffalo, as sometimes erroneously imagined. In its general form it seems to partake of the stag and heifer, having a large head, like that of an ox; and a thick broad nose. The height of the animal, when measured to the top of the shoulders, is about four feet; the general colour a reddish brown, white about the rump, insides of the limbs, and lower part of the belly: the upper part of the fore legs is marked in front by a dusky patch; as is also the hind part of the thighs; and on the upper part of the back is a stripe

ming such as when viewed in front bear a greater or less resemblance to the form of the ancient lyre.

of the same colour. The horns bend outwards and backwards, and are very strong, and black, thickly or coarsely annulated, towards the base, and seated pretty close to each other on the head: they are about twenty inches in length, and eleven inches round at the base: the teeth are large, the lower lip black, with a sort of tuft of bristles on each side: along the snout and forehead runs a black band, terminated at the forehead by a tuft of hair between the horns. Dr. Forster surmises this animal to be the same with the Koba of Buffon, or at least very nearly allied to it: indeed it must be confessed that some of the species of this genus seem not very clearly ascertained. Dr. Forster mentions dark or black stripes on each side the head in this animal; but of these there is no appearance in the figure given in the sixth supplemental volume of the Count de Buffon's Natural History. Mr. Allamand, in his description, says the face is divided into two equal parts by a black band or stripe running from the nose to the top of the forehead. The figure given by Mr. Allamand is selected for the present work: the horns seem to differ considerably from those represented in a figure published by Buffon, having a remarkable interval or smooth space about the middle of the horn, which is annulated above and below it. This figure, however, having been taken from the living animal, may be supposed the most faithful of any yet published. The female has been represented in the Anatomical History of Animals, published in the Memoirs of the French

Academy, where it is called by the title of *Barbary Coxé, Vache de Barbarie*. The specimen described by the Academicians seems to have been a very large one, since it is said to have been of the size of a cow. The learned Dr. Caius, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has given a good description of this animal under the name of *Busclaphus*. His description was transmitted to Gesner, and may be found in that author's work on quadrupeds. Mr. Pennant's figure seems to be taken from a young or half grown specimen of the female, in which the horns had not arrived at their full size. Mr. Pennant, however, is of opinion, that the animal described by Dr. Pallas and Mr. Allamand, under the title of Antilope Bubalis, and which, as before-mentioned, is introduced into the present publication, is in reality a different species, which he describes in the following manner, under the title of SENEGAL ANTELOPE.

“ Antelope with horns almost close at the base, a little above bending greatly; then approach again towards the ends, and recede from each other towards the points, which bend backwards; the distance in the middle six inches and a half; above that four inches; at the point six; length seventeen inches; circumference at the bottom eight; surrounded with fifteen prominent rings; the ends smooth and sharp: the head large and clumsy, eighteen inches long: ears seven: head and body of a light reddish brown: down the hind part of the neck a narrow black list: rump

a dirty white: on each knee, and above the fetlocks, a dusky mark: hoofs small: tail a foot long, covered with coarse black hairs, which hang far beyond the end. Length of a whole skin seven feet. Inhabits Senegal, where the French call it *La grande Vache brune*."

It is to this animal that Mr. Pennant supposes Dr. Caius's description in Gesner to refer, as well as that of the *Koba* of Buffon.

STRIPED ANTELOPE.

Antelope *Strepsiceros*. *A. cornibus spiralibus carinatis subrugosis, corpore strigis transversis & spirali albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 192.*

Rufous-grey Antelope, with compressed spirally ridged horns; white longitudinal dorsal and transverse lateral stripes.

Strepsiceros, *Gesn. Quadr. p. 295. 333. ic. 31.*

Bos Strepticeros. *Aldr. bisulc. p. 368. fig. p. 369.*

Le Condoma. *Buff. 12. p. 301. pl. 39. f. 1, 2. (the horns) Suppl. 6. p. 124. pl. 13.*

Striped Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. f. 88.*

THE Striped Antelope is a native of the country about the Cape of Good Hope, where it is said to be called *Cœdoes*. It is one of the larger kinds of Antelopes, measuring near nine feet in length, and being four feet high. Its colour is a rufous-grey with the face brown marked by two white lines, each proceeding from the corner of the eye, and uniting in a pointed form on the top of the nose, which is smooth and black: down the forehead runs a broad dusky stripe, and a streak of

the same colour is continued down the upper part of the neck: the lower part of the back is marked by a white stripe, from which proceed several others, each about an inch broad, down the sides of the animal, three or four of them falling over the upper part of the thighs: along the top of the neck and back runs a kind of loose mane or ridge of hair of greater length than on other parts, and a much longer one proceeds from the throat down the breast: the tail somewhat resembles that of an ass, and is terminated by long flocky hairs: the horns are of a slightly compressed form, and are marked in a singular manner by a strongly prominent spiral ridge, running in a very oblique direction from the base to the point: their surface is naturally somewhat roughish, but those which are generally seen in Museums appear to have been rubbed or smoothed, so as to appear with a polished surface: they are nearly four feet long, and are very close at their bases, and about two feet and a half distant at the tips. The female of this species is said by Mr. Pennant to be destitute of horns, but Dr. Pallas affirms that it is horned like the male. The number of white stripes in this animal seems to vary. In that figured in the work of Mr. Schreber there are only four stripes on each side the body; while in that of Mr. Pennant are nine: two white stripes also run on each side the cheek in the former figure, while in the latter are merely a few interrupted spots, instead of a lower or secondary stripe: indeed Mr. Klockner, in his description of the animal, informs us that he

had observed the stripes to vary considerably both in number and disposition on different skins. These animals are of an extremely active nature, and leap with extraordinary agility. Dr. Forster assures us that he has seen them clear a fence of ten feet high. They are said to be pretty easily tamed. One was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1766, and deposited in the menagerie of the Prince of Orange.

COMMON ANTELOPE.

Antelope Cervicapra. *A. cornibus spiralibus teretibus annulatis, corpore fulvescente obumbrato.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 192.*

Tawny-brown Antelope, white beneath, with round, lyrated, and annulated horns.

Capra Cervicapra. *C. cornibus teretibus dimidiato-annulatis, flexuosis contortis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 96.*

Gazella Africana, v. Antelope. *Charlt. Exerc. p. 67. Raj. Quadr. p. 79. n. 4. Grew. Mus. p. 24.*

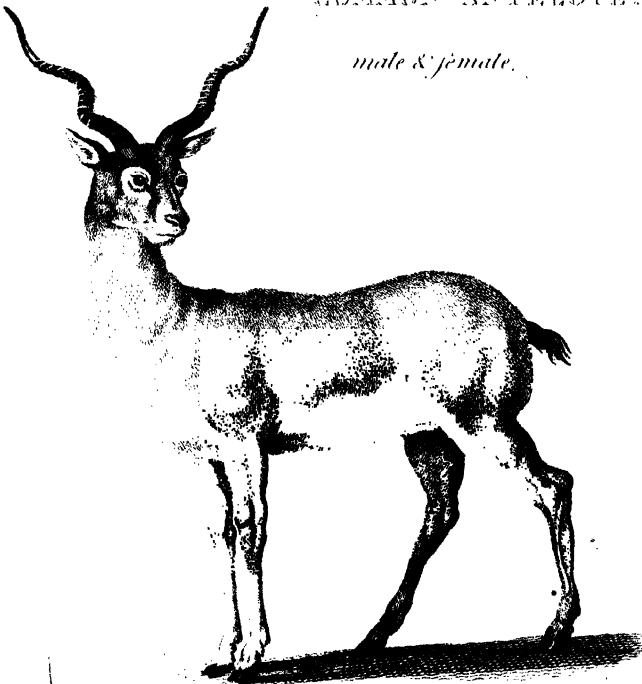
Common Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 89.*

OF this numerous tribe there is perhaps no species more truly elegant in its appearance than the present, which is a native of many parts of Africa, as well as of India. It is particularly frequent in Barbary. Its general size is somewhat smaller than that of a fallow deer, and its colour is a reddish tawny brown above, and white below; the insides of the limbs are white, and on the head, back, and outsides of the limbs, the hair is darker than on other parts: the orbits of the eyes are



COMMON ANTELOPE.

male & female.



white, and this colour is generally continued into a white spot or patch on each side the forehead : the muzzle is black : the horns are of a peculiarly beautiful form, having a double flexure, first inwards, and again outwards : their colour is black, and they are very elegantly and distinctly marked throughout almost their whole length, by numerous prominent rings : their general length is about fourteen inches, and they are about sixteen inches distant from each other at the tips.

In Barbary this species seems to be somewhat larger than in India. Dr. Pallas has described and figured a specimen of this latter race, some of which were brought from Bengal into Holland, where they lived several years, and even produced young. He informs us that they are about three years in arriving at their full growth and perfection, and that the females are principally distinguished by their want of horns, and by a white band or stripe on the flanks : the tail is black above and white below. Though this species is one of the most common of the Antelopes, yet its particular habits and history in its state of natural wildness seem still but imperfectly known.

their length from the base, and stand in a somewhat reclining position: they are distant at the base, and have three curvatures, the last of which points inwards: the head is rather large; the nose very thick, much arched, and divided longitudinally by a small furrow: the neck is slender, but prominent about the throat: the knees are furnished with tufts of hair, and the tail is about four inches long, naked below, but covered above with upright hairs ending in a tuft.

This animal has been described by Gesner and others under the name of *Colus*, but it is to Gmelin, Forster, and Pallas, that we are principally indebted for the complete knowledge of its nature and manners. They inform us that the Saigas are of a migratory disposition, collecting during the autumn into flocks of some thousands, and retiring into the southern deserts, and in the spring dividing themselves into small flocks, and returning northward, at the same time that the wandering tribes of Tartars change their quarters. The females go with young the whole winter, and bring forth in the northern deserts in May, producing only one young at a birth, which is covered with a soft curling fleece, like that of a new-fallen lamb. It is said that a flock of Saigas seldom lies down all at once, some always acting as a kind of centinels, and being relieved in their turn by others; and thus they preserve themselves from the attacks both of wolves and hunters. They are so extremely swift as easily to outstrip the fleetest horse, but cannot run for any great length

of time in this manner without stopping, as if to take breath. It is said, that if bit by a dog, they instantly fall down, without attempting to rise, being entirely disabled through extreme terror. In their flight they appear to incline to one side, and their course is so rapid that they scarcely seem to touch the ground with their feet. When taken young they may be easily tamed, but when caught at full age are so wild and obstinate as to refuse all kind of food.

These animals are hunted for the sake of their flesh, horns, and skins, which latter are said to be excellent for gloves, belts, &c. The hunters are careful to approach them against the wind, lest the animals should perceive them by their smell: they also avoid putting on red or white clothes, or any colours which might attract their notice. They are both shot and taken with dogs; and sometimes by a species of Eagle*, trained to this kind of falconry.

No animal is more subject to vary in its horns than this, but their remarkable colour and transparency will always point out the species. The females, like many others of this tribe, are destitute of horns. Specimens of Saigas have sometimes been seen with three horns, and sometimes with only one.

* The Black Eagle of Pennant. *Brit. Zool.*

CHINESE ANTELOPE.

Antelope Gutturosa. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore rufescente scopis genuum nullis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 186.*

Tawny Antelope, whitish beneath, with lyrated, yellowish annulated horns, and prominent throat.

Capra gutturosa campestris hydrophobos, &c. *Messerschm. Mus. Petrop. 1. p. 336. n. 12.*

Chinese Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 96.*

THIS is a species which is said to abound in the southern parts of the deserts between Tibet and China, and in the country of the Mongol Tartars, frequenting principally the dry and rocky plains and hills of those regions, and feeding on the finer and more aromatic plants. The length of this animal is about four feet and a half, and its colour, in summer, tawny above and white beneath: but in winter of a whitish cast on all parts; the hair growing far thicker and longer during that season. The horns, like those of the Saiga or Scythian Antelope, are of a yellow colour, but opake; and are annulated almost to the tips: they are about nine inches long, have a backward direction, and diverge considerably at their upper part, though the points bend towards each other: the head is rather thick; the nose blunt, and the ears small and pointed; but one of the chief characters of the animal is a large protuberance in front of the neck, which is said to be owing to the very large size of the larynx or wind-pipe in that part. This species is called by the Chinese *Whang Yang*, or Yellow Goat. It is

extremely swift and active, and of a very timid disposition. It is generally seen in flocks, which are observed to be much larger or more numerous in winter than in summer. It is said to be so averse to water, that it will not go into it even to save its life, when driven by dogs to the brink of a river. If taken young, it may be easily tamed. Its flesh is much esteemed as a food, and the horns are in great request among the Chinese for various purposes. The female has no horns.

GULDENSTED'S ANTELOPE.

Antelope Subgutturosa. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore supra ex cinerascete brunneo, infra nigro, fascia laterali ex albido lutescente.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 186. Schreb. Saeugh. t. 270. B.*

Grey-brown Antelope, white beneath, with lyrated horns, and tumid throat.

Guldenstedt's Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 97.*

THIS species was first described by Mr. Guldenstedt, in the Petersburg Transactions. He informs us that it is found in Persia, between the Caspian and the Black seas; that its size and general appearance is that of a Roebuck; that it is of a gregarious nature, and feeds principally on the *Artemisia Pontica*, or Pontic Wormwood. The horns are about thirteen inches long, and smooth to the tips. The colour of the animal is a cinereous brown above, with the belly and insides of the limbs, and space surrounding the tail, white: the tail is

short and full of hair. On the fore part of the neck is a protuberance, but not so large as in the preceding species. The flesh of this animal is reckoned extremely good.

SPRINGER.

Antelope Euchore. *A. fusco-flavescens, subtus alba, fuscia laterali castanea, cornibus lyratis, plaga supra caudam expansili niva.*

Yellowish-brown Antelope, white beneath, with dark lateral stripe, lyrated horns, and expansile white patch above the tail.

Antelope Euchore. *Forster, Schreb.* 272.

La Gazelle à bourse sur le dos. *Buff. Suppl.* 6. p. 180. pl. 21.

Springer Antelope. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 94.

So complete is the information collected by Mr. Pennant relative to this beautiful species, that I shall deliver his description in his own words. It contains an epitome of all the particulars detailed by other authors.

“ Antelope with the face, cheeks, nose, chin, throat, and part of the under side of the neck, white: a dusky line passes from the base of each horn, and beyond the eyes to the corner of the mouth: horns slender, annulated half way, twice contorted; ears very long, dusky: whole upper side of the neck, part of the lower, the back, sides, and outside of the limbs, of a pale yellowish brown, darkest on the hind part of the neck: chest, belly, and insides of the limbs, white; the sides and belly divided by a broad band of chesnut,



S PRONGHORN ANTILOPPE.

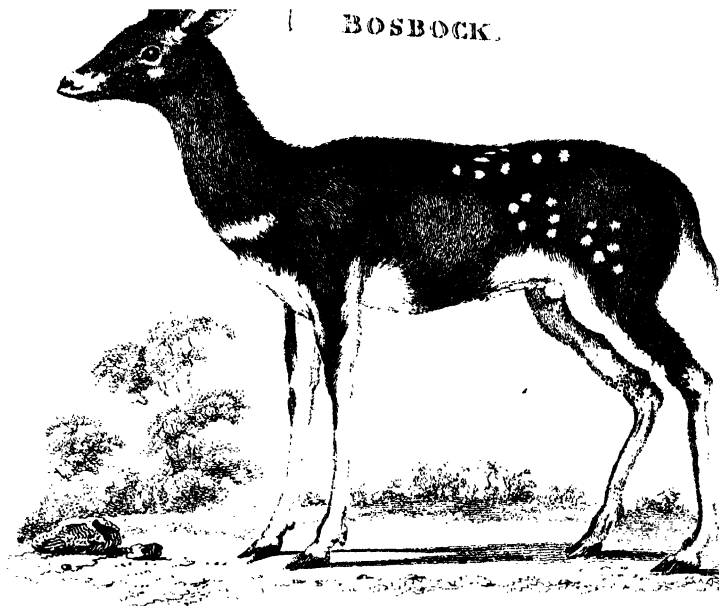
which runs down part of the shoulders: tail reaches to the first joint of the leg; the upper part is white, the lower black, and furnished with long hair; the under side appears nearly naked: buttocks white; and from the tail half way up the back is a stripe of white, expansible at pleasure.

“ This elegant species weighs about fifty pounds, and is rather less than a Roebuck: inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: called there the *Spring-Bock*, from the prodigious leaps it takes on the sight of any body. When alarmed it has the power of expanding the white space about the tail into the form of a circle, which returns to its linear form when the animal is tranquil. They migrate annually from the interior parts in small herds, and continue in the neighbourhood of the Cape for two or three months; then join companies, and go off in troops consisting of many thousands, covering the great plains for several hours in their passage. Are attended in their migrations by numbers of lions, hyænas, and other wild beasts, which make great destruction among them. Are excellent eating, and, with other Antelopes, are the venison of the Cape. Mr. Masson informs us, that they also make periodical migrations, in seven or eight years, in herds of many hundred thousands, from the north, as he supposes, from the interior parts of *Terra de Natal*. They are compelled to it by the excessive drought which happens in that region, when sometimes there does not fall a drop of rain for

two or three years. These animals, in their course, desolate *Caffraria*, spreading over the whole country, and not leaving a blade of grass. Lions attend them: where one of those beasts of prey are, the place is known by the vast void visible in the midst of the timorous herd. On its approach to the Cape, it is observed that the avant guard is very fat, the centre less so, and the rear guard almost starved, being reduced to live on the roots of the plants devoured by those which went before; but on their return they become the avant guard, and thrive in their turn on the renewed vegetation; while the former, now changed into the rear guard, are furnished by being compelled to take up with the leavings of the others. These animals are quite fearless, when assembled in such mighty armies, nor can a man pass through unless he compels them to give way with a whip or a stick. When taken young they are easily domesticated: the males are very wanton, and are apt to butt at strangers with their horns."

The expansile white part on the end of the back of this animal is a highly singular circumstance. It is formed by a duplicature of the skin in that part, the inside and edges being milk white; when the animal is at rest, the edges alone appear, resembling a white stripe, but when alarmed, or in motion, the cavity, or white intermediate space, appears in form of a large oval patch of that colour.

BOSBOCK.



RITBOCK.



RITBOCK.

Antelope Arundinacea. *A. cinerea subtus alba, cornibus annulatis antrosum incurvatis.*

Ash-coloured Antelope, white beneath, with annulated horns bending forwards.

Ritbock. *Allam. Suppl. Buff.* 5. pl. 13.

Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 187. pl. 23, 24.

Ritbock. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 87.

THE Ritbock, or Ritrebock, so named from its chiefly frequenting reedy places, was first described by Mr. Allamand, to whom a specimen was sent by Captain Gordon. Mr. Allamand informs us, that its size is that of a Roebuck, and its colour a very elegant pale grey, with the throat, belly, hips, and insides of the limbs, white, but without any dusky line of separation along the sides of the body, as in many other Antelopes. The horns are black, glossy, slightly annulated for about half their length, and are about one foot three inches long, bent slightly forwards*, and sharp-pointed: the ears are very long, and near the base of each is a bare spot: the tail is eleven inches long, flat, and covered with long white hairs: the eyes are black and beautiful, with sinuses beneath. Mr. Allamand adds, that he received another specimen, which resembled the former entirely as to the horns, but differed in colour, being of a reddish tawny. The female

* The curvature of the horns is in that direction, but they are inclined very much backwards at the base.

Ritbock resembles the male in colour, but has no horns, and is rather smaller. Mr. Allamand farther informs us, that this animal is called by the Hottentots *á, ei, á*, each syllable being pronounced with a kind of clacking of the tongue, not easily described or imitated by an European.

The Ritbocks are chiefly found about a hundred leagues to the north of the Cape of Good Hope, in woods, and among reeds and sedges in watery places. They go in small herds, and sometimes only in pairs.

BOSBOCK.

Antilope Sylvatica. *A. cornibus subspiralibus annulatis carinatis, apice lævibus acutis, corpore supra fusco, postice albo maculato, infra potissimum albo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 192. Sparrm. Act. Stockh. 1780. n. 7. t. 7. Schreb. Sæugeth. t. 257. B.*

Brown Antelope, white beneath, the hind part of the body spotted with white; the horns subspirally keeled and annulated.

Bosbock. *Allam. Suppl. Buff. 5. p. 37.*

Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 192. pl. 25.

Forest Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 86.*

IN its general form this seems most allied to the Harnessed Antelope, but is said to be rather smaller. Like that species, it inhabits woods, and is found at a great distance above the Cape of Good Hope. Its colour is a dark brown above, and white beneath; the head and neck having somewhat of a rufous cast, and the thighs are marked with several small round white spots. The horns measure from ten to thirteen inches in length,

and are black, and marked, in a somewhat spiral direction, with circular rings. On the top of the neck and back is a slight appearance of a mane: the tail is about six inches long, and white. The female is said to be destitute of horns. The voice of the Bosbock resembles the barking of a dog.

CINEREOUS ANTELOPE.

Antelope Elcotragus. *A. cana, subtus nigra, cornibus spiralibus annulatis.*

Grey Antelope, snow-white beneath, with spirally annulated horns.

Antelope Eleotragus. *Schreb. t. 256.*

Cinereous Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. i. p. 86.*

THIS is described by Mr. Pennant from one of Mr. Schreber's plates, of which the description is yet unpublished. It appears to be an elegant species, and is supposed to be a native of Africa. The head, hind part and sides of neck, back, sides, shoulders, and thighs, of a most elegant greyish ash-colour: front of the neck, breast, belly, and legs, pure white: horns marked with spiral wreaths. Mr. Pennant places it among those whose horns incline forwards.

BARBARY ANTELOPE.

Antelope Dorcas. *A. cornibus lyratis, corpore supra fulvo, subtus albo, fasciâ laterali fusca.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 187.*

Fulvous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with lateral brown band, and lyrated horns.

Capra Dorcas. *C. cornibus teretibus perfecte annulatis recurvatis contortis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 96.*

Antelope Dorcas. *Pall. Spic. Zool. 12. 11.*

La Gazelle. *Buff. 12. p. 201. pl. 23.*

Barbary Antelope. *Fennant Quadr. 1. p. 92.*

This species is about half the size of a fallow deer: its colour is reddish brown above, and white beneath; the two colours being separated by a dark or blackish lateral line or stripe: on each knee is a tuft of blackish hair: the horns are twelve inches long, of a round or cylindric form, and incline first backwards, then bend in the middle, and lastly, revert forwards at their tips: they are of a black colour, and are annulated with about thirteen rings on the lower part. This animal is supposed to be the *Dorcas* of *Ælian*, lib. 14. c. 14. It is a native of Barbary, Egypt, and the Levant, and is said to be found in large flocks.



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FLAT-HORNED ANTELOPE.

FLAT-HORNED ANTELOPE.

Antelope Kevella. *A. cornibus lyratis majusculis compressis, tergore fulvescente, strigis pallidis, fasciu laterali nigrescente.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 187.

Tawny-brown Antelope, white beneath, with brown lateral band, and compressed lyrated horns.

Le Kevel. *Buff. 12. p. 258. pl. 26.*

Flat-horned Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 92.*

THIS animal, in its general appearance, so exceedingly resembles the Barbary Antelope, that it might readily pass for a variety of the same species, were it not that the horns, instead of being round, are flattened on their sides, and marked by somewhat more numerous rings. Its size is that of a small roebuck, and it is chiefly found in Senegal, but is said to occur also in Barbary and in Persia. It lives in large flocks, and has an odor resembling that of musk.

WHITE FACED ANTELOPE.

Antelope Pygarga. *A. fusco-ferruginea, subtus alba, fascia lateralis fusca, clunibus albis, cornibus lyratis.*

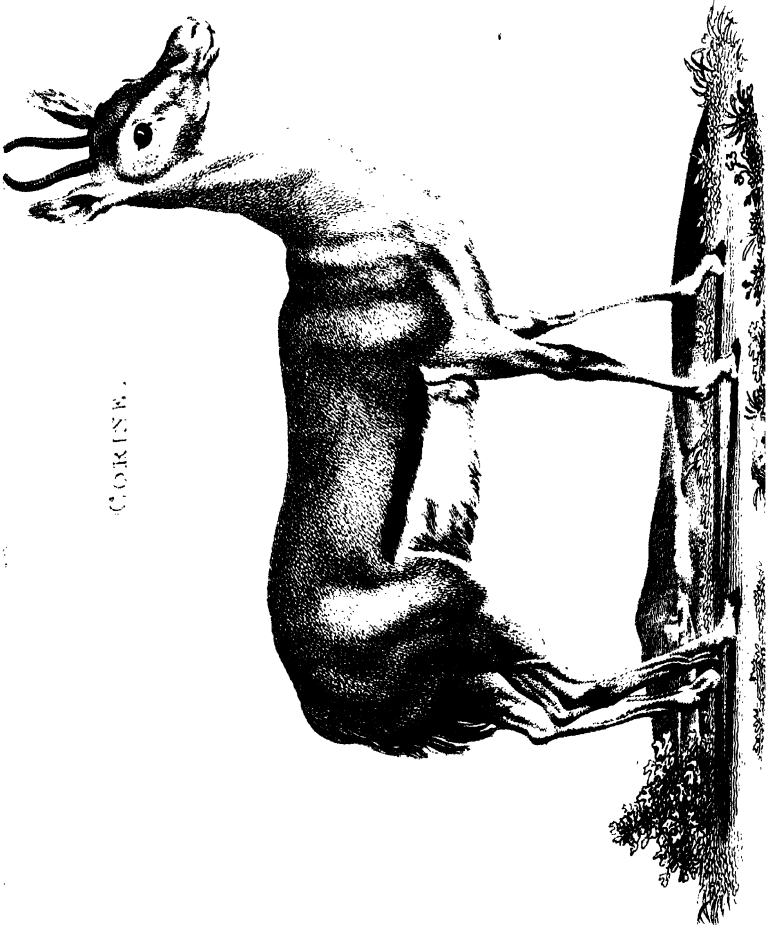
Ferruginous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with brown lateral band, white rump, and lyrated horns.

Antelope Pygarga. *A. cornibus lyratis, collo sanguineo, tergo rufo-canescente, fascia laterali saturata, clunibus albis.* Lin. *Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 187.*

Antelope Pygargus. *Pall. Spic. Zool. 1. 10. and 12. 15.*

White-faced Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 93.*

So great is the similitude between this species and the Flat-horned Antelope, that the chief difference appears to consist in size; this being larger than a fallow deer. The horns resemble those of the animal before mentioned, and are sixteen inches long, and about five between tip and tip: they are very strongly annulated in the male, but said to be nearly smooth in the female: the face is white; the cheeks and neck, in the living animal, of a bright bay; the back and upper parts of a ferruginous brown; with a dark stripe down the back: the belly and rump white, as is also, in the Leverian specimen, the lower half of the legs: the sides of the body are marked, as in many others of this genus, with a dark or blackish stripe: the tail is about seven inches long, covered with black hairs, which extend some inches beyond the end. The figure of the *Kewel*, or Flat-horned Antelope, in the sixth volume of the Count de Buffon's supplement, so perfectly represents this species, that it might pass



CORNING.

for a very good representation of it; and I must confess myself to be extremely sceptical as to the supposed specific distinction of this as well as of some other Antelopes.

The specimen preserved in the Leverian Museum measures rather more than three feet from the hoofs to the top of the shoulders, and about five feet to the top of the horns.

CORINE.

Antilope Corinna. *A. cornibus sublyratis vrectiusculis tenuibus levigatis, corpore fulvescente subtus albo, fascia laterali capitis fusco-alba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 188. Pall. Misc. Zool. p. 7. n. 10.*

Fulvous-brown Antelope, white beneath, with dark lateral band, and sublyrated slender suberect smoothish horns.

Le Corine. *Buff. 12. p. 205. pl. 27.*

Corine Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 101.*

THE Corine is somewhat smaller than a Roe-buck, and is a native of Senegal and other parts of Africa. Its colour is a pale tawny or ferruginous brown above, and white beneath; the two colours, as in many others of this genus, being separated on the sides by a dark line or band: the face is marked on each side by a white line, beneath which is another of black: the horns are very slender, about six inches long, somewhat erect in their growth, smooth, but surrounded with slightly marked wrinkles or circular spaces: on each knee is a tuft of hair, as in the Kevel and Gazelle: the ears are about four inches and a half

long, and the tail about three inches. In disposition and agility it agrees with the *Kevel*, or Flat-horned Antelope, of which it has even been suspected by Dr. Pallas to be the female. Mr. Adanson, in his account of this species communicated to the Count de Buffon, observes, that the wrinkles of the horns, which in this animal supply the place of rings in many others, are about sixteen in number, and are very near each other at the lower part of the horns, and more distant at the upper. He adds, that the hair is short, and close set, of a yellow colour on the back and flanks, and white on the belly and insides of the thighs; that the tail is black, and that some individuals are irregularly spotted on the body with white. The Corine, like the Kevel and Gazelle, is found in herds or troops.

SUMATRAN ANTELOPE.

Antelope Sumatrensis. *A. utra, cornibus recurvatis, juba inter humeros setosa albida.*

Black Antelope, with recurved horns, and whitish bristly mane between the shoulders.

Sumatran Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 2. Addit. p. 321.*

Cambing Ootan. *Marsd. Sumatr. p. 93.*

THE Sumatran Antelope seems to have been first mentioned by Mr. Marsden, in his account of that island, under the name of *Cambing Ootan*, or Goat of the Woods. A specimen is preserved in the British Museum, which is about the size of

BLUE ANTELOPE.



a common goat, but stands considerably higher on its legs: its colour is an uniform black, but each hair, when narrowly examined, is grey towards the base: on the top of the neck, just above the shoulders, is a patch of whitish, bristly, long, strait hair, much stronger than the rest, and having somewhat the appearance of a partial mane: on each side the lower jaw is a longitudinal patch of yellowish white: the ears are of moderate size, marked internally with three obscure longitudinal bands of white, as in some other Antelopes: the horns are six inches long, bending slightly backwards, sharp-pointed, black, and annulated near half their length with prominent rings: the tail is about the length of the horns, and sharpish: the hoofs rather small, and black: the hair on the whole animal is rather harsh, and not lighter coloured below or on the belly than on the upper parts.

 BLUE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Leucophæa. *A. Cornibus recurvatis teretiusculis annulatis, corpore carulescente.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 182.*

Blue-grey Antelope, with roundish, arcuated, recurved, annulated horns.

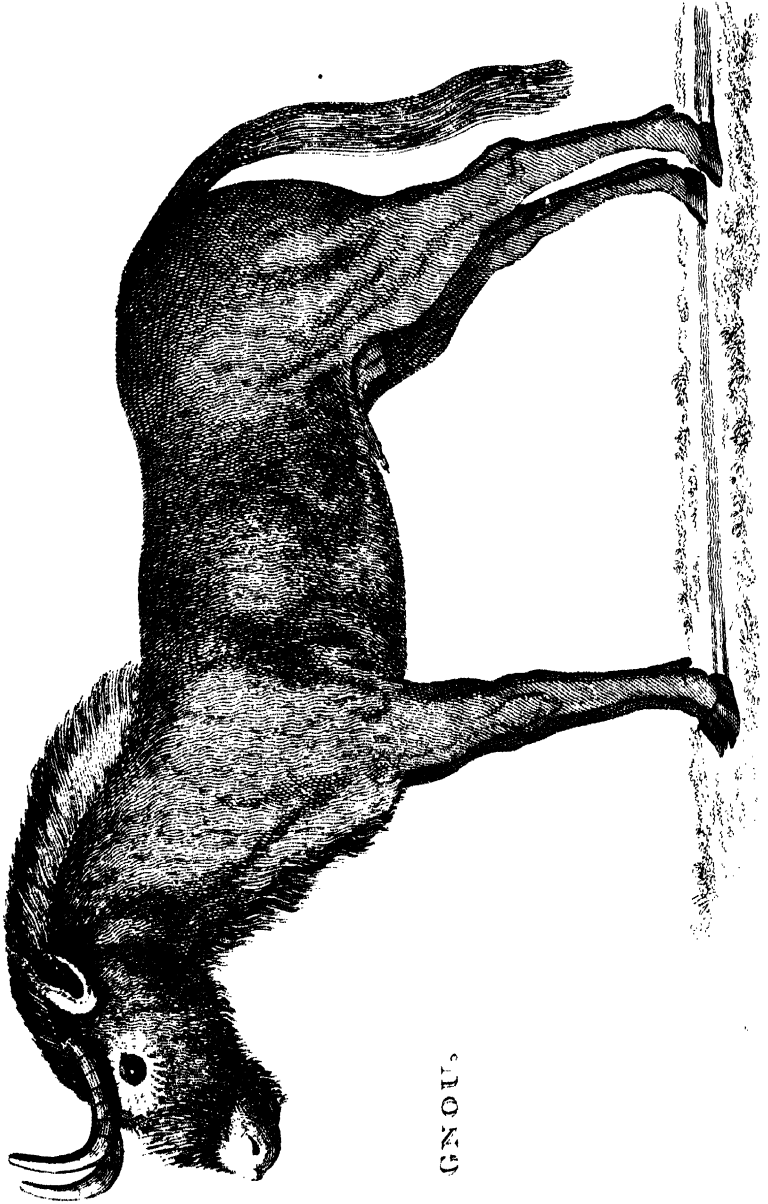
Blue Goat. *Kolben's Cape. 2. p. 114.*

La Gazelle Tzeiran. *Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 168. pl. 20.*

Blue Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 74.*

THIS is a species of very considerable size, being larger than a fallow deer, and from the form of

its horns, and the length of its hair, may be said to connect, in some degree, the Antelopes with the Goats. It seems to have been first described by Kolben, in his account of the Cape of Good Hope, and is said to be found a great way up the country to the north of the Cape. It is to Dr. Forster and Dr. Pallas, that we owe its more accurate description and history. Dr. Forster informs us, that it is at present by no means uncommon at the Cape, and is there known by the name of the *Blue Goat*, on account of its colour, which is an elegant blueish grey, the blue cast being rather the effect of reflected light, than any inherent colour, since it entirely disappears in the dead animal, the hair then lying closer than during life, and not reflecting the light. The belly, insides of the legs, and tip of the tail, are white; and there is also a pretty large white spot beneath each eye: the horns are about eighteen or twenty inches long, slightly curved backwards, black, smooth, and marked with about twenty rings, which are more prominent on the inner side than the outer: the tail measures about seven inches, and is tipped with long hairs. The female is said to be horned as well as the male.



GNOU.

With hooked Horns.

GNOU.

Antelope Gnu. *A. cornibus basi antrorsum, versus medium retrorsum versis, corpore ferrugineo, cervice jubata, cauda ex albo cinerea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 189.*

Ferruginous-brown Antelope, with maned neck, whitish tail, and horns directed forwards, and then suddenly backwards.

Bos Gnou. *Zimmerm. Journ. Histor. p. 53.*

Le Gnou ou Niou. *Buff. Suppl. 6, p. 89. pl. 8, 9.*

Gnou Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 70.*

THE GNOU, or Ox-headed Antelope, is readily distinguished by the remarkable form of its horns, which are nearly smooth, very strong, pointed, projecting forwards to some distance from the base, and then pretty suddenly reverting upwards. It is a large species, equalling, or exceeding, when full grown, the size of a stag*, and is of a dull rufous-brown colour, with very long black hairs hanging from the breast: the chin and throat are also strongly bearded, and along the top of the neck to some distance down the back runs a very strong and somewhat upright mane of ash-coloured hair: the head is very large, the mouth square, the lips covered with short stiff bristles, and from the nose up the forehead runs a

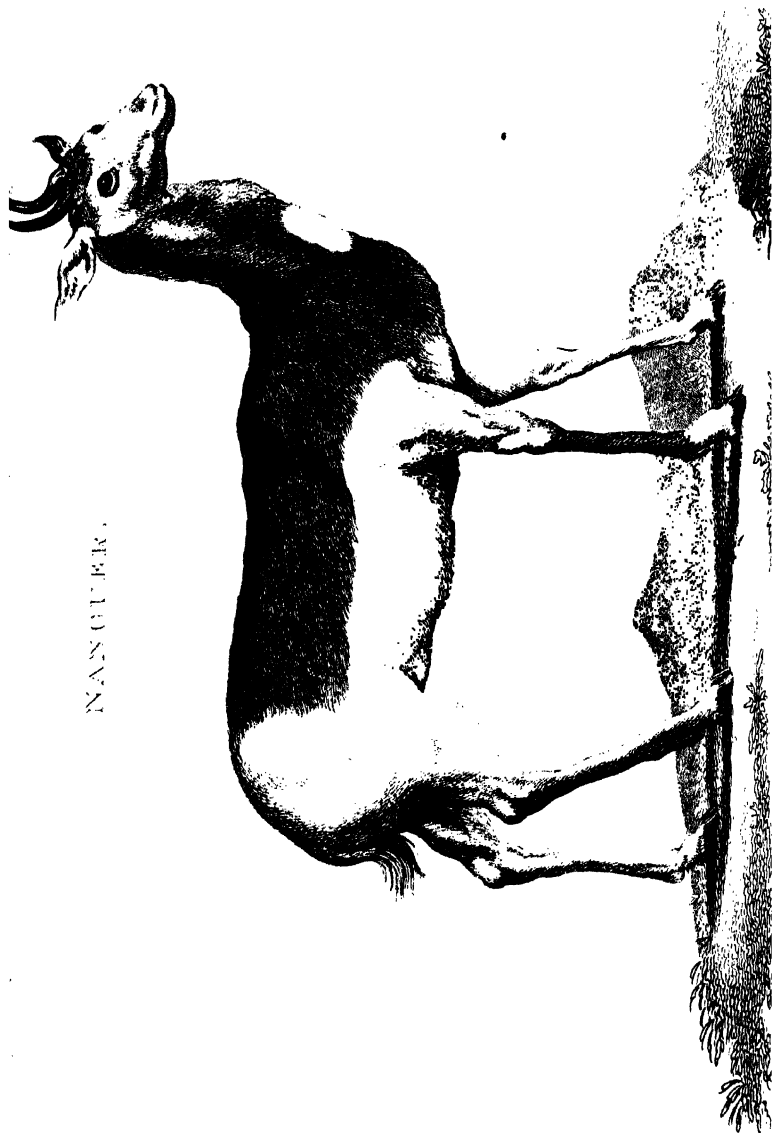
* One brought over to Holland, and described by Mr. Allamand, was about three feet and a half long, from the forehead to the tail; but it grows to a far larger size, being generally equal or superior to a large Stag.

kind of oblong square brush of stiff reversed bristles, while the hairs of the cheeks are disposed downwards: round the eyes grow several very strong white bristles in a radiated manner: the tail somewhat resembles that of a horse, and is full of hair, and of a white colour. The limbs of the Gnou are light and elegant, though the form of the head and body is thick and heavy: it is said to have only one false hoof behind each foot, instead of the usual pair: each foot is marked by a blackish or dusky bar above the hoof. The Gnou, says Mr. Allamand, is a very singular compound of animals; uniting the strong head and horns of the Bull, with the lightness and skin of the Stag, the beauty of the mane, body and tail of the Horse, and the sinus lachrymales* of the Antelope.

The Gnou, says Mr. Pennant, is a fierce and dangerous animal, but is sought after on account of its flesh, which is an excellent kind of venison. It is principally found in the country of the *Nimiquas*, where it lives in large herds. The female is said to be horned like the male, and in the young animals the horns are quite strait.

Of this highly singular species a coloured drawing was sent by the late Lord Bute to the Count de Buffon, under the name of *Féja Heda*, or *Bou-Buffet*, and another drawing, supposed to be none

* The *sinus lachrymalis*, which in this tribe of animals is peculiarly conspicuous, is that small channel or duct situated at the interior angle of the eye. In the Antelopes it forms a large extended fissure or furrow on the skin. It is also very large in some of the Deer tribe.



NAZULEER.

exact, was communicated by the Viscount Pisciolini, which latter is engraved in the sixth supplemental volume. The engraving, however, afterwards published by Mr. Allamand, having been executed with great care from the living animal, is supposed to be more exact than any other, and is therefore introduced into the present publication.



NANGUER.

Antilope Dama. *A. cornibus antrorsum incurvis, corpore albo, dorso fasciaque oculari fulvis.* *Jin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 183.*

Dama. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c. 53. XI. c. 37.*

White Antelope, with fulvous back, and round horns, incurvated forwards.

Le Nangueur, ou Nanguer. *Buff. 12. p. 213. pl. 34.*

Swift Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 85.*

THIS is one of the few species of Antelopes supposed to have been known to the ancients. It is a native of Africa, and is believed to be the *Dama* of Pliny. Its colour is rufous or tawny brown above and white below; the rump and hind part of the back, together with the thighs and legs, are also white, and on the fore part of the breast is a large patch of white. It is observed, however, to vary somewhat as to colour in different individuals: the horns are round, black, eight inches long, and bent forwards at their tips. This

species is said to be one of the swiftest of the whole tribe, so as almost to outstrip all pursuit. Its measures are thus given by Mr. Pennant, viz. "Length three feet eight inches: height two feet eight inches." It is said to be easily tamed, and is principally found in Senegal.

RED ANTELOPE.

Antelope' Ridunca. *A. cornibus apice autrorsum recurvis, corpore rufescente subhirsuto.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 134.*

Red-brown Antelope, with round slightly annulated horns, recurved forwards at the tips.

Le Nagor. *Buff. 12. p. 326. pl. 46.*

Red Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 86.*

THE Red Antelope, or Nagor, is much allied to the Nanguer, or Dama. It is about the size of a Roebuck, and its colour on all parts is an uniform reddish brown, palest on the breast and belly: the horns, which are short, black, smooth, and but slightly marked with a few rings at their base, are bent forwards at the tips in the same manner, though not in so great a degree, as those of the Nanguer. A preserved specimen of this animal occurred among the animals brought by Adanson from Senegal, and from it the Count de Buffon gave the slight description, and figure, in his History of Quadrupeds. The measures of Mons. Adanson's specimen were as follows, viz. From nose to tail, nearly four feet: from the base of the

tail to the breast, two feet and a half: height, from the fore feet to the top of the back, two feet three inches: from the hind feet to the top of the back, two feet and a half: thickness or diameter of the belly, ten inches; and its length, from the fore to the hind thighs, one foot three inches: length of head, nine inches; depth, six; width, four and a half: horns, five inches and a half long, and one inch and a half broad; tips, distant six inches: length of ears, five inches: horns, marked at the base by one or two smooth rings: the colour of the whole animal rufous: the hair stiff, glossy, and about an inch long; nor lying very close to the skin.

The Nagor is chiefly found in that part of Senegal nearest the isle of Goree.

 CHAMOIS.

Antelope Rupicapra. *A. cornibus erectis teretibus lævigatis, apice retrorsum uncinatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 182.*

Brown Antelope, with smooth upright horns, with the tips hooked forwards.

Capra Rupicapra. *C. cornibus erectis uncinatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*

Rupicapra. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c. 35. XI. c. 37. Gesn. 321. fig. p. 319. Aldr. bisulc. p. 725. fig. p. 727. Jonst. p. 74. t. 27. 32.*

Lé Chamois. *Buff. 12. p. 136. 177. pl. 16.*

Chamois Antelope. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 72.*

THE Chamois is the only species of Antelope, except the Saiga, that is found in Europe. It is

an inhabitant of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy, the Pyrenean mountains, the island of Crete, several parts of Greece, and the mountains Caucasus and Taurus. It is about the size of a common Goat, and is of a deep or dusky rufous-brown colour, with the cheeks, chin, throat, and belly, of a yellowish white: in some individuals the cheeks are observed to be of a dusky colour, and the forehead white. The horns are upright, slender, about eight inches high, and strongly hooked backwards at the tips: their colour is black, and they are slightly wrinkled towards the base, but have no appearance of rings or circular elevations, as in most others of this genus. At the base of each horn, at the back part, is said to be a pretty large orifice in the skin, the nature and use of which does not seem to be clearly understood. The hair of the Chamois is rather long: the tail short, like that of a Goat, and of a blackish colour both above and below.

The Chamois is an animal of extremely timid manners, and while the herd is feeding, one always acts as a centinel, and on every alarm gives notice to the rest by a kind of sharp hiss; upon which the whole herd flies off with the utmost rapidity. They are said to feed chiefly in the very early part of the morning, and in the evening. Their chase is a very laborious employment; since the animals must be approached by surprise, and are shot with rifle-barrelled guns*. In their

* Pennant.

stomachs is often found a species of *ægragopila*, or hair-ball, covered with a hard incrustation. They are said to be long-lived animals, and to bring two and sometimes three young at a time. The skin of the Chamois is greatly esteemed as a fine kind of leather.

CAPRA. GOAT.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> concava, sursum versa, erecta, compressa, scabra.		<i>Horns</i> hollow, turning upwards and backwards, compressed, rough, almost close at their base.
<i>Dentes Primores inferiores</i> octo.		<i>Front-teeth</i> in the lower jaw eight.
<i>Laniarii</i> nulli.		<i>Canine-teeth</i> , or Tusks, none.
<i>Mentum</i> barbatum.		<i>Chin</i> bearded in the male.

IBEX.

Copra Ibex. *C. cornibus supra nodosis in dorsum reclinatis, gula barbata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*

Grey-brown Ibex, whitish beneath, with large knotted horns bending over the back, and bearded throat.

Ibex. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c. 53. Gesn. Quadr. p. 331. and 1099. Aldr. bisulc. p. 730. f. p. 732. Jonst. Quadr. t. 75. t. 25. 28. Raj. Quadr. p. 77.*

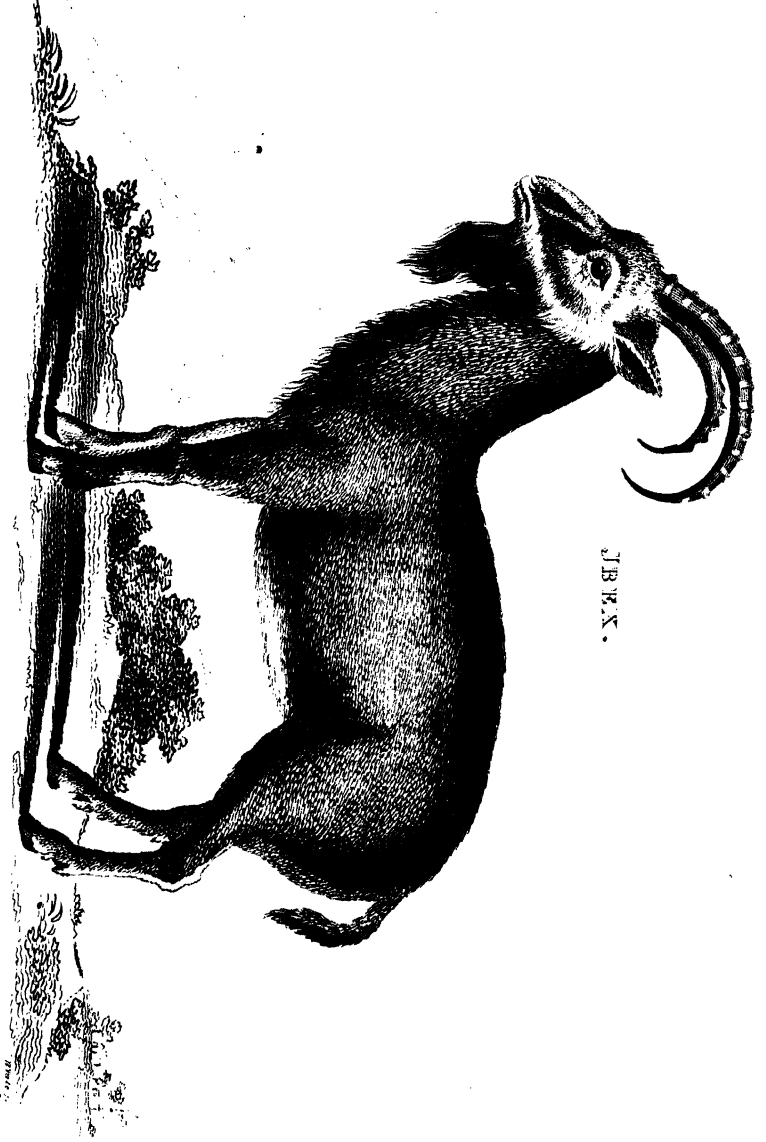
Steinbock. *Gesn. Thierb. p. 148.*

Ibex. Steinbock. *Museum Leverianum. No. 3. p. 105. 107. t. 2.*

Le Boquetin. *Buff. 12. p. 136. pl. 13.*

Ibex Goat. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 55.*

THIS, which is the common Ibex or Steinbock of authors, appears to have been sometimes confounded with the Caucasian Ibex, or next species, to which it is much allied. It is allowed both by



J.B. K.

Mr. Pennant and Dr. Pallas that this, as well as the Caucasian Ibex, may have been a stock or original from which the common goat is derived; and in confirmation of this idea we may add, that in the *Journal de Physique*, for the year 1786, it is affirmed, that this animal has bred with the common domestic Goat.

The Ibex is found in several parts of Europe and Asia. It inhabits the *Carpathian* and *Pyrenean* mountains, various parts of the *Alps*, more particularly the *Rhetian Alps*, in the midst of snow and glaciers. In *Asia* it occurs on the summits of the chain of mountains extended from *Taurus*, and continued between eastern *Tartary* and *Siberia**. It also inhabits the tract beyond the *Lena*, and in all probability may be a native of *Kamstchatka*. In *Arabia* it inhabits the province of *Hedsjaes*, and is there known by the name of *Baeden*. Lastly, it is found in the high mountains of the island of *Crete*, where the *Caucasian Ibex* has also been discovered.

It is an animal of great strength and agility, and is considerably larger than a common domestic Goat. Its colour is a deep hoary or greyish brown; much paler or whitish beneath, and on the insides of the limbs; the outsides of which are dusky or blackish on the lower part: the body is of a thick, strong form; the head rather small, the eyes large, the horns extremely large and long, so as sometimes to measure three feet in

* Pennant.

length, and to extend the whole length of the body: they are of a deep brown colour, and are marked on the upper surface with very protuberant transverse knots or half circles: the legs are strong, the hoofs short, as is likewise the tail: on the chin is a brown or dusky beard. The female is smaller than the male, with smaller horns in proportion, and much less boldly or distinctly knotted above.

This is the animal whose blood was formerly considered as a valuable article in the materia medica, being celebrated for its supposed power of relieving pleuritic and many other complaints. Of its wonderful virtues in this way much may be found in the works of Gesner and Aldrovandus.

In its general habits or manners the Ibex resembles the common Goat, but possesses every attribute of strength and activity in a degree proportioned to its natural state of wildness. It delights to climb mountains, and hang upon the brinks of precipices, and its chace is in consequence considered, like that of the *Chamois*, as in the highest degree difficult and laborious. It is even said, that, when hard pressed, this animal will fling itself down a steep precipice, and falling on its horns, escape unhurt from its pursuers; nor will this appear in the least incredible, if we may rely on the faith of *Monardes*, who assures us that he saw a *Caucasian Ibex* leap from the top of a high tower, and, falling on its horns, immediately spring up on its limbs and leap about without having received the least apparent injury.

The flesh of the young Ibex is said to be in good esteem as an article of food. Its period of gestation is said to be the same as in the common goat, viz. five months.

 CAUCASAN IBEX.

Capra Aegagrus. *C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 193. Pall. Spic. Zool. XI. p. 45. t. 5.
fig. 2, 3. S. G. Gmel. it. 3. p. 493.

Grey-brown Ibex, white beneath, with large, carinated, slightly wrinkled, bowed horns, and bearded throat.

Chevre sauvage. *Tavernier it. 2. p. 143.*

Steinbock. *Rüdinger Jagdh. Th. t. II.*

Caucasian Ibex. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 57.*

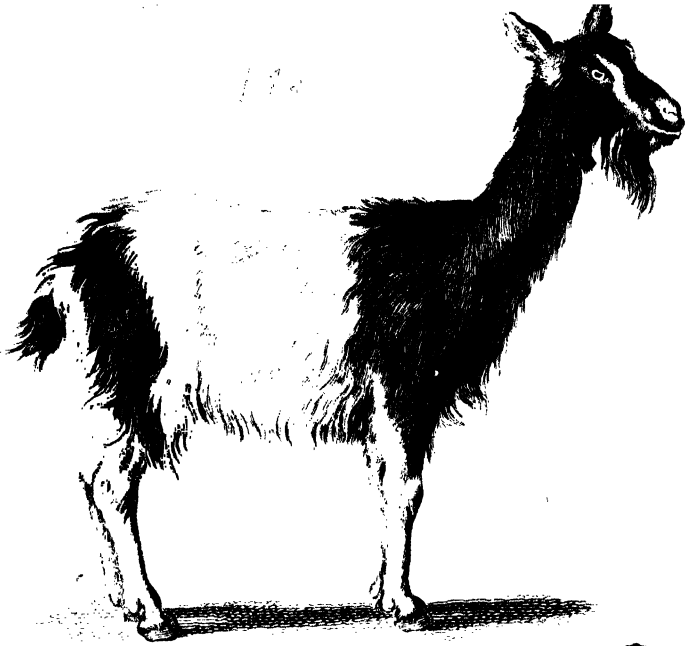
THE Caucasian Ibex, which is supposed to be the chief real stock or origin of the domestic goat, is considerably superior to that animal in size, and its form in some degree resembles that of a stag. Its general colour is a brownish or subferuginous grey above, and white beneath; the forehead is nearly black, which colour is continued down the back in the form of a list or stripe: the chin is furnished with a large brownish beard, and the horns, which are very large, and bend considerably backwards, are smooth, black, sharply ridged on their upper part, and hollowed on the exterior side: they have no appearance either of knots or rings, but are merely marked on the upper surface by some obscure undulations, or slight wavy wrinkles: they are about a

yard in length, and are close at the base, about a foot distant at the middle part, and eight or nine inches at the tips. The female is destitute both of horns and beard.

In point of strength and agility this species is at least equal, if not superior, to the common Ibex; it inhabits the loftiest, rocky points of Mount *Caucasus*, and particularly the parts about the rivers *Kuban* and *Terek*; almost all *Asia minor*, and may probably extend even to *India*. It is said to abound on the hills of *Laur* and *Chorazan*, in *Persia*. Monardes also affirms that it is found in *Africa*, and Mr. Pennant is inclined to believe that it may exist in *Crete*, and even on the *Alps*, grounding his idea on a figure in one of the works of *Ridinger**, which seems intended for the same animal. It has been already observed, under the article of the Common Ibex, that Monardes assures us, he saw a Caucasian Ibex leap from a high tower, and, falling on its horns, spring up without the least injury. In the stomach of this animal, as in some of the Antelopes and other quadrupeds, is occasionally found a Bezoar.

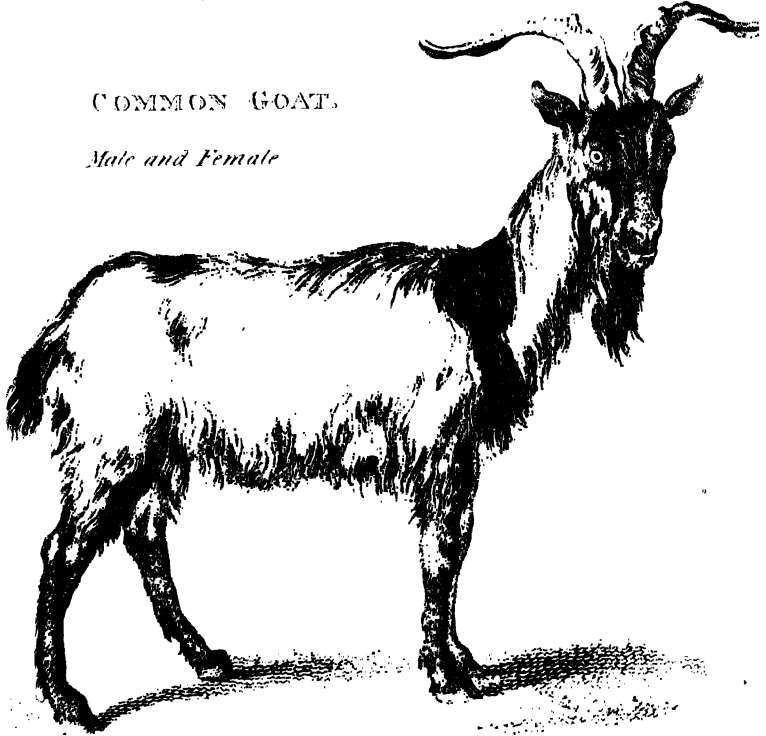
In Dr. Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Naturæ* we find a third species of Ibex, under the title of *Capra Caucasica*. Its specific character is thus given, viz. *C. cornibus retrorsum et extrorsum arcuatis, apice denuo introrsum vergentibus, obsolete triquetris, antice nodosis*. This is the kind described by Guldenstedt in the Transactions of the

* Entwurf einiger thiere, 71.



COMMON GOAT.

Male and Female



Academy of Petersburg, and which may be considered as differing so slightly from the preceding as scarce to demand a specific character. It is said to be found in the schistous cliffs of Caucasus, near the origin of the rivers *Terek* and *Cuban*. The horns are much larger than those of the common goat, and are bowed backwards. The colour of the animal is, a ferruginous brown above, paler or whitish beneath. It is of the size of a common goat, but of a thicker or stouter form. Upon the whole, I cannot but think that Mr. Pennant has very properly included this in his description of the Caucasian Ibex above detailed.

COMMON GOAT.

Capra Hircus. C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

Goat with bowed carinated horns, commonly turning outwards towards the ends.

Capra. Gesn. Quadr. p. 170. 201. f. 303. 304. Aldr. bisulc. p. 619. f. p. 635. Jonst. Quadr. p. 65. t. 26, 27.

Bouc & Chevre. Buff. 5. p. 59. pl. 8, 9.

Domestic Goat. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 60.

THE reader will observe, that on the supposition of the Caucasian Ibex, or *Ægagrus*, being the original or stock from which the common goat has been derived, its Linnæan specific character is, of course, given in the same words.

The Goat, in its domestic state, is found in almost every part of the Globe, bearing the extremes of heat and cold, and differing in size and

form according to various circumstances. It may be observed, that the horns have generally a curvature outwards towards the tips; and it may be added, that the animal was entirely unknown to the Americans on the discovery of that continent, having been introduced by the Europeans.

“The Goat (says Buffon) is superior to the sheep both in sentiment and dexterity. He approaches man spontaneously, and is easily familiarized. He is sensible of caresses, and capable of a considerable degree of attachment. He is stronger, lighter, more agile, and less timid than the sheep. He is a sprightly, capricious, wandering, wanton animal. It is with much difficulty that he can be confined, and he loves to retire into solitude, and to climb, stand, and even sleep, on rugged and lofty eminences. He is robust and easily nourished, for he eats almost every herb, and is injured by very few. His bodily temperament, which in all animals has a great influence on the natural disposition, is not essentially different from that of the sheep. These two animals, whose internal organization is almost entirely similar, are nourished, grow, and multiply in the same manner; and their diseases are the same, excepting a few, to which the Goat is not subject. The Goat fears not, like the sheep, too great a degree of heat. He cheerfully exposes himself to the sun, and sleeps under his most ardent rays, without being affected with the vertigo or any other inconveniency. He is not afraid of rain or storms; but he appears to feel the effects of severe

cold. The inconstancy of his disposition is marked by the irregularity of his actions. He walks, stops short, runs, leaps, approaches or retires, shews or conceals himself, or flies off, as if actuated by mere caprice, and without any other cause than what arises from an excentric vivacity of temper. The suppleness of his organs, and the strength and nervousness of his frame, are hardly sufficient to support the petulance and rapidity of his natural movements.

“When pastured along with sheep, Goats always take the lead of the flock. They love to feed separately on the tops of hills, and prefer the most elevated and rugged parts of mountains. They find sufficient nourishment in heathy, barren, and uncultivated grounds. They do infinite mischief when permitted to go among corn, vines, copses, or young plantations; for they eat with avidity the tender bark and young shoots of trees, which generally proves fatal to their growth. They carefully avoid moist ground, marshy meadows, and rich pastures. They are seldom reared in plain countries, where they never thrive, and where their flesh is always bad.”

The Count de Buffon adds, that their milk is more wholesome, and better than that of the Sheep: that it is used as a medicine, curdles easily, and makes very good cheese; that, as it contains only a few oily particles, the cream should never be separated from it, and that the females allow themselves to be sucked by infants,

to whom their milk affords very good nourishment.

After this excellent description of the general manners of the Goat, the Count de Buffon affords a curious example either of philosophical negligence, or of singular credulity; since he gravely observes, that this animal is subject, like the cow! to be sucked by the *Viper*, and still more by the bird called the *Goatsucker!!!* It is astonishing that Mons. Sonnini, in his edition of the Count's Natural History, has not taken care to contradict this absurdity. He has, however, given us a curious instance of the readiness with which the Goat permits itself to be sucked by animals of a different kind, and far larger than itself; since he assures us, that he saw, in the year 1780, a foal, which had lost its mother, thus nourished by a Goat, which, during the process, was placed on a barrel, in order that the foal might suck with greater convenience. The foal followed its nurse to pasture, as it would have done its parent, and was attended with the greatest care by the Goat, which always called it back by her bleatings, when it wandered to any distance from her.

The colour of the domestic Goat is various, being either black, brown, white, or spotted. Mr. Pennant informs us, that those of Wales are commonly white, and are far superior in size, strength, and fineness of hair, to those of other mountainous countries; the Goats of France, and the Alps, being generally short-haired, reddish, and

small-horned; the horns of the Cambrian Goat, on the contrary, have been seen three feet two inches long, and three feet from tip to tip. The flesh is of great use to the inhabitants of that country, and affords them a cheap and plentiful provision in the winter months, when the kids are brought to market: the haunches are often dried and salted, and used as a substitute for bacon*. The skin of the goat is peculiarly well adapted for the glove manufactory, especially that of the kid; and as it takes a dye better than any other skin, it was formerly much used for hangings in the houses of people of fortune; being susceptible of the richest colours, and when flowered and ornamented with gold and silver, became an elegant and superb furniture.

The smell of the Goat is proverbially unpleasant. During the months of September and October the whole atmosphere around them is, according to Mr. Pennant, filled with the ungrateful odor, which, though as strong as *asafoetida* itself, may perhaps be conducive to the prevention of many distempers, and to cure nervous and hysterical ones †. Horses are supposed to be much refreshed with it; on which account many persons keep a he-goat in their studs or stables. The Goat goes with young four months and a half, and brings forth from the latter end of February to the latter end of April; having only two young, or sometimes three.

* Penn. Brit. Zool.

† Brit. Zool.

The following are the most remarkable varieties of the domestic Goat.

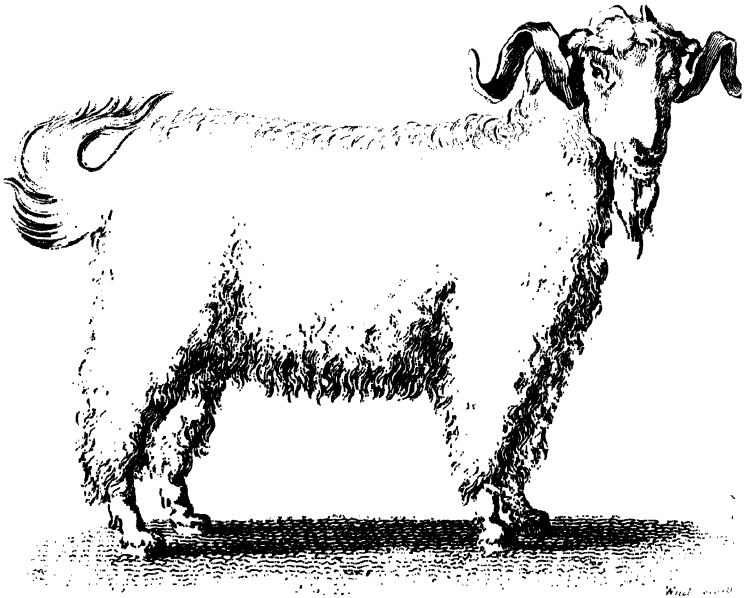
SYRIAN GOAT.

Capra Mambrica. C. cornibus reclinatis, auribus pendulis, gula barbata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.

Goat with pendulous ears, and horns reclined backwards.

Syrian Goat. *Pennant Quadr. i. p. 62.*

THIS variety is common in many parts of the East, and is distinguished by the great length of the ears, which are pendulous, like those of a hound, and sometimes reach so low as to be troublesome to the animal while feeding; for which reason it is the custom to crop them, or to cut off one, that the animal may feed with greater convenience. This, however, is denied by Mons. Sonnini, who assures us that the ears of this Goat never reach so low as the ground, and are never cut off. Its general colour is a reddish brown, and the horns are short and black. This is the common Goat of Aleppo, the inhabitants of which it supplies with milk. The same is the case at Cairo, where these Goats are driven in small flocks, every morning, through the different quarters of the city, and every one sees taken from them the quantity of milk that he wants.



ANGORA GOAT.

ANGORA GOAT.

Capra Angorensis. *C. pilis longissimis crispis toto corpore vestita.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 194. Briss. Regn. Anim. p. 64. n. 2. Hasselq. it. 206.*

Goat with very long, pendent, spirally curled hair.

THIS is by far, the most elegant of all the varieties of the Goat, and is a native of *Angora*, a small district in Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna, and remarkable for producing a peculiar race of Goats, Sheep, Cats, Rabbits, &c. with hair of uncommon length and fineness.

The Goat of Angora is generally of a beautiful milk-white colour, short legged, with black, spreading, spirally twisted horns, and with the hair on the whole body disposed in long pendent spiral ringlets: the ears are pendulous, and the horns of the female, instead of divaricating, as in the male, turn backwards, and are much shorter in proportion. It is from the hair of this animal that the finest camlets, &c. are prepared. In order to preserve this beautiful hair in good condition, the goatherds of Angora are peculiarly careful of their flocks, washing and combing them with the greatest diligence; and it is said that a change of pasture frequently makes them lose their beauty, this variety being naturally confined to narrow bounds, and produced only in the tract surrounding the towns of Angora and Beibazar.

AFRICAN GOAT.

Capra Depressa. *C. cornibus depressis incurvis minimis cranio incumbentibus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*

Goat with very small depressed horns, closely incumbent on the head.

Le Bouc d'Afrique. *Buff. 13. p. 154. pl. 18, 19.*

African Goat. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 63.*

THIS is a very small or dwarf variety, found in some parts of Africa: it has rough hair, and extremely short horns, very thick, triangular, and lying close to the head: in the female they are still shorter, and the hair on the body is smooth. Linnæus seems to have entertained an erroneous idea relative to the native country of this variety, and to have supposed it an American animal.

WHIDAW GOAT.

Capra Reversa. *C. cornibus erectis apice recurvis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 95.*

Goat with upright horns, recurved at the tips.

Bouc & Chevre de Juda. *Buff. 12. p. 154. 186. pl. 20, 21.*

Whidaw Goat. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 63.*

THIS is also a dwarf variety, found in Africa, and is principally distinguished by having short smooth horns, turning a little forwards at the tips. It is said to be very common in Guinea, Angola, and some other parts of Africa, where its flesh is considered as an excellent food.

LONG-HORNED WHIDAW GOAT.

Bouc de Juda. *Buff. Suppl. 3. p. 96. pl. 13.*

IN this variety, which Buffon seems to consider as the same with the preceding, the horns are rather depressed than upright, much longer, and bending somewhat outwards and upwards in an elegant manner at the tips: the hair is long and silky, and the whole animal bears some resemblance to a small Angora Goat. Buffon describes it as considerably larger than the former, measuring two feet nine inches in length; while the other was only twenty-four inches long. This variety is represented in the present work, and seems to be the kind mentioned by M. Sonnini, in his Travels, as common in some parts of Egypt, and which he says has long, thick, soft, and silky hair, and slender handsomely-turned horns.

 CAPRICORN GOAT.

Capra Capricornus. *C. cornibus brevibus apice antrorsum versis, ad latera annulatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 195.*

Goat with short horns turning forwards at the tips, and annulated on the sides.

Le Capricorne. *Buff. 12. p. 146. pl. 15.*

THIS variety, which is described by Buffon, from a skeleton with the horns, preserved in the royal cabinet at Paris, is supposed to be a native of Africa. In the form and proportion of the bones, he tells us it has a perfect resemblance to

the domestic he-goat ; and the figure of the under jaw is the same with that of the Wild Goat : but that it differs from both in the horns ; those of the Wild Goat having prominent tubercles or knobs, and two longitudinal ridges, between which there is a well marked anterior face : those of the common Goat have but one ridge, and no tubercles. The horns of the Capricorne have but one ridge, and no anterior face ; and though they want the tubercles, they have rugosities, which are larger than those of a he-goat. These differences, adds Buffon, seem to indicate an intermediate race between the wild and domestic goat ; and, besides, the horns of the Capricorne are short and crooked at the point, like those of the Chamois ; and at the same time are compressed and ringed : hence they partake at once of the he-goat, the Wild Goat, and the Chamois.

ARGALI.



OVIS. SHEEP.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> concava, retrorsum versa, intorta, rugosa.	<i>Horns</i> hollow, wrinkled, turning backwards, and spirally intorted.
<i>Dentes Primores</i> inferiores octo.	<i>Front-teeth</i> eight in the lower jaw.
<i>Laniarii</i> nulli.	<i>Canine-teeth</i> none.

ARGALI.

Ovis Ammon. *O. cornibus arcuatis semicircularibus subtus planiusculis, palcaribus laxis pilosis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 200.*
Sheep with arcuated semicircular horns, flat beneath, and loose hairy dewlaps.

Capra Ammon. *C. cornibus arcuatis semicircularibus subtus planiusculis, palcaribus laxis pilosis, gula imberbi.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 97.*

Le Mouflon. *Buff. 11. p. 352. pl. 29.*

Wild Sheep. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 44.*

Ovis fera Sibirica, vulgo Argali dicta. *Pall. Spic. Zool. 11. p. 3. t. 1, 2.*

AS the Capra Ægagrus, or Caucasian Ibex, is supposed to be the original of the domestic Goat, so the Ovis Ammon, Argali, or Musimon, is believed to be the chief primæval stock from which

all the kinds of domestic Sheep have proceeded ; many of which differ full as widely both from each other and their archetype as the Goats.

The Argali, or Wild Sheep, is an inhabitant of rocky or mountainous regions, and is chiefly found in the Alpine parts of Asia. It was observed by Dr. Pallas throughout the vast chain of mountains extending through the middle of that continent to the Eastern Sea. In Kamtschatka it is plentiful : it occurs also in Barbary, in the mountains of Greece, and in the islands of Corsica and Sardinia ; differing merely in a few slight particulars of colour and size, according to its climate.

The general size of the Argali is that of a small Fallow Deer. Its colour is a greyish ferruginous brown above, and whitish beneath : the face is also whitish, and behind each shoulder is often observed a dusky spot or patch : the legs, at least in the European kind, are commonly white : the head strongly resembles that of a Ram ; but the ears are smaller in proportion : the neck more slender ; the body large ; the limbs slender, but strong ; the tail very short, being hardly more than three inches in length : the horns, in the full-grown or old animals, are extremely large, placed on the top of the head, and stand close at their base, rising first upwards, and then bending down, and twisting outwards, as in the common Ram : the body is covered with hair instead of wool ; in which particular consists its chief difference from the general aspect of a Sheep ; but in

winter the face, and particularly the part about the tip of the nose, becomes more white, the back of a more ferruginous cast, and the hair, which in summer is close, like that of a deer, becomes somewhat rough, wavy, and a little curled; consisting of a kind of wool intermixed with hair, and concealing at its roots a fine white woolly down: the hair about the neck and shoulders, as well as under the throat, is considerably longer than on other parts. The female is inferior in size to the male, and has smaller and less curved horns.

In Siberia the Argali is chiefly seen on the tops of the highest mountains exposed to the sun, and free from woods. The animals generally go in small flocks: they produce their young in the middle of March, and have one, and sometimes two, at a birth. The young, when first born, are covered with a soft, grey, curling fleece, which gradually changes into hair towards the end of summer.

From spring to autumn the Argalis feed in the little vallies among the upper regions of the mountains, on the young shoots of the Alpine plants, and are said to grow very fat. As winter approaches, they descend lower and eat grass and other vegetables. They are fond of frequenting spots of a saline nature, and will excavate the ground in such places, in order to get at the salt.

The horns of the old males grow to a vast size, and have been found of the length of two Russian yards, measured along the spires; weighing fif-

teen pounds each. We are assured by Father Rubruquis, a traveller in the thirteenth century, that he had seen some of the horns so large that he could hardly lift a pair with one hand, and that the Tartars made great drinking-cups of them. A more modern traveller has asserted, that young foxes occasionally shelter themselves in such as are here and there found in the deserts.

The Argali is a very timid animal, and when closely pursued, does not run in a directly progressive course, but obliquely, from side to side, in the manner of other sheep, ascending the rocky mountains with great agility, and, like the wild goat, going over the narrowest and most dangerous passes with perfect safety. The males are said to fight frequently among themselves, and will sometimes precipitate each other down the rocks in their contests. Their chase is dangerous and difficult, but is an important object with some of the Asiatics, since the animal furnishes a great number of necessary articles; the skin being used for cloathing, and the flesh for food. Dr. Pallas informs us, that the flesh of the lamb is excellent; that of the old animals good; but more particularly when roasted.

In Corsica the Argali is known by the name of *Mufro*; where it is so wild as to be rarely taken alive, but is shot by the hunters, who lie in wait for it among the mountains. When the young are taken, however, which is sometimes the case when the parent is shot, they are observed to be very readily tamed. The Corsican Argali or



BEARDED SHEEP.

Mouflon of Buffon, is of a darker colour than the Asiatic kind.

From the above description it will sufficiently appear that the Wild Sheep is by no means that seemingly helpless animal which we view in a state of confinement and artificial life; but in the highest degree active and vigorous. It is supposed to live about fourteen years.

It is remarkable that Linnæus, in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, places this animal in the genus *Capra* instead of *Ovis*; appearing rather to consider it as the parent of the Goat than the Sheep. In fact, these two genera are so closely allied, that the line of separation is not very easily discoverable. The present animal, however, whether we consider its figure or manners, seems rather to be the parent or stock of the Sheep than the Goat race.

VAR. ?

Bearded Sheep. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 52. pl. 9.

Tragelaphus seu Hirco-Cervus. *Cuv. opusc.* 59.

Siberian Goat. *Pennant Synops. Quadr.* p. 18.

This animal seems rather a variety of the Argali than truly distinct. Its description and character is thus given by Mr. Pennant, who in his *Synopsis of Quadrupeds* referred to the genus

Sheep with the hair on the lower part of the horns and upper jaws extremely long, forming a

divided or double beard ; with hairs on the sides and body short : on the top of the neck longer, and a little erect. The whole under part of the neck and shoulders covered with coarse hairs, not less than fourteen inches long. Beneath the hairs, on every part, was a short genuine wool, the rudiments of a fleecy cloathing : the colour of the breast, neck, back, and sides, a pale ferruginous. Tail very short. Horns close at their base, recurvated ; twenty-five inches long ; eleven in circumference in the thickest place ; diverging, and bending outwards ; their points being nineteen inches distant from each other."

Mr. Pennant observes, that the learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, gives a good description of this animal, from a specimen brought into England from Barbary, in the year 1561. Dr. Kay named it *Tragelaphus*, on a supposition of its being the same with the *Tragelaphus* of Pliny. The figure published by Mr. Pennant, and which is here repeated, is from a very fine print, by *Basan*, taken from a painting by *Oudry*, of the living animal in the French king's menagery.

COMMON SHEEP.

Ovis Aries. O. cornibus compressis lunatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 97.
 Sheep with compressed lunated horns.

Ovis domestica. Raj. Quadr. p. 73.

Pecus, Aries, Ovis, Vervex, Agnus. Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c.
 47, 48. *Gesn. Quadr. p. 872. 912. 925. 927. Aldr. bisulc.*
p. 370. Jonst. Quadr. p. 54. t. 22.

Brebis & Belier. Buff. 5. p. 1. pl. 1, 2.

Common Sheep. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 37.

THIS animal is so generally known, that a particular description of its form and manners becomes unnecessary. Its most prominent characters are, that the horns twist spirally outwards; that the tail is round and short; and that the body is covered with wool: but these are characters which are so greatly varied in the different races, that it is hardly possible to fix on an absolute distinctive mark which shall apply to all the varieties.

The domestic Sheep, in its most valuable or woolly state, exists hardly any where in perfection except in Europe, and some of the temperate parts of Asia. When transported into very warm climates, it loses its peculiar covering, and appears coated with hair, having only a short wool next the skin. In very cold climates also the exterior part of the wool is observed to be hard and coarse, though the interior is more soft and fine. In England, and some other European regions, the wool acquires a peculiar length and fineness, and is best adapted to the various pur-

poses of commerce. That of Spain is still finer, but less proper for using alone; and is mixed with the English for the superior kinds of cloth. "England," says Mr. Pennant, "once the envy of Europe, for its vast commerce in the productions of this creature, now begins to be rivalled by others, through the neglect, the luxury, and the too great avidity of our manufacturers." Of the English Sheep, those bred in Lincolnshire and the northern counties are most remarkable for their size, and the quantity of wool which they bear. In other parts of England they are generally smaller; and in some parts of Wales and Scotland are very small. It would be superfluous in a work of this nature, to dwell much on the history and character of the domestic Sheep. It is proverbially a timid, simple, and harmless animal: yet, as is well observed by Mr. Smellie, in his edition of Buffon, "Though the talents of the Sheep are not so brilliant as those of other quadrupeds, yet he appears not to be that stupid, defenceless creature painted by the French naturalist." "Sheep," says Mr. Smellie, "when enslaved by man, tremble at the voice of the shepherd or his dog; but on those extensive mountains where they are allowed to range almost without controul, and where they seldom depend on the aid of the shepherd, they assume a very different mode of behaviour. In these situations, a Ram or a Wedder will boldly attack a single dog, and often come off victorious; but when the danger is more alarming, they have recourse to the collected

strength of the whole flock. On such occasions they draw up into a complete body, placing the young and the females in the centre, while the males take the foremost ranks, keeping close by each other. Thus an armed front is presented on all quarters, and cannot easily be attacked without danger of destruction to the assailant. In this manner they wait with firmness the approach of the enemy; nor does their courage fail them in the moment of attack; for when the aggressor advances within a few yards of the line, the Rams dart upon them with such impetuosity as to lay him dead at their feet, unless he save himself by timely flight. Against the attacks of single dogs or foxes, when in this situation, they are perfectly secure. A Ram, regardless of danger, will often engage a Bull; and his forehead being much harder than that of any other animal, he seldom fails to conquer; for the Bull by lowering his head, receives the stroke of the Ram between his eyes, which usually brings him to the ground."

Of all the domestic animals, none is so subject to various disorders as the Sheep. Of these one of the most extraordinary, as well as the most fatal*, is owing to vast numbers of worms of the genus *Fasciola*, which are found in the liver and gall-bladder. They are of a flat form, of an oval shape, with slightly pointed extremities, and bear a general resemblance to the seeds of a gourd.

* The Rot.

The principal varieties of the Sheep are the following :

CRETAN SHEEP.

Ovis Strepsiceros. O. rectis carinatis flexuoso-spiralibus. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 98.

Sheep with upright, carinated, spirally contorted horns.

Strepsiceros. Plin. Hist. Nat. 11. c. 37.

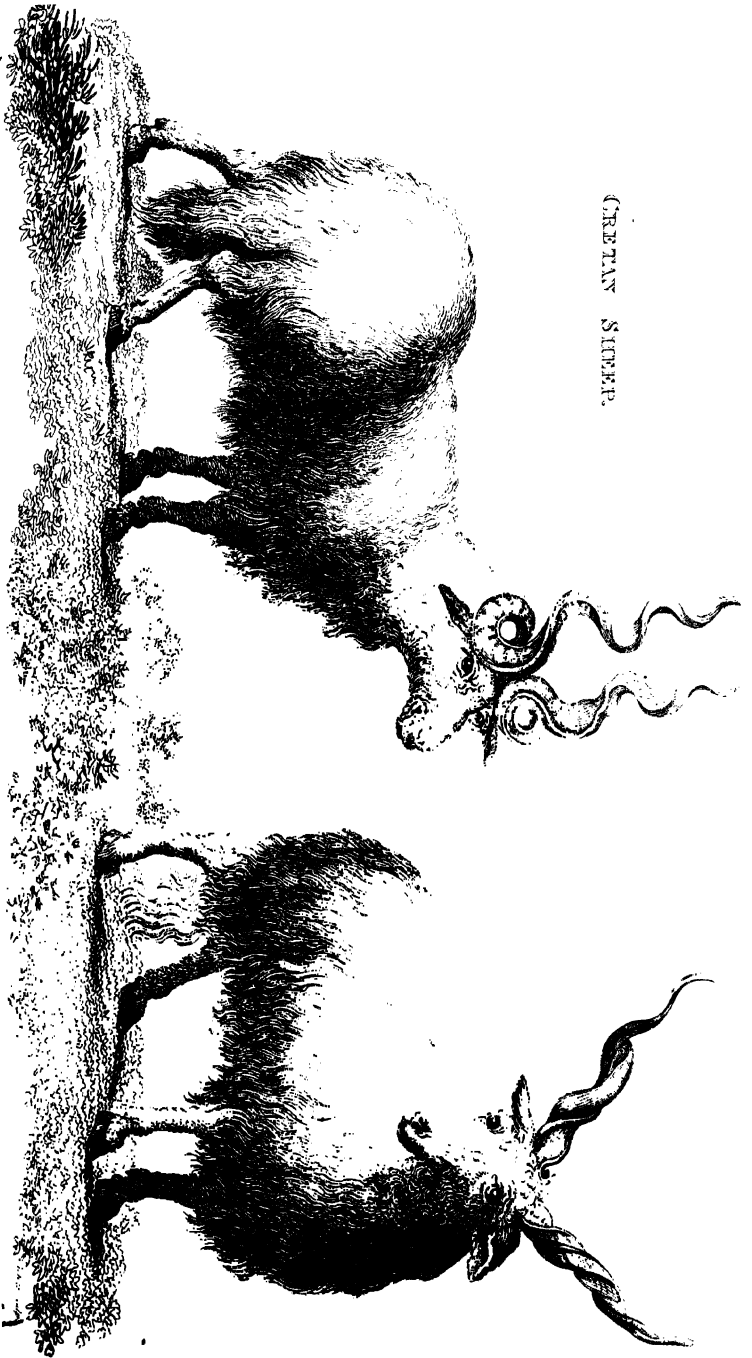
THIS variety is principally found in the island of Crete, and is kept in several parts of Europe for the singularity of its appearance ; the horns being very large, long, and twisted in the manner of a screw : those of the male are upright ; those of the female at right angles to the head. This animal is ranked as a distinct species in the *Systema Naturæ*.

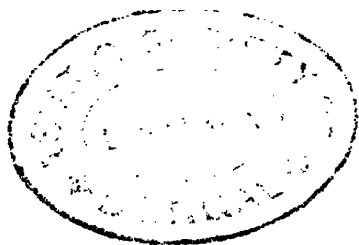
MANY-HORNED SHEEP.

Ovis Polycerata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 97.

THIS occurs in the northern parts of Europe more frequently than in other regions, and is said to be most common in Iceland. The horns are either three, four, or five in number ; sometimes placed with great regularity, and sometimes differing in proportion and situation. A four-horned variety, with very long hairs hanging from the breast, is also found in some parts of Europe : the two largest horns, in this kind, are strait, and nearly upright on the top of the forehead, while

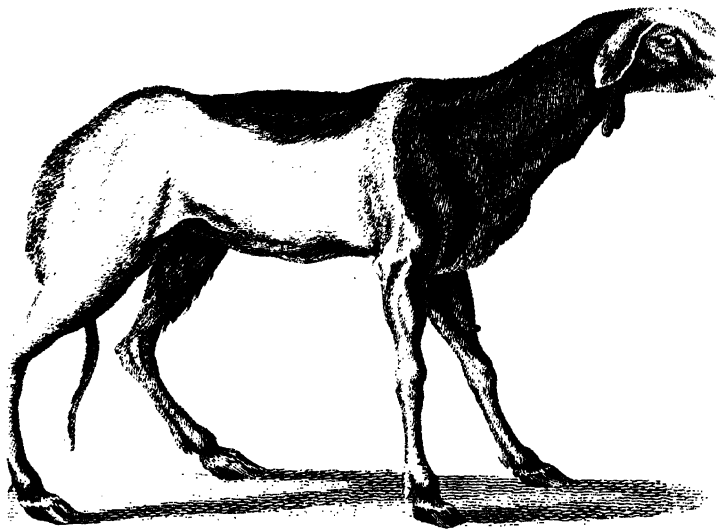
CRETAN STEEP.







EUROPEAN BISON.



AFRICAN SHEEP.



Head view

The smaller pair are seated on each side the head, and turn downwards.

AFRICAN SHEEP

Ovis Guineensis. *O. aenobus pendulis, palmaribus laxis pilosis, occipite prominente.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.*

THIS, which is sometimes termed the Cape Sheep, and which is erroneously mentioned in Buffon's Natural History as of Indian extraction, is supposed to be most frequent in Guinea, and is distinguished from others by its remarkably meagre appearance, length of neck and limbs, pendent ears, and long arched or curved visage. It is covered rather with hair than wool, and has a pair of pendent hairy wattles beneath the neck, as in goats. The horns are small, and the tail long and lank. This variety is also considered as a distinct species in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ.

BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

Ovis laticaudata. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 97.*

THIS extraordinary and awkward variety occurs in Syria, Barbary, and Ethiopia. It is also found in Tartary, Tibet, &c. Its general appearance, as to other parts of the body, scarce differs from that of the European Sheep, and in Tibet it is remarkable for the exquisite fineness of its

wool. The tails of these Sheep sometimes grow so large, long, and heavy, as to weigh, according to some reports, from fifteen to fifty pounds, and in order to enable the animal to graze with convenience, the shepherds are often obliged to put a board, furnished with small wheels, under the tail. This part of the Sheep is of a substance resembling marrow, and is considered as a great delicacy. Mr. Pennant has remarked, that both the broad and long-tailed varieties of this kind of Sheep were known to the ancients, being mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny; the former mentioning the first, and the latter the second sort. One says the tails were a cubit broad, the other a cubit long.

There are many intermediate races of these sheep; and some have the tails ending in a point, others rather square, or rounded.

FAT-RUMPED SHEEP

Ovis Steatopyga

Cape Sheep. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 42.

THIS variety is furnished with long, coarse, hairy wool, has longish legs, a somewhat arched visage, horns in the male, like those of the common sheep, and large pendent ears. The tail is sometimes so enveloped in fat, as to be scarcely visible, the parts on each side swelling out into a pair of naked hemispheres, of such a size as sometimes to weigh nearly forty pounds. Their substance is said to resemble suet. These Sheep

are found in many of the Tartarian deserts, from the *Volga* to the *Irtis* and the Altaic chain of mountains. They exhibit more or less of the appearance just described, according to the nature of their pasture, but are observed to flourish most in such as are of a saline nature.

SPANISH SHEEP.

THE principal distinction of the Spanish Sheep is the fineness of the fleece, and the horizontally extended spire of the horns, which, of course, appear wider than other sheep.

HORNLESS SHEEP.

Ovis Anglica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 97.

BREEDS of Hornless Sheep are raised in many parts of England and some other parts of Europe.

Other varieties of Sheep might be mentioned, but it would be tedious, as well as useless, to particularize the slighter variations which occasionally take place in an animal so much affected by climate and manner of life.

PUDU.

Ovis Pudu. *O. cornibus teretibus lacinibus divergentibus.* Lin.
Syst. Nat. Gmel p 201.

Capra (Pudu) cornibus teretibus lacinibus divergentibus, gula un-
berb. *Molina Chil. p. 273.*

Sheep with smooth round diverging horns, and beardless throat.

Pudu Goat. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 64.*

THIS is a newly discovered species, having been first described by Molina, in his Natural History of Chili. He informs us that it is a native of the Andes; that it is of a brown colour, about the size of a kid of half a year old; with very much the appearance of a goat, but with small smooth horns, bending outwards, and without any appearance of beard. It is of a gregarious nature, and when the snow falls on the upper parts of the mountains, descends into the vallies in large herds, to feed in the plains of Chili, at which time it is easily taken, and readily tamed. The female is without horns.



AMERICAN BISON.

BOS. OX.

Generic Character.

<i>Cornua</i> concava, antrorsum versa, lunata, lævia.		<i>Horns</i> concave, turned out- wards, lunated, smooth.
<i>Dentes Primores inferiores</i> octo.		<i>Front-teeth</i> eight in the lower jaw.
<i>Laniarii</i> nulli.		<i>Canine-teeth</i> none.

BISON.

Bos Taurus. *B. cornibus teretibus, extrorsum curvatis, palearibus
laxis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 98.*

Ox with round horns curving outwards, and loose dewlap.

Bos ferus. *Plin. Hist. Nat. VIII. c. 15.*

Urus. *Cæs. Gall. 6. c. 28. Gesn. Quadr. p. 157. Aldr. bisulc.
p. 347. fig. p. 348.*

Aurochs. *Gesn. Thierb. p. 299.*

Bonasmus. *Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 15. Gesn. Quadr. p. 145. Aldr.
bisulc. 358.*

Bison. *Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 15. Gesn. Quadr. p. 143. Aldr.
bisulc. 353.*

Bos Bonasmus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 99.*

Bis Bison. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 99.*

The Wild Bull, Bison, or Bonasmus.

THIS formidable animal, from which the several
varieties of common cattle have been gradually
derived, is found wild in many parts both of the

old and new continent; inhabiting woody regions, and arriving at a size far larger than that of the domestic or cultivated animal. In this its native state of wildness, the Bison is distinguished, not only by his size, but by the superior depth and shagginess of his hair, which about the head, neck, and shoulders, is sometimes of such a length as almost to touch the ground: his horns are rather short, sharp-pointed, extremely strong, and stand distant from each other at their bases, like those of the common Bull. His colour is sometimes a dark blackish brown, and sometimes rufous brown: his eyes large and fierce; his limbs extremely strong, and his whole aspect in the highest degree savage and gloomy.

The principal European regions where this animal is at present found, are the marshy forests of Poland, the Carpathian mountains, and Lithuania. Its chief Asiatic residence is the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus; but it is also found in other parts of the Asiatic world.

The American Bison seems to differ in no respect from the European, except in being more shaggy, and in having a more protuberant bunch or fleshy substance over the shoulders; the fore parts of the body are extremely thick and strong; the hinder parts comparatively weak. The colour of the American Bison is a reddish brown; and the hair, in winter, is of a woolly nature, falling down over the eyes, head, and whole fore parts of the animal. In summer it often becomes almost naked, but particularly on the hind



AMERICAN BISON, var.

parts of the body. It grows, according to Lawson*, to a vast size, and has been found to weigh sixteen hundred, and even two thousand four hundred pounds; and the strongest man cannot lift one of the skins from the ground.

It is difficult, as Mr. Pennant observes, to say in what manner these animals migrated from the old to the new world; but it seems most probable that it was from the north of Asia, which, in ancient times, might have been stocked with them to its most extreme parts, notwithstanding they are now extinct in those regions. At that period the two continents might have been united between *Tchutkinoss* and the opposite headlands of America; and the many islands off that promontory, with the Aleutian, or *New Fox* islands, somewhat more distant, may with great reason be supposed to be fragments of land which joined the two continents, and formed their insular state by the mighty convulsion which divided Asia and America †.

In America the **Bison** occurs in the regions six hundred miles west of Hudson's Bay, which is their most northern residence. From thence they are met with in great droves as low as *Cibola*, in lat. 33. a little north of California, and also in the province of *Mivera*, in New Mexico; and the species seems to cease immediately to the south of these parts. They also inhabit Canada, to the west of the lakes; and in greater abundance in

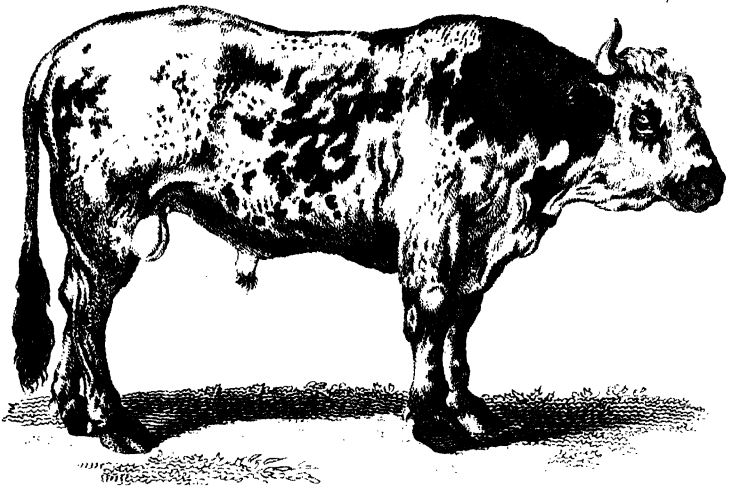
* Hist Carol. p. 116.

† Penn. Arct. Zool.

the rich savannas which border the river *Misisipi*, and the great rivers which fall into it from the west, in the upper Louisiana, where they are seen in herds innumerable, intermixed with those of Stags and Deer; feeding chiefly in the morning and evening, and retiring into the shade of the tall reeds which border the rivers, during the heat of the day. They are extremely wild, and fly from the face of mankind; but if wounded, become furious, and pursue their enemy. Their chase is a favourite diversion with the Indians, and the animals are killed either by shooting, or by gradually driving them into a small space, by firing the grass round the place where a herd is feeding. The animals are extremely terrified by fire, and thus crowd together in order to avoid it; when the bands of Indians close, and kill them thus pressed together without any hazard. On such occasions it is pretended that not less than fifteen hundred or two thousand have sometimes been killed at a time*. The flesh is used as a food, and the skins and hair as commercial articles: the latter, being of a woolly nature, may be spun into cloths, gloves, &c. which are said to be very strong, and to have the appearance of those manufactured from the best wool. The fleece or hair of one of these Bisons has been known to weigh eight pounds.

These were the only animals which bore any affinity to the European cattle, on the first disco-

* Arct. Zool.



COMMON OX .



Every of the American continent; and might have been made to answer every purpose of the European Cow; but the natives, being in a savage state, and living chiefly by chase, had never attempted the domestication of the animal.

COMMON OX.

THIS is, in reality, the **Bison** reduced to a domestic state; in which, in different parts of the world, it runs into as many varieties as the Sheep; differing widely in size, form, and colour, according to climate and other circumstances. Its importance in this its domestic state needs not be mentioned. Every one knows that the Cow furnishes some of the chief articles both of use and luxury in civilized life, and the animal is, therefore, universally reared, except among savage nations. "Without the aid of this useful animal," says Buffon, "both the poor and the opulent would find great difficulty in procuring subsistence. Formerly the Ox constituted the whole riches of mankind; and he is still the basis of the riches of nations; which subsist and flourish in proportion only to the cultivation of their lands and the number of their cattle: for in these all real wealth consists: every other kind, even gold and silver, being only fictitious representatives, which have no value, but what is conferred on them, by the productions of the earth." He proceeds, with but too much truth, to observe, that "those men who breed and multiply our cattle,

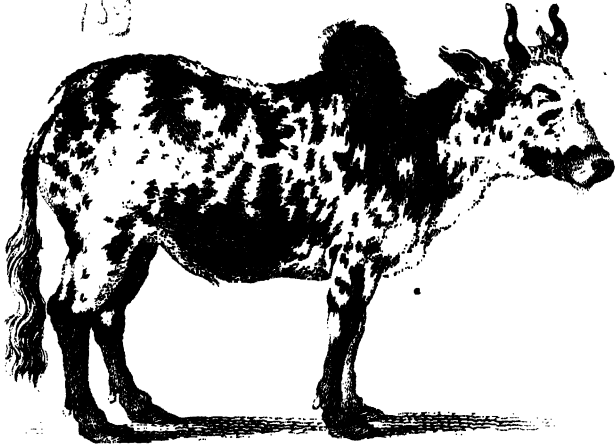
who spend their whole lives in rearing and guarding them from injuries, are debarred from enjoying the fruits of their labour. They are denied the use of flesh, and are obliged, by their condition, or rather by the cruelty of the opulent, to live, like horses, upon barley, oats, coarse pot-herbs, &c."

"The British breed of horned cattle has," says Mr. Pennant, "been so much improved by a foreign mixture, that it is difficult to point out the original kind of these islands. Those which may be supposed to have been purely British, are far inferior in size to those of the northern parts of the continent. The cattle of the high lands of Scotland are exceedingly small; and many of them, males as well as females, are hornless. The Welch runts are much larger: the black cattle of Cornwall are of the same size with the last. The large kind that is now cultivated throughout most parts of Great Britain, are either entirely of foreign extraction, or our own improved by a cross with the foreign kind. The Lincolnshire kind derive their size from the Holstein breed; and the large hornless cattle that are bred in some parts of England came originally from Poland*."

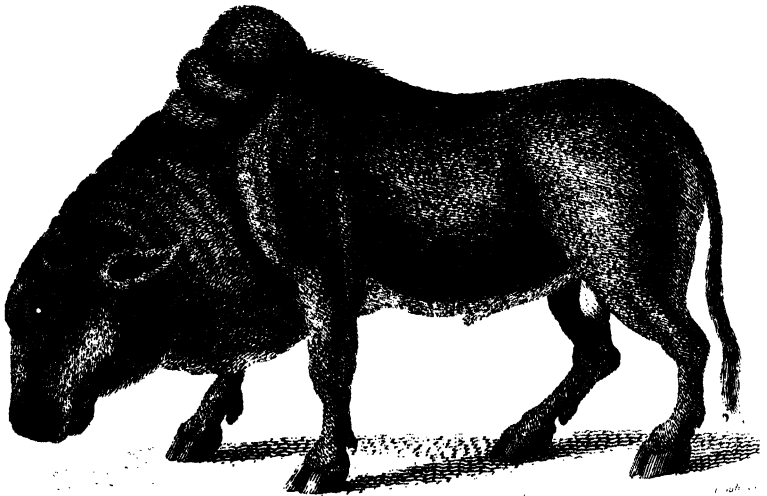
In his Natural History of this animal, the Count de Buffon is well known to have fallen into a very extraordinary error, viz. in affirming that at the age of three years, the Bull and Cow cast their horns, which are replaced by others

* Brit. Zool.

153



ZEBU.



INDIAN OX.

permanent. In his sixth supplemental mistake is very properly and candidly redressed, and in part explained, by an ob-
 communicated by Dr. Foister, viz. that
 above-mentioned, though the horns are
 they exfoliate, as it were, and the
 animal rubs off a very slight external shell or la-
 mina, scarcely thicker than common paper.

INDIAN OX.

THIS variety is found in many parts of India, as well as in the Indian and African islands, and particularly Madagascar. It is of a reddish colour, of a very large size, and is distinguished by a very large protuberance above the shoulders.

ZIBU.

THIS variety resembles the preceding, but is extremely small, being found in some parts of India of a size scarce larger than a great dog. In colour it differs like the common cattle, being either grey, brown, white, &c. or variously spotted.

LOOSE-HORNED OX.

THIS is said to be found in Abyssinia, and in Madagascar, and to be distinguished by pendulous ears, and horns attached only to the skin, so as to hang down on each side.

BOURY.

OF the size of a Camel, and of a snowy-whiteness, with a protuberance on the back. Native of Madagascar, and some other islands, called by the name of Boury.

TINIAN OX.

OF a white colour, with black ears. Inhabits the island of Tinian.

Many other varieties might be mentioned, but it would be a useless and trifling labour. Almost every country producing some particular breed of domestic cattle.

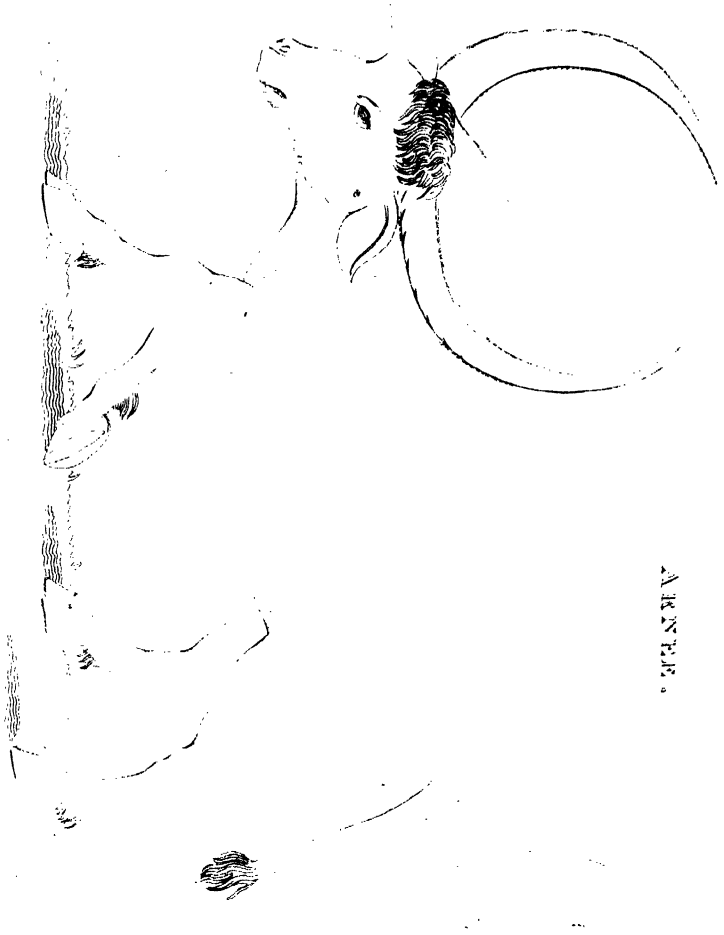
ARNEE.

Bos Arnee. B. cornibus erectis lunatis supra planiusculis rugosis.

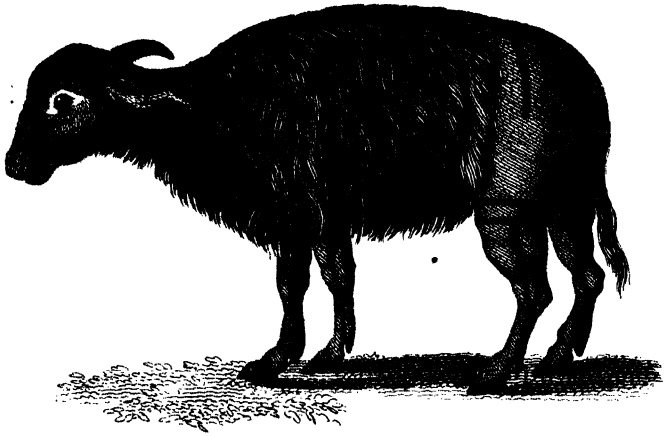
Ox with upright lunated horns, flat and wrinkled on their upper surface.

Bos Arnee. Kerr's Animal Kingdom, p. 336. pl. p. 295.

THIS is an Indian species, known chiefly from its vast horns, which are sometimes seen in Museums, and from Indian paintings, in which it is occasionally represented. In the work of Mr. Kerr, above referred to, it is said to have been met with by a British officer, in the woods above Ben-



ARIZONA.



BUFFALO, *var. naked small*



1861

BUFFALO.

gal, and to have been about fourteen feet high, which is to be understood of the measure from the hoofs to the top of the horns. It is said to partake of the form of the horse, the bull, and the deer, and to be a very bold and daring animal. Mr. Kerr, in his publication, adds a figure of this species, from an Indian painting. In this painting the animal appears, in proportion to the human figures standing near, to be at least eight feet high at the shoulder. It is of a black colour, quite smooth, and without either protuberance or mane. Of this figure published by Mr. Kerr, a copy is introduced into the present work. Horns of the animal exist in the British and other Museums.

BUFFALO.

Bos Bubalus *B. corubus resupinatus intortis unice planis.* Lin.

Syst. Nat. p. 99.

Ox with horns lying backwards, turning inwards, and flat on the fore part

Bubalus. *Gesn. Quadr. p. 139. Jonst. Quadr. t. 20.*

Buffelu. *Aldi. bisulc. p. 365. Jonst. Quadr. p. 53.*

Le Buille. *Buff. II. p. 284. pl. 25.*

Buffalo. *Pennant Quadr. I. p. 28.*

IN its general appearance, the Buffalo is so nearly allied to the common Ox, that without an attentive examination, it might pass for a variety of the same animal. It differs, however, in the

form of its horns, and in some particulars relative to its internal structure. The Buffalo is rather superior in size to the common Ox; the head larger in proportion; the forehead higher, the muzzle of a longer form, but at the same time broad and square. But it is principally the form of the horns that distinguishes the Buffalo. They are large, and of a compressed or depressed form, with the exterior edge sharp: they are strait for a considerable length from their base, and then bend slightly upwards: their general colour is nearly black. The Buffalo has an appearance of great strength, and a more ferocious or malignant aspect than the Bull; owing to the convexity of his forehead, the smallness of his eyes, the flatness of his muzzle, and the flatter and more inclined position of his horns. The general or prevailing colour of the Buffalo is blackish, except the hair on the top of the forehead, and that at the tip of the tail, which is of a yellowish white: the skin itself is also of a black colour; and from this general cast it is but very seldom observed to vary; though we meet with descriptions, in the works of travellers, of white, grey, and reddish or bay Buffaloes. In Europe they are, however, sometimes whitish on the insides of the limbs, and Mons. Sonnini records an example of one which

* These are given by Mr. Daubenton, in the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

† The Count de Buffon and Mr. Pennant, on the contrary, describe it as smaller; but Mr. Sonnini affirms that it is larger.

he saw in Egypt, which had all the legs, belly, and sides, perfectly white. It varies, however, greatly as to the length and thickness of its hair, and is sometimes seen nearly naked.

This animal is originally a native of the warmer parts of India and Africa, and is merely one of the introduced or naturalized quadrupeds of Europe. It is said to have been introduced into Italy in the seventh century. The Count de Buffon considers it as an animal unknown to the ancients, but Mr. Pennant, with greater probability, supposes the *Bos aegypti* of Aristotle, to have meant Buffaloes. The *Bos Indicus* of Pliny may be also supposed to refer to this species.

The Buffalo grows in some countries to an extremely large size. Mr. Pennant quotes a pair of horns in the British Museum in proof of this, which are six feet and a half long, and the hollow of which will hold five quarts. Jerom Lobo, in his account of Abyssinia, affirms that some of the horns of the Buffaloes of that country will hold ten quarts, and Dillon saw some in India which were ten feet long: they are sometimes wrinkled, but generally smooth. Wild Buffaloes occur in Malabar, and in the islands of Borneo and Ceylon, and are considered as excessively fierce and dangerous animals. The Buffaloes of Abyssinia grow to twice the size of our largest oxen, and are called Elephant-Bulls, not only on account of their vast size, but from their naked and black skin, resembling that of an Elephant.

As the Buffalo in his domesticated state is, in general, larger and stronger than the Ox, he is employed with advantage in different kinds of labour. Buffaloes are made to draw heavy loads, and are commonly directed and restrained by means of a ring passed through the nose. Two Buffaloes yoked, or rather chained, to a cart, are able to draw as much as four strong horses. As they carry their neck and head low, the whole weight of their body is employed in drawing; and their power much surpasses that of a labouring horse. In its habits the Buffalo is much less cleanly than the Ox; delighting to wallow in the mud, and, next to the Hog, may be considered as the dirtiest of domesticated quadrupeds. His voice is deeper, more uncouth and hideous than that of the Bull. The milk of the female Buffalo is said by some authors to be not so good as that of the Cow, but it is more plentiful, and is used for the purposes of the dairy in the warmer regions. In the sixth supplemental volume of Buffon, it is affirmed that the milk is far superior to cows' milk, not only in taste but colour, and that it makes the most excellent butter, cheese, &c.* The skin and horns are of more value than all the rest of the animal; the former being of extreme strength and durability, and consequent

* In fact, such particulars as these must vary greatly, according to circumstances in different countries, and must depend on the manner of keeping and feeding the animal, as in Cows, &c.

well adapted for various purposes in which a strong leather is required; the latter are of a fine grain, strong, and bear a good polish, and are therefore in much esteem with cutlers and other artificers, for handles, &c. &c. Italy is the country where Buffaloes are at present most common in a domesticated state, being used, as in India, both for the dairy and for draught. The district of the Pontine marshes is the spot which may be considered as their principal station. In India this animal is occasionally used for the saddle, as a substitute for the horse.

The Buffalo is observed to have a kind of musky smell; a particularity which takes place in a much stronger degree in some others of this genus. Mr. Caetani, in one of his communications to Buffon, observes, that he once entertained an idea of preparing a kind of musk from the dung of the Buffalo; but the same kind of musky odor is perceivable, though in a smaller degree, even in that of the common Ox, and for this reason it forms an ingredient in some of the old perfumes.

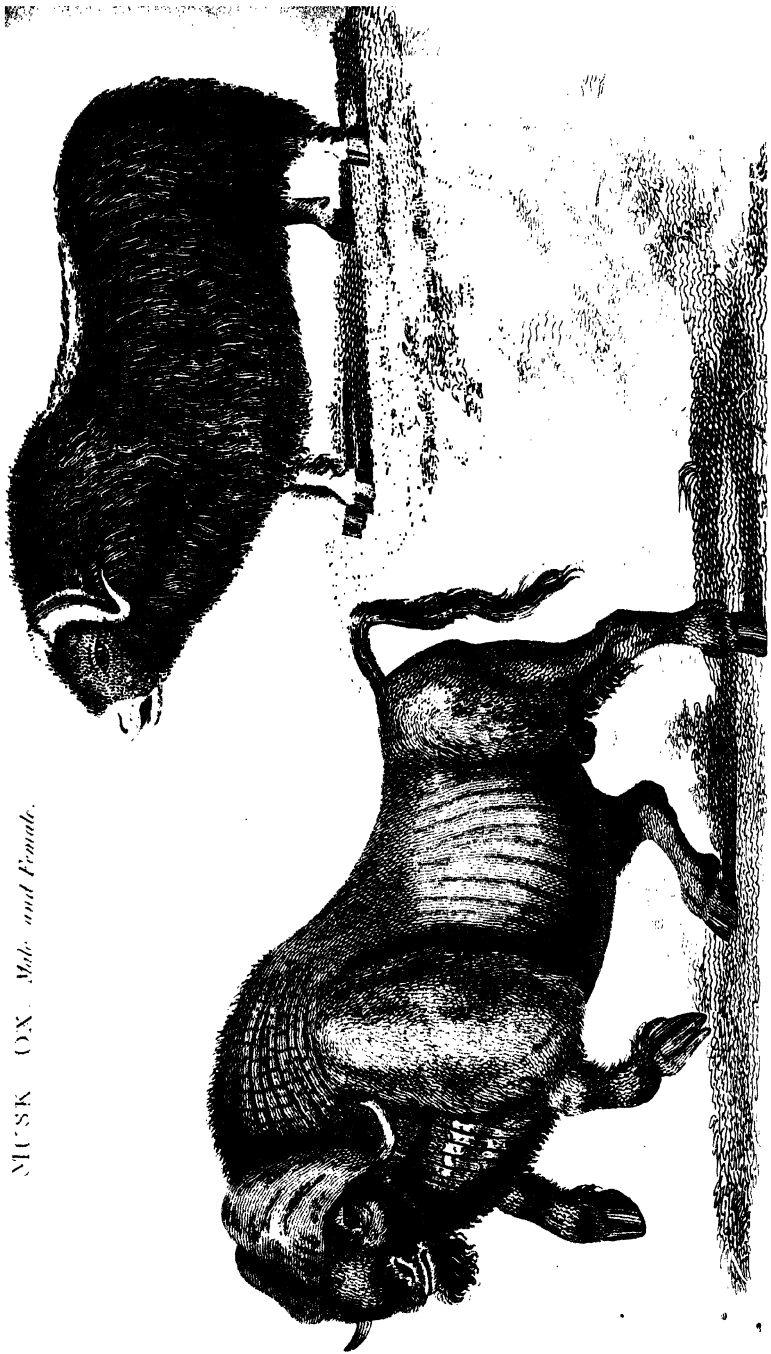
This animal has been well figured in Jouston, where it is shown in different attitudes.

According to Mon's. Sonnini, it is very much cultivated in Egypt, where it yields plenty of excellent milk, from which butter is made, as well as several kinds of cheese. "The Buffalo," says this author, "is an acquisition of the modern Egyptians, with which their ancestors were unacquainted. It was brought over from

Persia into their country, where the species is at present universally spread, and is very much propagated. It is even more numerous than that of the Ox, and is there equally domestic, though but recently domesticated, as is easily distinguishable by the constantly uniform colour of the hair, and still more by a remnant of ferocity, and intractability of disposition, and a wild and lowering aspect, the characters of all half-tamed animals. The Buffaloes of Egypt, however, are not near so wild, nor so much to be feared as those of other countries. They there partake of the very remarkable gentleness of other domestic animals, and only retain a few sudden and occasional caprices. The sight of any thing red, which is said to make them fly into fits of ungovernable fury elsewhere, makes no impression on those of Egypt. The inhabitants of the country, besides their red turban, wear also, in general, another shawl of the same colour, which envelops the neck and chest, and I never observed that the sight of either at all affected the Buffaloes."—"They are so fond of the water," adds this author, "that I have seen them continue in it a whole day. It often happens that the water which is fetched from the Nile, near its banks, has contracted their musky smell."

The Buffalo, like other animals of this genus, admits of varieties as to size and figure. Of these the most remarkable is the small naked Indian Buffalo of Mr. Pennant, which is of the size of a runt, with nearly naked body, thinly beset with

MUSK OX. Male and Female.



bristly hair : the rump and thighs quite bare ; the first being marked on each side with dusky stripes pointing downwards ; the last with two transverse stripes : the horns compressed sideways, taper, and sharp at the point. It is a native of India.

Another variety, still smaller, is said to occur in the mountains of the Celebes, which are full of caverns. This variety is of the size of a middling sheep, and is seen in small herds, very wild, and difficult to be taken, and even in confinement are so fierce, that Mr. Pennant records an instance of fourteen stags being destroyed in the space of a single night by some of these animals which were kept in the same paddock.

MUSK OX.

Bos Moschatus. *B. cornibus (maris) approximatis, basi latissimis, introrsum deorsumque, apice extrorsum flexis, acuminatis, tellere propendente.*

Ox with very long pendent hair, and horns (in the male) approximated at the base, bending inwards and downwards, and outwards at the tips.

Bos moschatus. *B. cornibus approximatis basi latissimis introrsum deorsumque, apice extrorsum flexis acuminatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 205.*

Musk Ox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 31. Arct. Zool. 1. p. 8. pl. 7.*

It is only within these few years that an accurate knowledge of this species has been obtained, and we are indebted principally to the labours of Mr. Pennant for the investigation of its history and manners.

It is a native of North America, where it appears to be a very local animal; being found first in the tract between *Churchill* river and that of the *Seals*, on the west side of *Hudson's Bay*, and is very numerous between the latitudes 66 and 73 north, which is as far as any tribes of Indians go. They are also found in the land of *Cris*, or *Cristinaur*, and the *Assinibouels*, and again among the *Attimospiguay*, a nation supposed to inhabit about the head of the river *Seals*, probably not very remote from the South Sea. They are continued from these countries southward as low as the provinces of *Quixera* and *Cibola*; for, according to Mr. Pennant, Father *Marco di Nica* and *Gomara* plainly describe them.

This animal is but of small size, being rather lower than the Deer, but larger or thicker in body. The hair, in the male, is of a dusky red colour, extremely fine, and so long as to trail on the ground, and render the animal a seemingly shapeless mass, without distinction of head or tail: the legs are very short; the shoulders rise into a lump, and the tail is very short, being a kind of stump of a few inches only, with very long hairs. Beneath the hair, on all parts of the animal, is an extremely fine cinereous wool, which is said to be more beautiful than silk when manufactured into stockings and other articles. The horns are closely united at the base, bending inwards and downwards; but turning outwards towards the tips, which are very sharp: near the base the horns are two feet in girth, but are only two feet

long, when measured along the curvature: the weight of a pair, separated from the head, is sometimes sixty pounds.

It should seem, from the figure of the bull of this species given by Mr. Pennant in his History of Quadrupeds, that the animal, like some other of the long-haired Buffaloes, sheds its hair at certain periods, and appears comparatively naked.

The Cow, or female, differs from the male in having the horns much smaller, and placed at the distance of nine inches from each other, at the base: they are seated on the sides of the head, and are of a whitish colour, about thirteen inches long, and eight inches round at the base: their curvature resembles that of the bull: the ears are erect, three inches long, somewhat sharp-pointed, and thickly lined with dusky hair, marked with a white stripe.

The general colour of the Cow is black, except that the legs are whitish, and between the horns there is a bed of white hair intermixed with rust-colour: a dusky mane, or elevated ridge of hair, runs along the back, and on the middle of the back is an oblong patch or bed of pure white; the hair of which is much shorter than on other parts, not exceeding three inches in length, and of a pale brown towards the roots. The hairs on the body are of two kinds; the longest measuring seventeen inches, and being very fine, glossy, and of a flattened appearance, when closely examined. Its colour is black, and it forms the general coating of the animal. The bed or patch of hair be-

tween the horns, as well as that on the back, are, on the contrary, of a round form, and far finer than any human hair; that of the white patch has also somewhat of a woolly constitution. Beneath every part of the long hair grows, as in the bull, a most exquisitely fine ash-coloured wool, superior perhaps to that of any other animal.

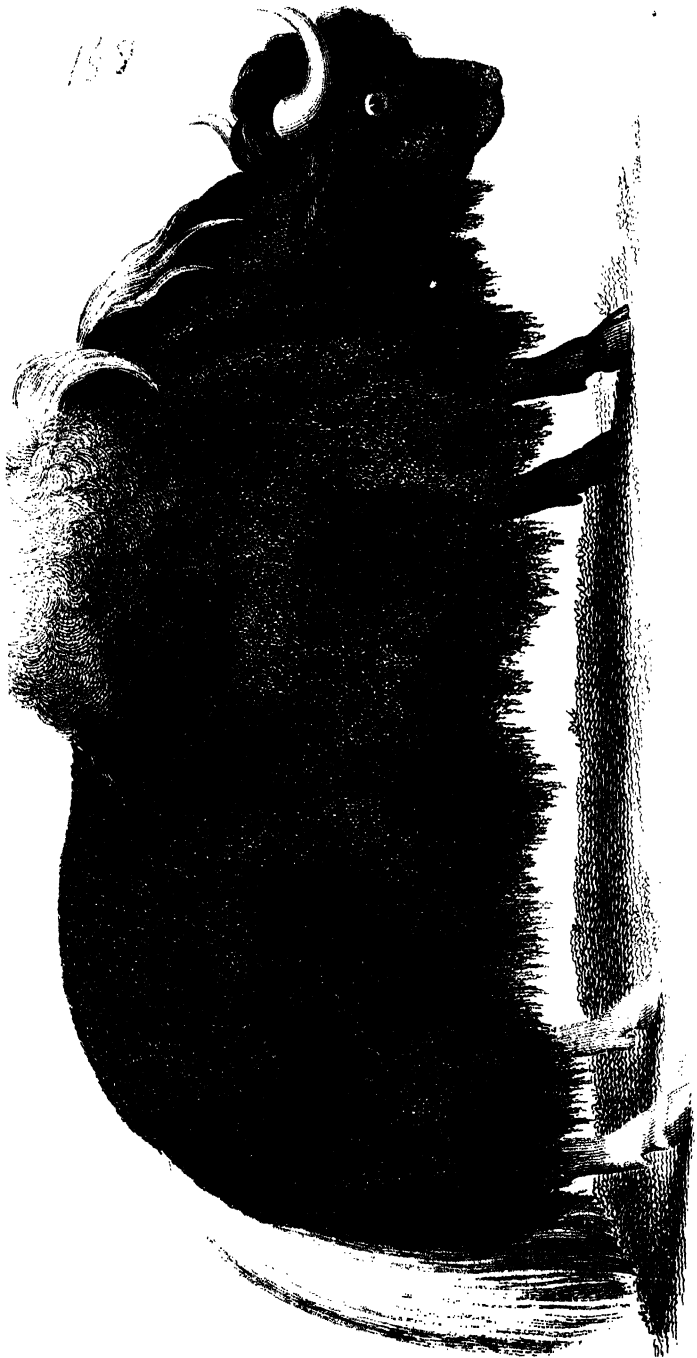
These creatures delight most in rocky and barren mountains, and seldom frequent the wooded parts of the country. They run nimbly, and are very active in climbing the rocks. Their flesh tastes very strongly of musk; and the heart in particular is said to be so thoroughly impregnated with the flavour as to be scarce eatable. The flesh, however, is supposed to be very wholesome, and has been found a speedy restorative to sickly crews, who have made it their food.

These animals are shot by the Indians for the sake of the meat and skins, which, from their superior warmth, make the most excellent coverings.

Dr. Pallas informs us, that a skull of this species has been found in Siberia, on the arctic mossy flats near the mouth of the Oby.

Of the tail of this animal, says Mr. Pennant, the *Eskimaux*, of the north-west side of the bay, make a cap of the most horrible appearance; for the hairs fall all round their head, and cover their faces; yet it is of singular service in keeping off the musquitoes, which would otherwise be intolerable.

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Y. N. K.

YAK.

Bos Grunniens. *B. cornibus teretibus extrorsum curvatis, velleis propendente, cauda undique jubata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 99.*

Ox with cylindric horns curving outwards, very long pendent hair, and extremely villose horse-like tail.

Bubalus cauda equina. *Pall. Act. Pretrop. 1. pt. 2. p. 322.*

Le Yak, ou Buffle à queue de Cheval. *Buff. Sonnin. 29. p. 227. pl. 6.*

Grunting Ox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 24. pl. 5.*

Yak of Tartary. *Turner's Account of an Embassy to Tibet, p. 186. pl. 10.*

THIS species has been well described by Captain Turner, in his *Account of an Embassy to Tibet.*

“The Yak of Tartary, called Soora Goy in Hindostan, and which I term the bushy-tailed bull of Tibet, is about the height of an English bull, which he resembles in the general figure of the body, head, and legs. I could discover between them no essential difference, except that the Yak is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair. The head is rather short, crowned with two smooth round horns, which, tapering from the root upwards, terminate in sharp points: they are arched inwards, bending towards each other, but near the extremities are a little turned back. The ears are small: the forehead appears prominent, being adorned with much curling hair: the eyes are full and large: the nose small and convex: the nostrils small: the neck short, describing a curvature nearly equal both above

and below: the withers are high and arched. The rump is low: over the shoulders rises a thick muscle, which seems to be the same kind of protuberance peculiar to the cattle of Hindostan, covered with a profusion of soft hair, which, in general, is longer and more copious than that along the ridge of the back to the setting on of the tail. The tail is composed of a prodigious quantity of long, flowing, glossy hair; and is so abundantly well furnished, that not a joint of it is perceptible; but it has much the appearance of a large cluster of hair artificially set on: the shoulders, rump, and upper part of the body, are clothed with a sort of thick soft wool, but the inferior parts with strait pendent hair that descends below the knee: and I have seen it so long in some cattle, which were in high health and condition, as to trail upon the ground. From the chest, between the legs, issues a large pointed tuft of strait hair, growing somewhat longer than the rest: the legs are very short: in every other respect he resembles the ordinary bull.

“These cattle, though not large boned, seem, from the profuse quantity of hair with which they are provided, to be of great bulk. They have a downcast heavy look; and appear, what indeed they are, sullen and suspicious, discovering much impatience at the near approach of strangers. They do not low loud, like the cattle of England, any more than those of Hindostan, but make a low grunting noise, scarcely audible; and that but seldom, when under some impression of uneasi-

ness. These cattle are pastured in the coldest parts of Tibet, upon the short herbage peculiar to the tops of mountains and bleak plains. The chain of mountains, situated between the latitudes 27 and 28, which divides Tibet from Bootan, and whose summits are most commonly clothed with snow, is their favourite haunt. In this vicinity the southern glens afford them food and shelter during the severity of winter; in milder seasons, the northern aspect is more congenial to their nature, and admits a wider range. They are a very valuable property to the tribes of itinerant Tartars, called Duckba, who live in tents and tend them from place to place: they at the same time afford their herdsmen an easy mode of conveyance, a good covering, and wholesome subsistence. They are never employed in agriculture, but are extremely useful as beasts of burden; for they are strong, sure-footed, and carry a great weight. Tents and ropes are manufactured of their hair, and, amongst the humbler ranks of herdsmen, I have seen caps and jackets made of their skins. Their tails are esteemed throughout the East, as far as luxury and parade have any influence on the manners of the people; and on the continent of India they are found under the denomination of *Choceries*, in the hands of the meanest grooms, as well as occasionally in those of the first minister of state. They are in universal use for driving away winged insects, flies, and musquitoes, and are employed, as ornamental

furniture, upon horses and elephants ; yet the best requital with which the care of their keepers is at length rewarded, for selecting them good pastures, is in the abundant quantity of rich milk which they give, and the butter produced from it, which is most excellent. It is their custom to preserve this in skins or bladders ; and the air being thus excluded from it, it will keep in this cold climate throughout the year ; so that, after some time tending their herds, when a sufficient store is accumulated, it remains only to load their cattle, and drive them to a proper market with their own produce, which constitutes, to the utmost verge of Tartary, a most material article of produce.”

The orientals are said to hold in high estimation a large kind of bezoar of the size of a goose-egg, which is sometimes found in this animal's stomach. The Yak varies in colour, as well as in the length and form of the horns. Those with white tails are most esteemed ; and it sometimes happens that the horns are as white as ivory.

According to Dr. Pallas, the calves, when first born, are covered with a strong woolly hair, nearly resembling that of a water spaniel, and in three months begin to acquire the long hair of the throat, lower parts, and tail.

From the figures given by Gmelin, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg, and apparently copied by Mr. Pennant, it should seem that the elevation on the shoulders is not universal, and it is probable that there are in this, as well as

in other species of this genus, several races or varieties, differing as to size, &c. as in common cattle. Those which were examined by Dr. Pallas were of the size of a small domestic cow; but the growth of these, as Mr. Pennant observes, might have been checked by being brought very young from their native country into Siberia. Marco Polo says, that the wild kind which he saw in his travels into Tartary were nearly as large as elephants, and though this may perhaps be an exaggeration, yet the length of some of the tails brought into Europe, and measuring six feet, seem to prove that the size of the animals to which they belonged must have been very great.

In India no man of fashion ever goes out, or sits in form at home, without two *Chocrabadars*, or brushers, attending him, each furnished with one of these tails mounted on silver or ivory handles, to brush away the flies. The Chinese dye them of a beautiful red, and wear them as tufts to their summer bonnets.

Mr. Pennant justly observes, that *Ælian* is the only ancient writer who takes notice of this singular species, and that amidst his immense farrago of fables, he gives a very good account of it, under the name of "*Poepagus*, an Indian animal, larger than a horse, with a most thick tail, and black, composed of hairs finer than the human, and highly valued by the Indian ladies for ornamenting their heads: each hair, he says, was two cubits long. It was the most fearful

of animals, and very swift, and when chased by men or dogs, and found itself nearly overtaken, would face its pursuers, and hide its hind parts in some bush, and wait for them: imagining that if it could conceal its tail, which was the object they were in search of, it would escape unhurt. The hunters shot at it with poisoned arrows, and when they had slain the animal, took only the tail and hide, making no use of the flesh."

From the observations of Dr. Pallas and others who have examined the interior parts of this animal, it appears to make a nearer approach to the Buffalo than to any other species.

CAPE OX.

Bos Caffer. B. cornibus basi latissimis, tum divaricatis deorsum, post sursum apice introrsum curvatis, juba brevi. Lin. Syst. Nat. Cmel. p. 207. Sparrm. Act. Stockh. 1779.

Ox with the horns very broad at the base, then spreading downwards, next upwards, and at the tips curving inwards.

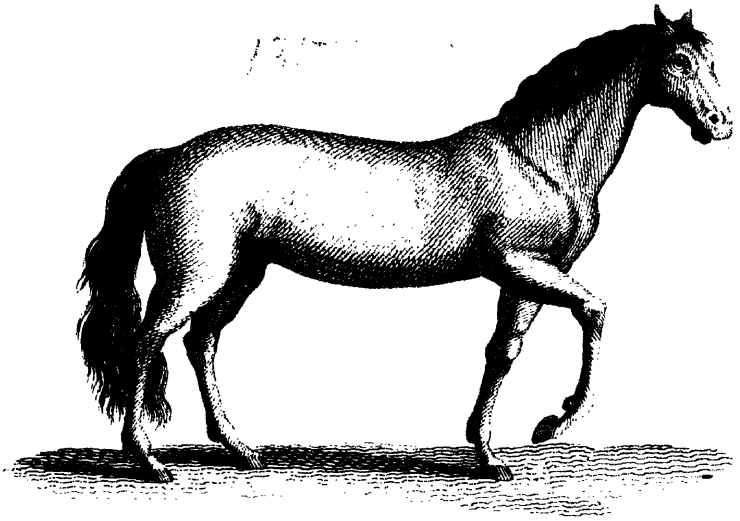
Cape Ox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 32.*

THIS species inhabits the interior parts of Africa, north of the Cape of Good Hope, and is greatly superior in size to the largest English Ox. It is of a very strong and muscular form, with a fierce and malevolent aspect. Its colour is a deep cinereous brown: the hair on the body is rather short, but that on the head and breast very long,

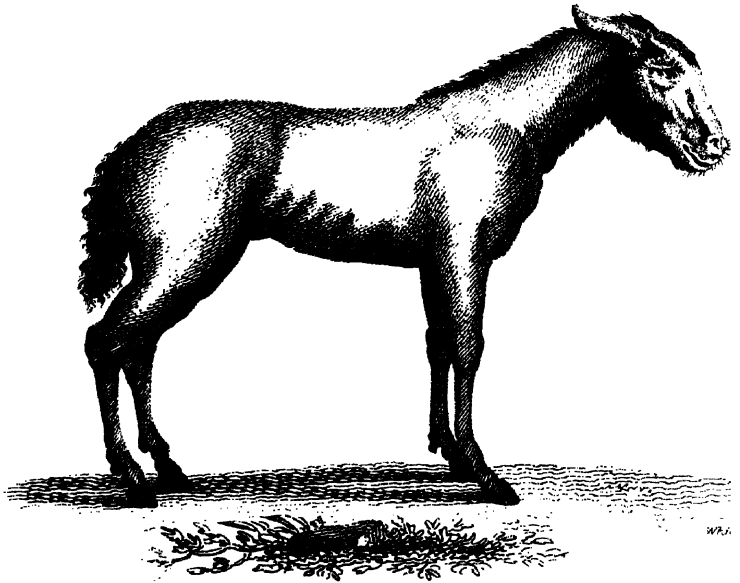
coarse, and black, hanging down the dewlap, like that of a Bison: from the hind part of the head to the middle of the back is also a loose black mane: the tail is nearly naked at the base; the remainder being covered with long loose hair. The horns are black; extremely broad at their base, resembling, in this respect, those of the Musk Ox, but do not stand quite close, as in that species, but separated by a narrow space of scarce an inch wide: they are transversely wrinkled above, and are very large and long, spreading far over the head towards the eyes, then growing taper, and bending down on each side of the neck; the ends inclining backwards and upwards: the space between the tips is sometimes five feet; the ears are a foot long, and half pendent or swagging downwards.

These animals are found in large herds in the desert parts beyond the Cape, retiring by day into the thick forests, and appearing chiefly towards the evening and morning; and if met in the narrow parts of woods, are extremely dangerous, rushing suddenly on the traveller, goring and trampling both man and horse under foot. It is also said that they will often strip off the skin of such animals as they have killed, by licking them with their rough tongues, as recorded by some of the ancient authors of the Bison. The skin is excessively strong, and is, on this account, in high estimation with the colonists at the Cape, for its superior excellence in making harnesses,

&c. It is to Dr. Sparrman, Dr. Forster, and Mr. Masson, that we are principally indebted for the particulars relative to the description and natural history of this animal, which, though long ago imperfectly known, has but lately been accurately described.



DOMESTIC HORSE.



WILD HORSE.

QUADRUPEDS.

ORDER

B E L L U Æ.

EQUUS. HORSE.

Generic Character.

<i>Dentes Primores superiores sex, erecto-paralleli.</i>	<i>Front-teeth</i> in the upper jaw six, parallel.
<i>Inferiores sex, prominentiores.</i>	In the lower jaw six, somewhat projecting.
<i>Laniarii solitarii, inclusi, utrinque remoti.</i>	<i>Canine-teeth</i> , one on each side, in both jaws, remote from the rest.
<i>Pedes ungula indivisa.</i>	<i>Feet</i> with undivided hoofs.

COMMON HORSE.

Equus Caballus. *E. cauda unilique setosa.* Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 100.

Horse with tail uniformly covered with long hair.

Equus. Plin. 8. c. 42. &c. &c. Gesn. Quadr. p. 442. Aldr. Solidung. p. 2. Jonst. Quadr. 1.

Le Cheval. Buff. 4. p. 174.

Generous Horse. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 1.

THE Horse, the most noble and interesting of quadrupeds, is supposed to be found in a state of nature in several parts of Asia and Africa. In

this state it is smaller than the domestic or tame animal, with a larger head, a more arched forehead, and the body thickly covered with pale brown or mouse-coloured hair. It has been affirmed by several authors, that wild horses were to be found in the deserts of Arabia; but I must agree with Mons. Sonnini, in thinking it not very probable that this animal should be able to exist in such deserts. We must, therefore, rather suppose that it is occasionally found wild in some parts of the country bordering perhaps on the confines of the desert. It is certain that in Arabia the most beautiful domestic horses are bred; and even those which are kept by the Arabs of the desert are allowed to excel most others in swiftness and elegance of form; and it is from their breed that the European horses have been gradually improved.

Large herds of wild horses are said to be found about the lake *Aral*, near *Kuzneck*, in lat. 54; on the river *Tom*, in the southern parts of Siberia, and in the great Mongolian deserts, and among the *Kalkas*, north-west of China; and it is affirmed that they will occasionally surround and trepan, as it were, the horses of the Mongolians and *Kalkas*, while grazing, and carry them off among their own herd. They are extremely swift, active, and vigilant, and, like some of the Antelopes and other quadrupeds, have always a centinel, who gives notice to the herd on the approach of danger, by a loud neigh; upon which they fly off with amazing rapidity.

Wild horses are found, according to Dr. Pallas, in the deserts on each side the river Don, towards the *Palus Maotis*, but these are supposed to be the offspring of the Russian horses, which were employed in the siege of *Asoph*, in the year 1697, when for want of forage they were turned loose, and their descendants have gradually relapsed into the appearance of natural wildness. Those which are found in some parts of South America, are well known to be the descendants of the horses introduced by the Spaniards on the first discovery of America, and which have so far relapsed into a state of nature as to exhibit the general characters of the wild animal.

The horse, in its domestic or improved state, is found in almost every part of the world, except perhaps within the Arctic circle; and its reduction and conquest may well be considered, as Buffon properly observes, as the greatest acquisition from the animal world ever made by the art and industry of man.

“Of all quadrupeds,” says this author, “the horse possesses, together with grandeur of stature, the greatest elegance and proportion of parts. By comparing him with the animals immediately above and below him, we shall find that the Ass is ill-made; that the head of the Lion is too large; the limbs of the Ox too slender and short; the Camel deformed; and the Elephant a shapeless mass. The regularity and proportion of the parts of his head give him a light and sprightly aspect, which is well supported by the beauty of his

chest. He elevates his head as if anxious to exalt himself above the condition of quadrupeds and in this noble attitude he beholds man face to face."

Of the several breeds of Horses in common or general use in Europe, it is remarkable that none can come in competition with those of our own island, either for the strength required in laborious services, or for the swiftness and elegance of such as are bred for the course. The annals of Newmarket record instances of Horses that have literally outstripped the wind; as is proved from accurate calculations. The celebrated *Childers* is commemorated, in particular, as the swiftest of his tribe; and the instances of his speed may be found in various publications. He was known to have run near a mile in a minute; and to have cleared the course at Newmarket, which is only four hundred yards short of four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds; running at the rate of eighty-two feet and a half in the space of a second*.

Of nearly equal fame is the character of *Eclipse*, whose strength was said to be greater, and his swiftness scarcely inferior. This latter animal forms the subject of Mons. Sainbel's calculations, who, in his work on the Veterinary Art, has given an elaborate and curious description of his several proportions. It is remarkable that this horse was never esteemed handsome, though the mecha-

* Brit. Zoöl. &c.

RACE HORSES.



1850

of his frame, so far as regarded his powers of swiftness, was almost perfect.

As it may be some satisfaction to the reader to be made acquainted with the general proportions of this extraordinary courser, I shall here extract a part of Mons. Sainbel's observations on the subject.

“The horses of different countries are, in general, distinguished from each other by a peculiar appropriate conformation. The Spanish horse differs materially in his outward appearance from the English Race-horse. The difference, in the length and direction of the parts of which each is composed, produces in each a system from whose mechanical arrangement result motions very unequal in their extent. The Spanish horse cadences his steps with dignity, while the English horse drives his mass forward with strength and speed. This difference, which proceeds from the peculiar conformation of each, contradicts, in some particulars, the table of geometrical proportions in the use of the pupils of the veterinary schools of France. It proves that no common measure can be made to apply equally to every species, since Nature has even diversified the forms of the individuals which compose it. If each species has its own style of beauty; if even each individual has its peculiar beauty; if it is not possible to find two horses that perfectly resemble each other, we cannot pretend to assign any one form preferably to another as the rule of beauty for the Horse.

Were persons the best qualified, to endeavour to collect together the different beauties dispersed among the different individuals, they might indeed compose a model of each species sufficiently perfect to direct the painter or the statuary, but would deceive any one who would venture to choose an horse by it for his own use. The following observations do not take for their object those forms which please the eye at the first glance; that appearance which vulgarly passes for handsome; but that mechanical construction of the animal, from which result the possibility and extent of those motions by the means of which he is enabled to transport himself from one place to another with greater or less speed; and consequently an horse may appear ugly to a vulgar eye, and be still well proportioned. Eclipse was never esteemed handsome; yet he was swift, and the mechanism of his frame almost perfect. Whoever compares his proportions with those in the table* above mentioned will discover the following differences.

1. " In that table the horse should measure three heads in height, counting from the foretop to the ground. Eclipse measured upwards of three heads and a half.

2. " The neck should measure but one head in length: that of Eclipse measured a head and a half.

* Viz. that in use among the pupils of the Veterinary Schools of France.

3. "The height of the body should be equal to its length: the height of Eclipse exceeded his length by about one tenth.

4. "A perpendicular line falling from the stifle should touch the toe: this line in Eclipse touched the ground at the distance of half a head before the toe.

5. "The distance from the elbow to the bend of the knee, should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground: these two distances were unequal in Eclipse, the former being two parts of a head longer than the latter.

"This summary comparison shews, that the beauty of a Horse cannot be absolutely determined by general rules, but must ever be in relation to a particular species."

Mons. Sainbel farther informs us, that, "on the 25th of February, 1789, Eclipse was seized with a violent cholick. The remedies acknowledged as most proper in that case were administered, but without effect. He expired on the 27th at seven o'clock in the evening, in the 26th year of his age."

In Mons. Sonnini's edition of Buffon may be found an exact enumeration of all the different colours of which horses are seen; with their several shades and names. On this subject also Gesner and Aldrovandus have given the usual enumerations: in general, however, it seems agreed, that the colour is one of the least important attributes; according to the well-known doctrine, now passed into a proverb, that a good horse is

never of a bad colour. The ancients appear to have had a predilection for white horses, which were used to draw the cars of emperors and conquerors in public processions. The poets also represent the steeds of many of their heroes as of a snow-white colour*. In our own country there seem to be no breeds of horses naturally of a perfect white; those which are so termed having been first grey, changed through age to whiteness.

The most beautiful general colour seems to be bright bay, which gives an air of peculiar neatness and elegance to the animal. Black horses are commonly of large size, and in this country are chiefly used for the cart and the plough. In some countries horses are not the less esteemed for being variegated or piebald, as it is commonly termed. This is said to be the case in China.

Mr. Bruce informs us, that the Horses of Nubia are of unparalleled beauty; far superior, in his opinion, even to those of Arabia. He observes, however, that from the manner in which they are fed, they are apt to become too fat or corpulent.

In some parts of India is found a remarkably diminutive race of Horses, scarcely exceeding the size of a large dog. Small breeds of Horses also occur in some of the northern parts of the world.

* It is remarkable that Virgil, though in the *Æneid* he represents the horses of Turnus as white, yet in his *Georgics* condemns that colour. In reality, however, as the learned Dr. Martyn has well observed, this implies no contradiction; since Virgil might be supposed to admire the beauty of a white steed, though he could not commend the colour in a breed or stock.

JICKTA.

Equus Hemionus. E. unicolor, cauda calva extremitate pilosa, cruce nulla. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 210. Pall. it. 3. p. 217. Nov. Comm. Petrop. 19. p. 394. t. 7.

Horse of an uniform colour, without a distinct humeral cross, with naked tail haired at the tip.

Dshikketaei. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 4.

Czigitai. Buff. Suppl. 6. p. 37.

THIS is a species, the knowledge of which seems to have lain dormant almost since the days of Aristotle, till it was revived by the observations of Dr. Pallas, who describes it under the title of *Equus Hemionus*; supposing it to be the *Hemionos* of Aristotle. It is a native of the wild or desert regions between the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*, in the most southern parts of Siberia, and extends over the vast plains and deserts of Tartary, as well as that of *Gobi*, which reaches even to India. In Tartary it is said to be most frequent about the salt lake called *Taricnoor*, which is at times dried up. It shuns wooded and mountainous regions; and is said to live in small herds of about twenty each. Its general manners are those of the common wild horse; but its swiftness is still greater; surpassing even that of the Antelopes; and is proverbial in some of the regions it frequents; and the Thibetians represent *Chammo*, their God of Fire, mounted upon it.

This animal has an appearance much resembling that of a common mule; having a large head, flat forehead, middle-sized eyes, with ash-coloured irides: the teeth are thirty-eight in all; being two

in number fewer than in the common horse: the ears are larger than in that species, erect, and lined with a thick, whitish, curling hair: the neck is slender and compressed; the mane upright, short, soft, and of a greyish colour. In place of the foretop there is a short tuft of downy hair, about two inches in length. The body is rather long, and the back but little elevated; the breast sharp and protuberant; the limbs long and elegant; the thighs thin, as in a mule; within the fore legs is an oval callus, but none in the hind legs: the hoofs are oblong, smooth, and black: the tail like that of a Cow, being slender, and naked for half its length; the remainder covered with long ash-coloured hair. The winter coat of this animal is of a brownish ash-colour, with the tips of the hair grey; it is about two inches long, and soft, like that of a Camel; slightly waved or undulated on the back. In summer it becomes much smoother, and in all parts elegantly marked by small featherings or turnings: the tip of the nose is white; and the remainder of the face of a light tawny cast, which is also diffused over all the upper parts: the hind thighs, insides of the limbs and belly, are white; and from the mane to the tail extends a chesnut or blackish-brown line, which is broadest on the loins, and gradually lessens as it approaches the tail: there is also a very slight appearance of a transverse band or cross over the shoulders. The length of this species, from nose to tail, is about six feet and a half; the of the trunk of the tail sixteen inches, and of t



ASS.

hairs beyond the tip about four inches: the height about three feet nine inches.

This species is supposed to have been found in Syria, and some other regions, in the days of Aristotle; and is mentioned by Pliny, from the report of Theophrastus, as being found in Cappadocia. Its native name, among the *Mongolians* is *Dschik-ketai*: among the *Chinese*, *Yo-to-tse*.

ASS.

Equus Asinus. *E. cauda extremitate setosa, cruce nigra supra humeros.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 100.

Horse with blackish cross over the shoulders, and tail tipped with long hair.

Onager. *Plin.* 8. c. 44. and 58. *Aldr. solid.* p. 352.

Onagrus. *Gesn. Quadr.* p. 19.

Asinus. *Plin.* 8. c. 43. *Gesn. Quadr.* p. 3. *Aldr. solid.* p. 295. *Jonst. Quadr.* p. 16. pl. 6.

L'Ane. *Buff.* 4. p. 377. pl. 11.

Ass. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 8.

THE ASS is an animal which, having been long condemned to a state of the lowest servitude, and considered as a species of less dignity than the Horse, has acquired, in most parts of Europe, a character of contempt. Yet in its natural or wild state it exhibits an appearance very far superior both in point of beauty and vivacity. It is a native of many parts of Asia, living, like the rest of this genus, in a gregarious manner. It chiefly occurs in the dry and mountainous deserts of Tartary, and in the southern parts of India and Persia. It is

also said to be found in Africa, and to occur, though but very rarely, in some parts of Syria and Arabia; countries where it was in ancient times extremely common. In this its natural state, its colour is said to be white, or of a very pale silvery grey, with a slight tinge of straw-colour on the sides of the neck and body: along the back runs a deep brown stripe of thickish wavy hair, to the beginning of the tail: this stripe is crossed over the shoulders, as in the tame animal, by another of similar colour; it is said that this is peculiar to the male. The neck is furnished with a brown mane three or four inches long, consisting of soft woolly hair: the tail is tufted at the end by dusky hair about six inches in length: the forehead is arched, and the ears erect, pointed, and lined internally with white curling hairs. It stands higher on its limbs than the domesticated animal, and its legs are more slender in proportion. The hair on the whole body is very fine, bright, soft, and silky: and on some parts is marked by a few obscure waves or undulations of a darker shade than the rest. Those which are found in Africa are said to be of a pale ash-colour, rather than of the cast above described.

The food of the wild Ass consists chiefly of saline, or bitter and lactescent plants. It is also fond of salt or brackish water. The manners of these animals very much resemble those of the wild Horse. They assemble in troops, under the conduct of a leader or centinel; and are ex-

tremely shy and vigilant, and, like the former animals, dart off with the utmost rapidity, on the sight of mankind. They have been at all times celebrated for their swiftness. Their voice resembles that of the common or domesticated Ass, but is somewhat shriller.

From this animal the domestic Ass has been gradually derived, which admits of considerable varieties as to size, beauty, and strength, in different countries. Those of the eastern parts of the world, as well as those of Africa, still partake, to a great degree, of the native elegance of their original or stock; and are very different from those commonly seen in the northern parts of Europe; for this animal seems to be much influenced by the influence of a comparatively cold climate.

The general run of European Asses have large slouching ears, a heavy appearance, and are of an ash-colour, more or less deep in different individuals, with a blackish dorsal stripe, crossed by another over the shoulders, and thus exhibiting the original mark of their species. In their manners they exhibit no superior marks of sagacity, but have the merit of being patient, quiet, and tractable, and are chiefly employed in the inferior offices of servitude. The Ass is observed to be very temperate in his food, and by no means delicate in the choice of it; eating thistles, and a variety of coarse herbage which the horse refuses. He is said to be particularly fond of plantane, for which he will neglect every other herb of the

pasture. In his choice of water he is remarkably nice, and will drink only of that which is clear: He has also an aversion to mud or water in his road, and will pass out of the way rather than wet his feet in a puddle. He is by no means void of docility, as vulgarly supposed; but may be made to practise several exercises not usual with his race. His voice, as is well known, is a most hideous bray; a discordant succession of flats and sharps. This is most strong in the male animal; the voice of the female being weaker, though somewhat shriller. It is singular, however, that some authors have denied that the female Ass can properly be said to bray; and Aldrovandus censures Ovid for this line: “*Et rudis e scabra turpis Asella mola.*”

The good qualities of this despised and often ill-treated animal are so prettily detailed by the ingenious Abbé la Pluche, that I shall make no apology for here inserting his eulogy.

“I confess,” says this agreeable writer, “that the Ass is not master of very shining qualities; but then he enjoys those that are very solid. If we resort to other animals for distinguished services, this at least furnishes us with such as are most necessary. His voice is not altogether melodious, nor his air majestic, nor his manners very lively; but then a fine voice has very little merit with people of solidity. With him the want of a noble air hath its compensation in a mild and modest countenance; and instead of the boisterous and irregular qualities of the Horse, which are frequently

more incommodious than agreeable, the behaviour of the Ass is entirely simple and unaffected: no supercilious and self-sufficient air. He marches with a very uniform pace, and though he is not extraordinary swift, he pursues his journey for a long time, and without intermission. He finishes his work in silence, serves you with a steady perseverance, and discovers no ostentation in his proceedings, which is certainly a considerable accomplishment in a domestic. His meats require no preparation, for he is perfectly well contented with the first thistle that presents itself in his way. He does not pretend that any thing is due to him, and never appears squeamish or dissatisfied: he thankfully accepts whatever is offered to him: he hath an elegant relish for the best things, and very civilly contents himself with the most indifferent. If he happens to be forgotten, or is fastened a little too far from his fodder, he entreats his master, in the most pathetic language he can utter, to be so good as to supply his necessities. It is very just that he should live, and he employs all his rhetoric with that view. When he has finished his expostulations, he patiently waits the arrival of a little bran, or a few withered leaves; and the moment he has dispatched his meal, he returns to his business, and marches on, without a murmur or reply. His occupations have a tinge of the meanness of those who set him to work; but the judgments that are formed, both of the Ass and his master, are equally partial. The employments of a Judge,

a Man of consequence, and an Officer of the revenue, have an important air, and their habit imposes on the spectators. On the contrary, the labour of the Peasant has a mean and contemptible appearance, because his dress is poor, and his condition despised. But we really make a false estimation of these particulars. It is the labour of the Peasant which is most valuable, and alone truly necessary. Of what importance is it to us when a Manager of the revenue glitters from head to foot with gold? We have no advantage from labours. I confess, Judges and Advocates a in some measure, necessary; but they are made by our folly and misbehaviour; for they would no longer be wanted, could we conduct ourselves in a rational manner. But, on the other hand we could on no account, and in no season or condition of life, be without the Peasant and the Artisan. These people may be considered as the souls and sinews of the community, and the support of our life. It is from them we are constantly deriving some accommodations for our wants. Our houses, our habits, our furniture, and our sustenance, rise out of their labours. Now what would become of your Vine-dressers, Gardeners, Masons, and the generality of country people, that is to say, of two-thirds of all mankind, if they were destitute either of men or horses to convey the commodities and materials they employ and manufacture? The Ass is perpetually at their service: he carries fruit, herbs, coal, wood, bricks, tiles, plaister, lime, and straw.

The most abject offices are his ordinary lot, and it is as singular an advantage to this multitude of workmen, as well as ourselves, to find a gentle, strong, and indefatigable animal, who, without either expence or pride, replenishes our cities and villages with all sorts of commodities. A short comparison will complete the illustration of his services, and in some measure raise them out of their obscurity. The Horse very much resembles those nations who are fond of glitter and hurry; they are perpetually singing and dancing, and are extremely studious to set off their exterior, and to display gaiety in all their actions. They are admired in some distinguished and decisive occasions; but their fire frequently degenerates into a frantic enthusiasm; they fall into wild transports; they exhaust themselves, and lose the most favourable conjunctures for want of management and moderation. The Ass, on the contrary, resembles those people who are naturally heavy and pacific, whose understanding and capacity are limited to husbandry or commerce, and who proceed in the same track without discomposure, and complete, with a positive air, whatever they have once undertaken."

The Ass, from his natural tardiness, and the awkwardness of his appearance, has frequently excited the ridicule of inconsiderate spectators. It is recorded that *Crassus*, a Roman of some distinction, laughed but once in his life, and that at an Ass eating thistles; a circumstance in itself by no means ridiculous. There is indeed a plant

of the thistle tribe, called *Onopordon*, which, if its effects were as vulgarly reported, might perhaps, in some degree, have justified this Roman's mirth; but as this is merely an idle fancy, it is difficult to guess at the reason of such sudden merriment in a person of a constitution so peculiarly saturnine. The learned Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, has not thought this relation of Crassus unworthy of his notice; and has delivered his sentiments in language so curiously majestic, that I cannot but flatter myself the reader will be pleased with the quotation.

“The relation of *Lucilius*, and now become common, concerning *Crassus*, the grandfather of *Marcus* the wealthy Roman, that he never laughed but once in all his life, and that was at an Ass eating thistles, is something strange. For if an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw his habitual austere-ness unto a smile, it will be hard to believe he could with perpetuity resist the proper motives thereof. For the act of laughter, which is evidenced by a sweet contraction of the muscies of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves: but as it may be constrained by corporal contaction in any, and hath been enforced in some, even in their death: so the new, unusual, or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excitate the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. Cer-

tainly the times were dull when these things happened, and the wits of those ages short of those of ours; when men could maintain such immutable faces, as to remain like statues under the flatteries of wit, and persist unalterable at all efforts of jocularly. The spirits of Hell, and *Pluto* himself, whom *Lucian* makes to laugh at passages upon earth, will plainly condemn those Saturnines, and make ridiculous the magnified *Heraclitus*, who wept preposterously, and made a Hell on earth; for, rejecting the consolations of life, he passed his days in tears, and the uncomfortable attendments of Hell.”

It may not be improper to observe, that the *Mule* is nothing more than a hybrid animal, between this species and the Horse, differing in strength, size, and beauty, according to the predominancy of its parental species. Mules are very little used in this country, but in Spain and some other parts of Europe are in much esteem, and have the reputation of being remarkably sure-footed.

ZEBRA.

Equus Zebra. *E. fuscis fuscis versicolor.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*
p. 101.

White Horse, variegated with numerous dark-brown stripes.

Zebra Indica. *Aldr. solid. p. 416.* *Jonst. Quadr. p. 21.*

Zeura, ou Zecora. *Lobo. Abiss. 1. p. 291.*

Zebra. *Edw. pl. 222.*

Le Zebre. *Buff. 12. p. 1. pl. 1, 2.*

Zebra. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 13.*

THAT most beautiful quadruped, the Zebra, is a native of the hotter parts of Africa, being found from Æthiopia to the Cape of Good Hope, living in large herds, and possessing much of the manners both of the wild Horse and the Ass; being excessively swift and vigilant. It is of a still wilder or more unmanageable disposition than either of the former animals, and even such as have been taken very young are with much difficulty brought to any degree of familiarity, and have very rarely been rendered so far manageable as to submit to the bridle.

The size of the Zebra is equal, or rather superior, to that of the Ass, and its form more elegant; since, exclusive of its beautiful colours, the head and ears are well shaped, and of moderate size. The colour is either milk-white, or cream-colour, with a very slight cast of buff or pale ferruginous; and the whole animal is decorated on every part with very numerous black or blackish-brown stripes, disposed with the utmost symmetry, and exhibiting an appearance not so

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ZEBRA.



easily described in words, as by a well-conducted figure. These stripes run in a transverse direction both on the body and limbs, and in a longitudinal direction down the face, and their regular and beautiful gradation, flexures, and termination on the different parts of the animal, cannot be viewed without admiration. The tail is of moderate length, round, rather slender, marked with small blackish bars, and terminated by a thickish tuft of brown or black hair.

The Zebra seems to have been unknown to the ancients; the *Onager* of Pliny and other authors relating only to the wild ass.

Attempts have been made to domesticate the Zebra, and reduce it to obedience, like the Horse; but, as yet, the success has not been very considerable. Experiments of this kind have been chiefly made in Holland, and we are told by the Count de Buffon, that Zebras have been yoked to the Stadtholder's chariot*: this, however, proved to be a piece of misinformation, and is accordingly contradicted in the sixth supplemental volume. Persevering attention may perhaps at length reduce this beautiful animal to a state of domesticity. If this were practicable, a new and elegant addition would be made to the luxuries of civilized life; since the Zebra scarcely yields to the Horse in gracefulness of figure, exclusive of its captivating colours.

* Buff. Suppl. vol. 3.

QUAGGA.

Equus Quagga. E. supra castaneus fasciis fuscis, ad latera maculatus, subtus, pedibus cruribusque albus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 213.

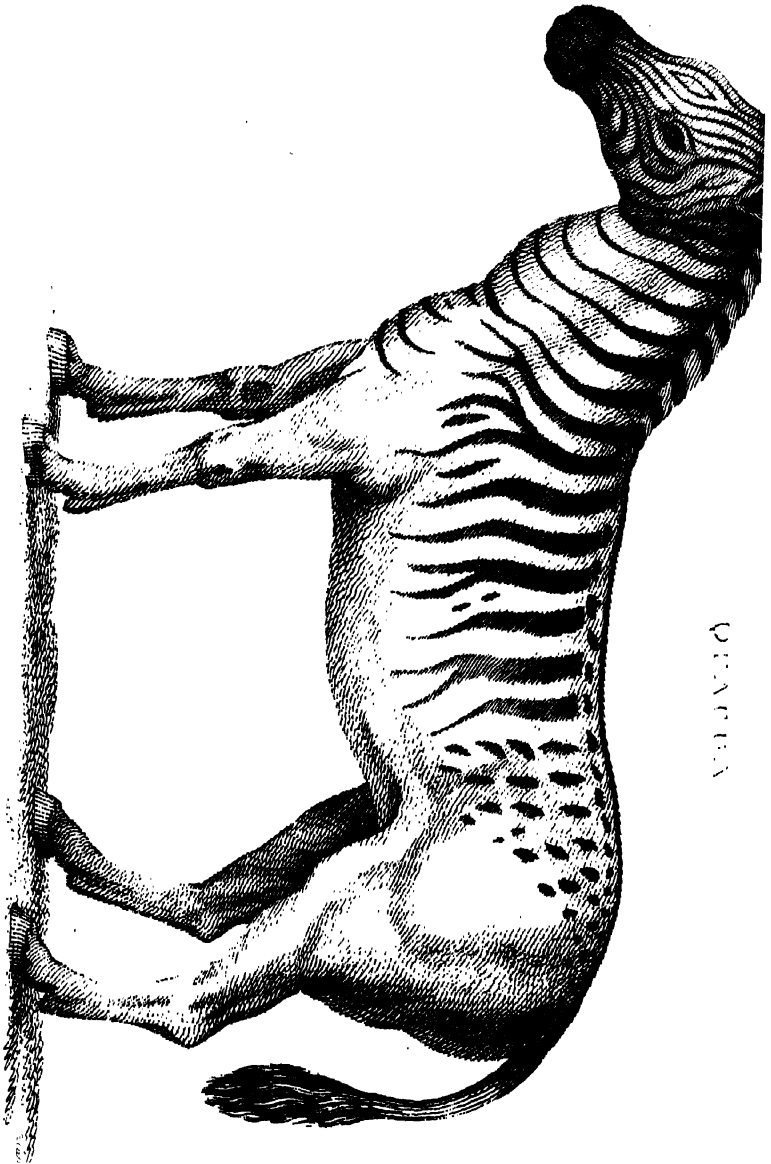
Subferruginous Horse, whitish beneath, striped above with brown, spotted towards the hind parts.

Opeagha, or Quagga of the Hottentots. *Masson's Travels, Phil. Trans. vol. 66. p. 297.*

Le Kwagga, ou Couagga. *Sonmini's Buff. vol. 29. p. 380. pl. 6. Female Zebra. Edw. pl. 223.?*

Quagga. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 14.*

THIS animal, which till lately had been confounded with the Zebra, is now acknowledged as a distinct species, much allied to the former, but marked with fewer and larger bands, which are of a browner colour than in the Zebra, and are chiefly disposed on the fore parts of the animal; while the hind parts are rather spotted than striped. The ground colour also of the Quagga is of a ferruginous tinge, especially on the thighs and back. It is of a milder or more docile nature than the Zebra, and is said to have been successfully used by some of the Dutch colonists at the Cape, in the manner of a horse, for draught, &c. It inhabits the same parts of Africa as the Zebra, but is found in separate herds; never associating with that species.



ТИГРЬ

CLOVEN-FOOTED HORSE.

Equus Bisulcus. E. pedibus bisulcis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.
p. 209.

Horse with cloven hoofs.

Le Gnemel, ou Huemel. *Molin Chil. p. 303.*

Huemel. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 15.*

THE very name of this species seems to imply a kind of equivocal and anomalous being; one of the most prominent characters of the present genus being a simple or undivided hoof. Indeed if only a single specimen of this animal had been described, we might have hesitated as to admitting it otherwise than as an accidental variety.

The cloven-footed Horse is a native of South America, and was first described by Molina in his Natural History of Chili. In its general appearance, size, colour, and many other particulars, both external and internal, it resembles the Ass; but has the voice and the ears of a Horse, and has no cross or transverse band over the shoulders. It is very wild, strong, and swift, and is found in the rocky regions of the Andes or Cordilleras of Peru and Chili. The hoofs are divided like those of ruminant animals.

It is singular that this curious species, which seems, as it were, to form a kind of link between the cloven-hoofed and whole-hoofed tribes, should have so long remained unknown to the naturalists of Europe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS. HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Generic Character.

Dentes Primores in utraque maxilla quatuor: superiores per paria, remoti: inferiores prominentes, intermediis longioribus.

Laniarii solitarii, inferiores longissimi oblique truncati, recurvati.

Pedes margine unguiculati.

Front-teeth in each jaw four: the superior ones standing distant, by pairs: the inferior prominent, the two middle ones longest.

Canine-teeth solitary, those of the lower jaw extremely large, long, curved, and obliquely truncated.

Feet armed at the margin with four hoofs.

AMPHIBIOUS HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Hippopotamus Amphibius. *H. pedibus quadrilobis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 101.*

Ash-coloured Hippopotamus, with four-lobed feet.

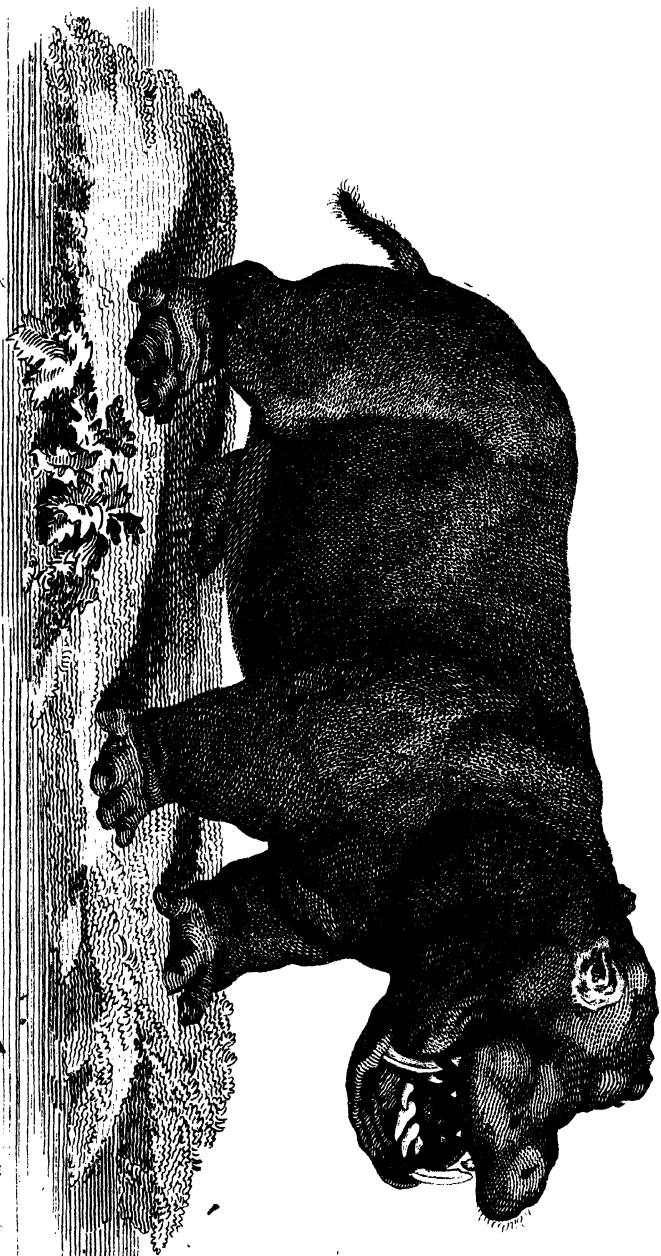
Hippopotamus. *Pliny. Gesn. Aldrov. Jonst. &c. &c.*

Hippopotamo. *Zerenghi monogr.*

Hippopotame. *Buff. 12. p. 22. pl. 3. and Suppl. 6. p. 68. pl. 4, 5.*

Hippopotame. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 167.*

THE Hippopotamus is an animal which, from its superior size, and peculiar manner of life, appears, like the Elephant, to have attracted the ob-



Ursus arctos, from a skeleton in the collection of the British Museum.

PLATE 114

servation of mankind in the earliest ages. It is a native of the warmer regions of the globe, and is chiefly found in the middle parts of Africa, inhabiting large rivers, and especially such as run through countries overshadowed by large forests; walking about at the bottom, and raising itself at intervals to the surface, for the purpose of respiration. By night it quits its watery residence, to graze in the neighbouring plains, devouring great quantities of herbage, and with its vast teeth destroying the more tender kind of trees and other vegetables. It is sometimes seen even in the sea, at some distance from the mouths of rivers; but this is supposed to be merely for the purpose of spatiating more at large, by way of exercise; for it will not even drink salt water, and does not prey on fish, or indeed live on any kind of animal food. The general size of the Hippopotamus seems to be nearly equal to that of the Rhinoceros, and it is sometimes even superior*. Its form is highly uncouth; the body being extremely large, fat, and round; the legs very short and thick; the head very large; the mouth extremely wide, and the teeth of vast strength and size; more particularly the tusks or canine teeth of the lower jaw, which

* Authors vary considerably in their accounts of the size of this animal. It is said that some specimens have measured seventeen feet in length, seven in height, and fifteen in circumference, the head alone measuring three feet and a half. It is added, that twelve oxen have been found necessary to draw one ashore which had been shot in a river. Hasselquist says the hide is a load for a Camel.

are of a curved form, subcylindric, striated in a longitudinal direction, and obliquely truncated or cut off at their extremities: they sometimes measure more than two feet in length, and weigh upwards of six pounds each. Those in the upper jaw are much smaller. The front teeth in the upper jaw are of moderate size: those of the lower jaw are very strong, of a somewhat conical form, slightly pointed, and project forwards almost horizontally: the lips are very thick and broad, and are beset, here and there, with scattered tufts of strong, short bristles: the nostrils are rather small: the eyes small and black: the ears small, slightly pointed, and lined internally with short soft hair: the tail is thick, short, slightly compressed, sparingly covered with hair, and marked by several strong circular wrinkles: the feet are very large, and are divided into four segments or toes, each armed or covered with a strong short hoof. The whole animal is covered with short hair, which is much more thinly set on the under parts than on the upper. The Hippopotamus, when just emerged from the water, appears of a palish brown, or mouse-colour, with a blueish or slate-coloured cast on the upper parts; and the belly is flesh-coloured, the skin appearing through the hair. When perfectly dry, the colour is an obscure brown, without any of the blueish cast. The skin is most excessively tough and strong, except on the belly, where it is considerably softer. This animal is the *Behemoth* of the sacred writings, where it is poetically described as

drinking up a river, and having bones as strong as brass*, and ribs of iron. Its voice is a peculiar kind of interrupted roar, between that of a bull and the braying of an Elephant. When on land, it moves in a somewhat slow and awkward manner, but if pursued, can run with considerable speed, and directly plunging into the water sinks to the bottom, and pursues its progress beneath. It is observed to be extremely cautious of making its appearance by day; especially in such places as are much frequented by mankind; scarcely lifting its nose above the surface while breathing; but is fearless in rivers which run through unfrequented regions; where it is occasionally seen to rush out of the water with sudden impetuosity, trampling down every thing in its way; and at such times is, of course, highly dangerous. It is, however, naturally of a harmless disposition; not attacking other animals, but merely committing havoc in plantations of maize, rice, sugar-canes, &c. and destroying the roots of trees, by loosening them with its vast teeth. It is capable, notwithstanding its great bulk, of swimming very swiftly. Sometimes Hippopotami are seen going in herds, or companies, to the distance of some miles from the bank of a river, in quest of food. If wounded in the water, they become furious, and are said to attack the boats or canoes from whence the injury proceeded, and either overturn or sink them, by biting out large

* Job. c. 40.

pieces from the bottom. The Hippopotamus sleeps in the small reedy islets which are found here and there in the rivers it frequents. In such spots it also brings forth its young; having only one at a birth, which it nurses with great care for a considerable time. The young is capable of being tamed, and we are assured by Belon that he saw one so gentle as to shew no inclination to escape, or to do any kind of mischief when let out of the stable in which it was kept.

These animals are said to be most successfully taken by preparing pitfalls for them, of large size, near the rivers. They are also occasionally shot, or killed with harpoons. Their flesh is reckoned good by the Africans, and the fat is said to be a fine kind of lard. But it is chiefly on account of the teeth, and more particularly of the tusks, that this animal is killed; their hardness being superior to that of ivory, at the same time that they are not so subject to become yellow; for which reason they are much used by the dentists. The skin, from its great thickness and strength, when dried, is used by the African nations for bucklers or shields, and is said to be proof against the stroke of a bullet; and indeed the living animal, if shot at any where but on the head or the belly, is scarcely vulnerable; the tough skin causing a bullet to glance from its surface.

The Hippopotamus was known to the ancient Romans, and we are told by Pliny that *Scaurus* treated the people, during his ædileship, with the

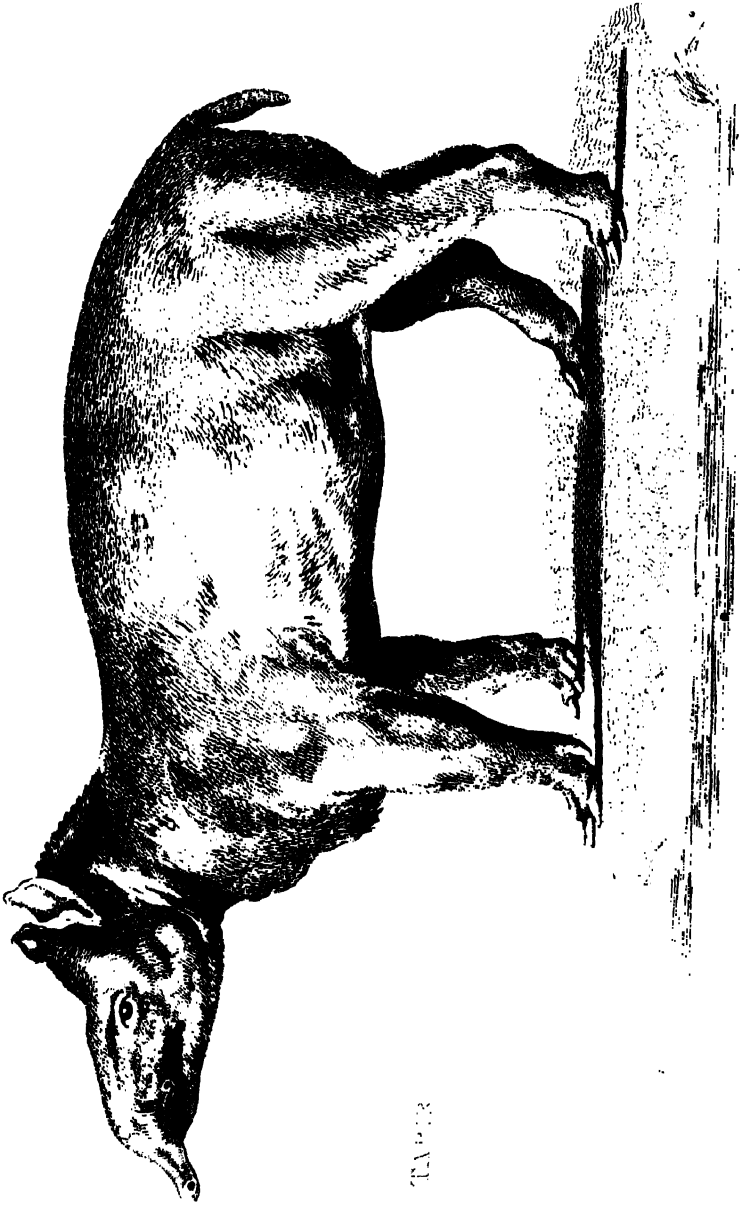
sight of four crocodiles, and one Hippopotamus. They were exhibited in a temporary lake prepared for the purpose. Augustus is also said to have exhibited one on his triumph over Cleopatra. The animal, however, was not so far noticed as to have been properly described by the ancients; neither Aristotle nor Pliny giving accurate accounts of it; nor was it till about the beginning of the seventeenth century that it could be said to be justly described. At that period Zerenghi, an Italian surgeon, printed at Naples a tolerably accurate description, accompanied by a figure from the dried skin. The same figure is also repeated in Aldrovandus, &c. It is but lately that the full history of the animal has been known, and that accurate and satisfactory representations of it have been published; and this has been chiefly owing to the laudable and zealous efforts of Dr. Sparmann, Colonel Gordon, Mr. Masson, and others, in examining the living animal in its native regions, and by their observations contributing to complete the descriptions of naturalists.

The largest female Hippopotamus killed by Colonel Gordon was about eleven feet long, and the largest male, which always exceeds the female in size, about eleven feet eight inches. Mr. Bruce, however, speaks of Hippopotami in the lake *Tzana* of more than twenty feet long.

The Hippopotamus has only a single stomach, and does not ruminate: the stomach, however,

has certain cells and divisions, analogous, in some degree, to those of the Camel.

Mons. Sonnini thinks it not improbable that there may in reality exist two species of Hippopotamus; one of which confines itself entirely to rivers and fresh waters, and the other to the sea.



TAP 3

TAPIR. TAPIR.

Generic Character.

<i>Dentes Primores</i> in utraque maxilla decem?		<i>Front-teeth</i> in both jaws ten?
<i>Laniarii</i> * solitarii, incurvati.		<i>Canine-teeth</i> in both jaws single, incurvated.
<i>Molares</i> utrinque quinque, latissimi.		<i>Grinders</i> in both jaws five on each side, very broad.
<i>Pedes</i> ungulis tribus, anticis ungula succenturiata.		<i>Feet</i> with three hoofs, and a false hoof on the fore-feet.

AMERICAN TAPIR.

Tapir Americanus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 216.*

Brown Tapir, with lengthened snout.

Hippopotamus terrestris. *H. pedibus posticis trisulcis. Lin. Syst. Nat. edit. 10. p. 74.*

Danta. *Nieremb. Hist. Nat. p. 187. Jonst. Quadr. p. 216.*

Anta. *Marcgr. Bras. p. 229.*

Sus aquaticus multisulcus. *Barr. Fr. Equin. p. 160.*

Long-nosed Tapiir. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 163.*

Le Tapir. *Buff. 11. p. 444. pl. 43. and Suppl. 6. p. 1. pl. 1.*

THE Tapir, with respect to the size of its body, may be considered as the largest of all the native

* In the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, the generic characters of this animal are somewhat differently given; the canine-teeth being said to be wanting; but I think we may depend on the description of the teeth by Mons. Bajon, published in the *Memoirs of the French Academy*.

quadrupeds of South America, except the lately discovered *Equus bisulcus* of Molina. When full grown it is nearly equal to a heifer. In its general form it bears some distant resemblance to the Hippopotamus, and in the earlier editions of the *Systema Naturæ* was ranked by Linnæus in that genus, under the title of *Hippopotamus terrestris*. By others it has been considered as more allied to the Hog, and has been called *Sus quaticus multisulcus*, or Water Hog with fingered hoof. But, in reality, the Tapir cannot properly be associated, otherwise than by a distant general alliance, with any other quadruped, and forms a peculiar genus. It is of a gregarious nature, and inhabits the woods and rivers of the eastern parts of South America; occurring from the isthmus of Darien to the river Amazons; feeding chiefly by night, and eating sugar-canes, grasses, and various kinds of fruit. Its colour is an obscure brown, the skin itself being of that cast, and covered sparingly with somewhat short hair: the young animal is said to be commonly spotted with white. The male is distinguished by a kind of short proboscis or trunk, formed by the prolongation of the upper lip to some distance beyond the lower: this part is extensile, wrinkled at the sides, and in some degree resembles that of the Elephant on a smaller scale, though not of the same tubular structure: the neck is very short, and furnished above with a rising mane: the body is thick and heavy; the back much arched; the legs short; the fore-feet divided into

four toes with pointed hoofs; the hind into three only: the tail is very short, thickish, and pointed. The female is said to be destitute of the proboscis*.

In its manners this animal is perfectly harmless; endeavouring merely to save itself by flight when pursued, plunging into some river, if at hand, and swimming with great readiness, and even continuing, for a considerable time under water, in the manner of the Hippopotamus. The young is easily tamed, and may be rendered domestic, as is said to be the case in some parts of Guiana. In feeding the Tapir makes use of the trunk in the same manner as the Rhinoceros of its upper lip, to grasp the stems of plants, leaves, &c. Its most common attitude, when at rest, is sitting on its rump, in the manner of a dog.

The Tapir has been occasionally imported alive into Europe. The flesh is considered by the South Americans as a wholesome food, though not very pleasant or delicate, and the skin serves for various purposes where a strong leather is required: the Indians make shields of it, which are said to be so hard that an arrow cannot pierce them. This animal sleeps much by day in the retired parts of the woods, and is shot by the Indians with poisoned arrows. When attacked by dogs, it is said to make a very vigorous resistance. Its voice is

* It is thus described and figured by Mr. Allamand, but Mons. Benini, in his edition of Buffon, is inclined to doubt this circumstance.

a kind of whistle, which is easily imitated, and thus the animal is often deceived and trepanned. It is rather slow in its motions, and of a somewhat inactive disposition.

The Tapir produces but one young at a birth, of which it is extremely careful; leading it early to the water, in order to instruct it in swimming, &c.

Mons. Bajon, a surgeon at Cayenne, has communicated some very good observations on this animal to the French Academy of Sciences for the year 1774, which are inserted into the sixth supplemental volume of the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

“The figure of the Tapir,” says Mons. Bajon, “bears some general resemblance to that of a Hog; but he is of the height of a small mule; having an extremely thick body, and short legs. He is covered with hair of a longer kind than the horse or ass, but not so long nor thick as that of a hog. His mane, which is strait, is but little longer than the rest of the hair, and reaches from the top of the head to the shoulders: the head is large and long; the eyes very small and black: the ears short, and somewhat like those of a hog. He is provided with a trunk on the upper lip of near a foot long, the movements of which are extremely supple, and in which resides the organ of smell, as in the Elephant, and which he extends in order to grasp fruits, &c. The two nostrils part the end of the trunk. The tail is only two inches long, and is nearly naked. The hair of the body

is of a somewhat deep brown; the limbs short and thick; the feet very large, and rather rounded: the fore feet have four toes, and the hind three; all the toes are covered with a hard, thick hoof, or horn. Though the head is very large it contains but a very small brain: the jaws are much elongated, and furnished, in general, with forty teeth; but sometimes there are more, and sometimes fewer. The incisors are sharp-edged, and are the teeth which vary as to number. After the incisors we find a canine tooth on each side, both above and below, which have a good deal of resemblance to those of a Boar: we then find a small space or interval without teeth; and then follow the grinders, which are very large, with very broad surfaces."

"On opening this animal," says M. Bajon, "the first thing that struck me was, that it was a ruminating animal. Though the feet and teeth have no analogy with those of other ruminating animals, yet the Tapir or Maipouris has three receptacles or stomachs, which are commonly full; and especially the first, which is filled like a balloon. This stomach answers to the first stomach of an Ox, but here the cancellated or honey-comb part is not distinct, but the two parts form one cavity: the second or next stomach is the plaited or laminated one, which is also very considerable, and much resembles that of an Ox; with this difference, that the laminæ or plaits are much smaller, and the coats much thinner: lastly, the third stomach is the least, and the thinnest, and has

only simple rugæ in its interior, and I have almost constantly found it full of completely digested aliment. The intestines are not very large, but are very long, and the scybala resemble those of a horse."

This description of the interior parts of the Tapir is however declared by the Count de Buffon to be erroneous in a very important particular; and as forming an interesting subject of comparative anatomy, I shall here give the general tenor of his observations.

"I am obliged," says the Count de Buffon, "to contradict a part of this account of Mons. Bajon, and to affirm that the Tapir or Maipouri is not a ruminant animal. We had lately here a living Tapir which bore its voyage very well, and was stationed near Paris; but which happened to die not long after. Of this event I had timely notice, and, accompanied by Mons. Mertrud, a very able surgeon, I requested him to open the animal, and examine its interior structure; an examination for which he was perfectly well qualified, having, under the inspection of Mons. Daubenton, dissected most of the animals described in the course of my work; and who joins to a perfect knowledge of anatomy, the highest degree of dexterity in his operations. This dissection was made in my presence, and the results were drawn up by Mons. Daubenton the younger: Mons. de Seve, my draughtsman, was also present. Instead of three stomachs, as described by Mons. Bajon, we found only one; the size of

which was indeed very large, and straitened or contracted in two places, but was still a single viscus, a simple uniform stomach, opening into the duodenum, and not consisting of three distinct and separate stomachs, as represented in M. Bajon's account. Yet it is not astonishing that he should have fallen into this error, since one of the most celebrated anatomists in Europe, Dr. Tyson, of the Royal Society of London, fell into a similar error in dissecting the Peccari or Tajassu of America, of which he has yet given an excellent description in the Philosophical Transactions. Tyson assures us, as M. Bajon does with respect to the Tapir, that the Peccari has three stomachs, though it really has but one, parted a little, like that of the Tapir, by two strictures or contractions, which seem, at first, to indicate three stomachs. It is therefore certain that the Tapir has only one stomach, and that it is not a ruminating animal; and accordingly that now under consideration was never seen to ruminate during the time of its living here; and its keepers fed it with bread, grain, &c. This mistake of M. Bajon does not prevent us from acknowledging that his memoir contains many excellent observations and remarks. The female, he observes, is always smaller than the male, and has a weaker or less piercing voice. One of the females which he dissected was six French feet in length, and appeared never to have produced young; its teats were two in number, and resembled those of the ass. The Tapir is far from deserving the name of an amphi-

bious animal, being continually on the surface of the ground, near the sides of hills, and in dry places; and if it occasionally frequents marshy ground, it is chiefly in quest of sustenance, and because it finds there a greater quantity of vegetables than on more elevated spots: but as it daubs itself much, during its wanderings in such places, it goes every morning and evening in search of some river or lake, in which it may swim and wash itself. Notwithstanding its clumsy appearance, the Tapir swims extremely well, and dives most readily; but cannot continue longer under water than any other terrestrial quadruped, and is obliged every now and then to put out its trunk in order to respire. When pursued by dogs, it runs, if possible, to some river, which it crosses, and thus eludes their pursuit. It does not eat fish; its only nourishment being vegetables, and especially the young shoots of plants, and such fruit as it finds under the trees. It wanders chiefly by night, except in dull rainy weather, when it appears by day. It is a solitary, gentle, timid animal, flying at the least noise, and having a very quick ear."

M. Bajon kept one of these animals, which had been taken young, and which soon grew tame, and acquired a strong attachment to him, distinguishing him in the midst of many other persons, licking his hands, and following him like a dog; and would often go out alone into the woods, to a great distance, but always returned early in the evening. M. Bajon assures us he saw one run tame about the streets at Cayenne; but

on being seized, in order to be put on board a vessel, to be brought over to Europe, as soon as it was on board became so unmanageable as not to be confined, breaking the very strong cords with which it was tied; and throwing itself overboard, escaped to shore, and got to a considerable distance from the town. It was supposed to be lost, but returned into the town in the evening. As it was determined to reimbarc it, great precautions were taken accordingly; but which only succeeded for a certain time; for, during the voyage, about half way between America and France, a storm happening to arise, it became again outrageous, broke its bonds, and rushing out of its place of confinement, committed itself to the ocean, and was never recovered.

From the above history of the Tapir it will sufficiently appear, that, though ranked under a distinct genus, this animal has in some particulars a considerable affinity to the Hippopotamus.

SUS. HOG.

Generic Character.

<i>Dentes Primores superiores</i> quatuor, convergentes.		<i>Front-teeth</i> in the upper jaw four, converging.
<i>Inferiores sex</i> , prominentes.		In the lower jaw six, project- ing.
<i>Laniarii superiores</i> duo bre- viores.		<i>Canine-teeth</i> , or Tusks, in the upper jaw two, rather short.
<i>Inferiores</i> duo exserti.		In the lower jaw two, long, exserted.
<i>Rostrum truncatum</i> , promi- nens, mobile.		<i>Snout</i> truncated, prominent, moveable.
<i>Pedes bisulci</i> .		<i>Feet</i> cloven.

HIS genus is in some points of an ambiguous nature, being allied to the Pecora, by its cloven hoofs, and to the Feræ, in some degree, by its teeth; yet differing widely from both in many respects. The internal structure of the feet also approaches to that of the digitated quadrupeds, while that of some other parts is peculiar to this genus alone. It may, therefore, be allowed to form at once a link between the cloven-footed, the whole hoofed, and the digitated quadrupeds.



WILD BOAR.

COMMON HOG.

Sus Scrofa. *S. dorso antice setoso, cauda pilosa*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 102.

Hog with the body bristled in front, and with hairy tail.

Aper. Gesn. Quadr. 146. *Aldr. bisulc.* 1013.

Sus. Gesn. Quadr. 872. *Aldr. bisulc.* 937.

Sanglier, Verrat, Cochon, &c. *Buff.* 5. p. 99. pl. 14. 16. 17.

Common Hog. *Pemant Quadr.* 1. p. 140.

THE Wild Boar, the stock or original of the common domestic Hog, is a native of almost all the temperate parts both of Europe and Asia, and is also found in the upper parts of Africa. It is a stranger to the Arctic regions, and is not indigenous to the British isles.

The Wild Boar inhabits woods, living on various kinds of vegetables, viz. roots, mast, acorns, &c. &c. It also occasionally devours animal food*. It is, in general, considerably smaller than the domestic Hog, and is of a dark brinded grey colour, sometimes blackish; but when only a year or two old, is of a pale rufous or dull yellowish brown cast; and when quite young, is marked by alternate dusky and pale stripes disposed longitudinally on each side the body. Between the bristles, next the skin, is a finer or softer hair, of a kind of woolly or curling nature. The snout is somewhat longer in proportion than that of the domestic

* Wild Boars have often been observed devouring horse-flesh left in the woods, and the skin of the Roebuck: the claws of birds have also been found in their stomachs.—*Buffon*.

animal; but the principal difference is in the superior length and size of the tusks, which are often several inches long, and are capable of inflicting the most severe and fatal wounds.

The hunting of the Wild Boar forms one of the amusements of the great in some parts of Germany, Poland, &c. and is a chace of some difficulty and danger; not on account of the swiftness, but the ferocity of the animal.

“Wild Boars,” says Buffon, “which have not passed their third year, are called by the hunters Beasts of Company; because previous to this age they do not separate, but follow their common parent. They never wander alone till they have acquired sufficient strength to resist the attacks of the Wolf. These animals, when they have young, form a kind of flocks, and it is upon this alone that their safety depends. When attacked, the largest and strongest front the enemy, and by pressing all round against the weaker, force them into the centre. Domestic Hogs are also observed to defend themselves in a similar manner. The Wild Boar is hunted with dogs, or killed by surprise, during the night, when the moon shines. As he flies slowly, leaves a strong odor behind him, and defends himself against the dogs, and often wounds them dangerously, fine hunting-dogs are unnecessary, and would have their nose spoiled, and acquire a habit of moving slowly by hunting him. Mastiffs with very little training are sufficient. The oldest Boars, which are known by the track of their feet, should alone be hunted.”

a young Boar of three years old is difficult to be attacked; because he runs very far without stopping; but the old Boars do not run far, allow the dogs to come near, and often stop to repel them. During the day the Boar commonly keeps in his soil, which is in the most sequestered part of the woods, and comes out by night in quest of food; and in summer, when the grain is ripe, it is easy to surprise him among the cultivated fields, which he frequents every night."

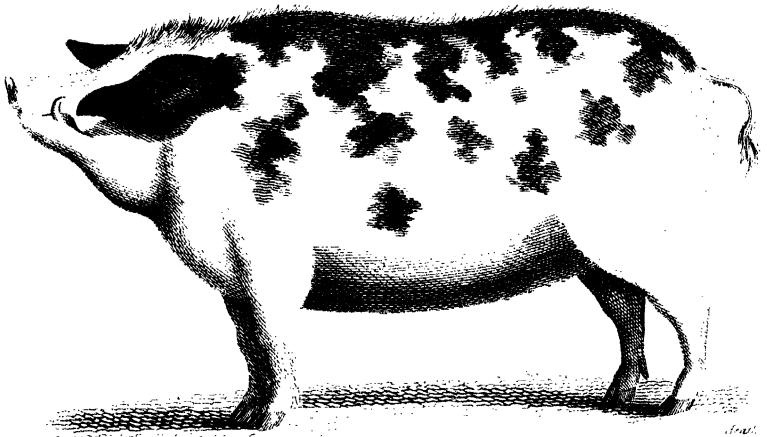
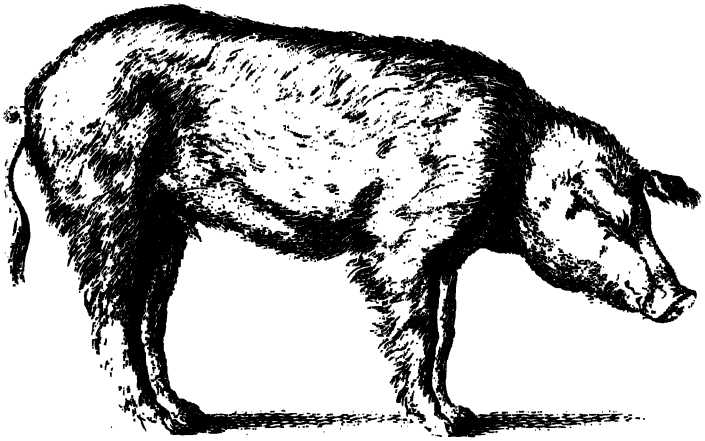
As the Wild Boar advances in age, after the period of three or four years, he becomes less dangerous, on account of the growth of his tusks, which turn up, or make so large a curve or flexure, as often rather to impede than assist his intentions of wounding with them.

According to the French newspapers for the year 1787, a Wild Boar of most extraordinary size was killed in the neighbourhood of *Cognac* in *Angoumois*, which had escaped a great many times from the hunters, had received many gunshot wounds, and had cost the lives of several dogs and men each time of attacking him. When this animal was at length slain, several bullets are said to have been found between his skin and flesh. Mons. Sonnini, who details this anecdote from the public papers*, observes, that if the relation had not been given by hunters of distinguished order, and too well acquainted with these

* Journal de Saintonge; Journal de Bouillon, seconde quinzaine d'Avril, 1787, &c. &c.

animals to have made any mistake, we might imagine that this formidable creature, which had long committed its ravages in the park of *Cognac*, belonged to a totally different species. It was of enormous size, with a very long head, a very sharp or pointed snout, and its mouth was armed with teeth of a very singular form. The hairs of the body were white; those of the head yellowish; the neck marked with a black band in form of a cravat, and the ears large and strait; and what appears surprising, considering its size, it was of uncommon swiftness.

To describe particularly the common or *Domestic Hog* would be superfluous. It may be sufficient to observe, that this animal principally differs from the Wild Boar in size, in having smaller tusks, and larger ears, which are also somewhat pendent, and of a more pointed form. In colour it varies very considerably, but the prevailing cast is a dull yellowish white, marked or spotted irregularly with black; sometimes perfectly plain or unspotted, sometimes rufous, and sometimes totally black. The general habits of this creature are well known. Of all quadrupeds the Hog is the most gross in his manners, and has therefore been pretty uniformly considered in all nations as the emblem of impurity. The Jews were strictly enjoined not to eat its flesh; and in many parts of the world, a similar prohibition is still in force; since the Mahometans agree in this respect with the Mosaic institution. In most parts of Europe, on the contrary, it constitutes a



COMMON HOG. *Male & Female.*

principal part of the food of mankind. This animal is of a remarkably prolific nature, being sometimes known to produce as many as twenty at a birth.

The Hog was unknown in America, on the discovery of that continent; but since its introduction, appears to flourish there as much as in the old world.

The varieties into which the Hog occasionally runs, chiefly relate, as before observed, to size and colour. That called the Chinese Hog is of a very small size, with a remarkably pendulous belly: its colour is commonly black, and the skin often nearly bare, or less hairy than in the European kinds.

The variety called the Guinea Hog is distinguished by having a smaller head than the common Hog, with long, slender, sharp-pointed ears, and naked tail reaching to the ground. Its colour is rufous, and its hair softer, shorter, and finer than in other kinds. It is said to be most common in Guinea, and is considered by Linnæus as a distinct species, under the title of *Sus Porcus*. *S. dorso postice setoso, cauda longitudine pedum, umbilico cystifero.*

But the most remarkable variety of the Hog is that in which the hoofs are entire and undivided. This is a mere accidental variety, which is, however, observed to be more common in some countries than in others, and is, according to Linnæus, very infrequent in the neighbourhood of Upsal in Sweden. It has been noticed by Aristotle and

Pliny, and is said by the former to have been most common in Illyria and Pæonia.

The age of the Domestic Hog is said to extend from fifteen to twenty-five years, or even more.

ÆTHIOPIAN HOG.

Sus Æthiopicus. *S. sacculo molli sub oculis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 220.*

Hog with wattles beneath the eyes.

Aper Æthiopicus. *Pallas Miscell. Zool. p. 16. t. 2. Spic. Zool. 2. p. 3. t. 11. p. 84. t. 5. f. 7.*

Sanglier du Cap Verd. *Buff. Suppl. 3. p. 76. pl. 11.*

Æthiopian Hog. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 144.*

THIS animal is very much allied in its general appearance to the common Hog, but is distinguished by a pair of large, flat, semicircular lobes or wattles, placed beneath the eyes; the snout is also of a much broader form, and is very strong and callous: the ears are large and very slightly pointed: the tusks in the lower jaw are rather small; but those in the upper jaw are large, sharp, curved, and in the old animal bend upwards in a semicircular manner towards the forehead: there are no fore-teeth; their place being supplied by very hard gums*: the skin of the face, immediately below the eyes, or above the broad lobes before-mentioned, is loose and wrinkled, and on each side the corners of the mouth is a callous

* This at least was the case in the specimen at the Hague.



ETHIOPIAN HOG.

From a drawing by Mr. G. S. Edwards, F.R.S., and Mr. J. G. Thompson, F.R.S., London.

Thompson.

protuberance. The body is of a strong form ; the tail slender, slightly flattened, and thinly covered with scattered hairs. The general colour of the whole animal is a dusky or blackish brown.

This species is a native of the hotter parts of Africa, occurring from Sierra Leona to Congo, and to within about two hundred leagues of the Cape of Good Hope. It also occurs in the island of Madagascar. •

It is a fierce and dangerous animal, and is said to reside principally in subterraneous recesses, which it digs with its nose and hoofs. When attacked or pursued, it rushes on its adversary with great force, and strikes, like the common Boar, with its tusks, which are capable of inflicting the most tremendous wounds.

This species has long ago been mentioned by Dampier and other travellers, but was not very distinctly known to European naturalists, till brought over some years ago, in a living state, to the Hague, where it was described by Mr. Allamand, Dr. Pallas, Mr. Vosmaer, &c. and was afterwards introduced into the supplement to the Count de Buffon's Natural History.

CAPE VERD HOG.

Sus Africanus. S. dentibus primoribus duobus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 220.

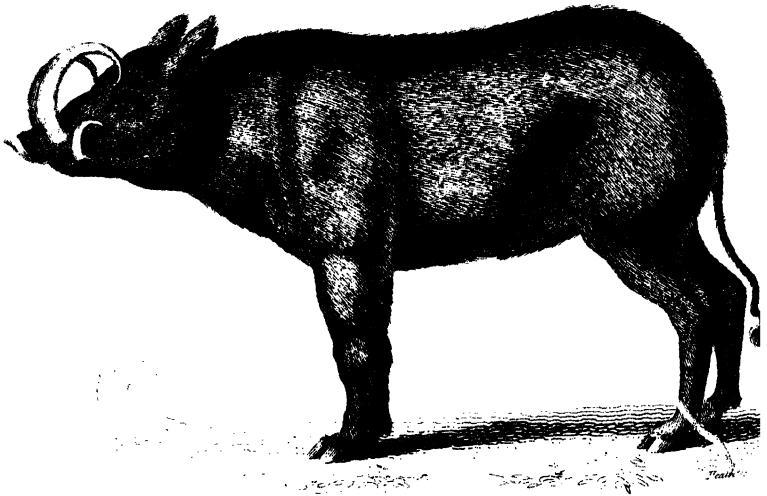
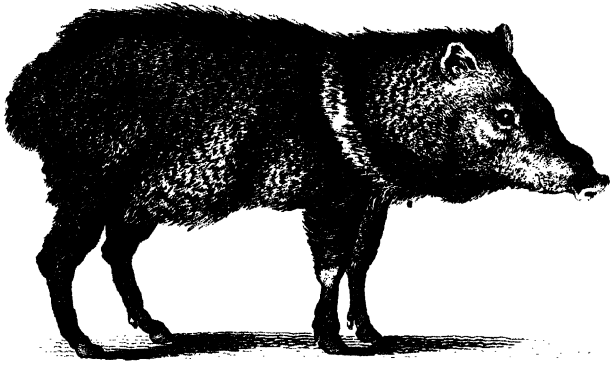
Hog with two front teeth.

Sanglier de Cap Verd. *Buff. 14. p. 409. 15. p. 148.*

Cape Verd Hog. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 146.*

THE Cape Verd Hog has been generally confounded with the former animal, from which, however, it appears to differ very considerably; having a head of a much longer and slenderer form, with the upper jaw extending beyond the lower. In the upper jaw are also two cutting teeth, and six in the lower: the tusks are very large and thick, but those of the lower jaw much larger than those of the upper: the ears are rather narrow, pointed, and tufted with long bristles or hairs: the whole body is also covered with long, weak, or fine bristles, of which those on the shoulders, belly, and thighs, are much longer than on other parts: the tail is thin, and terminates in a longish tuft. The colour of this animal is a palish brown. Its general size is that of a common Hog, but it is said sometimes to be found far larger. It is a native of Africa, extending from Cape Verd to the Cape of Good Hope.

PECARI.



BABYROUSSA.

BABYROUSSA.

Sus Babyroussa. S. dentibus duobus caninis fronti innatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 104.

Hog with the two upper tusks growing from the lower part of the front.

Porcus Indicus Babyroussa dictus. Ray. Quadr. p. 96.

Horned Hog. *Grew. Mus. Reg. Soc. p. 27. pl. 1.*

Babiroussa. *Buff. 12. p. 379. and Suppl. 3. p. 19. pl. 12.*

Baby-Roussa. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 148.*

THE Babyroussa is nearly of the size of a common Hog, but of a somewhat longer form, and with more slender limbs, and is covered, instead of bristles, with fine, short, and somewhat woolly hair, of a deep brown or blackish colour, interspersed with a few bristles on the upper and hinder part of the back. It is also distinguished by the very extraordinary position and form of the upper tusks, which, instead of being situated internally on the edge of the jaw, as in other animals, are placed externally, perforating the skin of the snout, and turning upwards toward the forehead, and as the animal advances in age, become so extremely long and curved as to touch the forehead and continue their curvature downwards, by which means they must of necessity lose their power as offensive weapons, which they probably possess in the younger animal: the tusks of the lower jaw are formed as in the rest of the genus, and are also very long, sharp, and curved; but not of equal magnitude with those of the upper. The upper tusks are of a fine hard grain, like that of

ivory: the eyes are small; the ears somewhat erect, and pointed: the tail rather long, slender, and tufted at the end with long hairs.

The Babyroussa is a gregarious animal, and is found in large herds in many parts of Java, Amboina, and some other Indian islands. Their food is entirely of a vegetable nature, and they often feed on the leaves of trees. When sleeping or resting themselves in a standing posture, they are said often to hook or support themselves by placing the upper tusks across the lower branches of the trees. When pursued they will often plunge into a river, or even into the sea, if near, and can swim with great vigour and facility, and to a vast distance. The voice of the Babyroussa is said to resemble that of the common Hog, but it occasionally utters also a strong or loud growling note. It is sometimes tamed by the inhabitants of the Indian islands, and the flesh is considered as a wholesome food.

PECARY.

Sus Tajassu. S. dorso cystifero, cauda nulla. Lin. Syst. Nat.
p. 103.

Tailless Hog, with a glandular orifice on the back.

Sues quibus umbilicus in dorso. Aldr. bisulc. p. 939.

Tajaçu. *Marcgr. Bras. p. 229. Pis. Ind. p. 98. Tyson Act.*
Ang. n. 153. p. 359. Raj. Quadr. 97.

Pecari, ou Tajaçu. *Buff. 10. p. 21. pl. 3, 4.*

Mexican Hog. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 147.*

THE Pecary is the only animal of this genus that is a native of the new world, where it is chiefly found in the hottest regions. Its size is considerably smaller than that of a common Hog, and it is of a short compact form. The whole animal is thickly covered, on the upper parts, with very strong, dark-brown or blackish bristles, each marked by several yellowish-white rings; so that the colour of the whole appears mottled with minute freckles or specks, and round the neck is generally a whitish band or collar. The head is rather large; the snout long; the ears short and upright; the belly nearly naked: there is no tail, and at the lower part of the back, or at some little distance beyond the rump, is a glandular orifice surrounded by strong bristles in a somewhat radiated direction. From the orifice exsudes a strong-scented fluid, and this part has been vulgarly supposed to be the navel of the animal: the tusks in this species are not very large.

The Pecary is a gregarious animal, and in its wild state is fierce and dangerous; sometimes at-

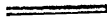
tacking the hunters with great vigour, and often destroying the dogs which are employed in its pursuit. It feeds not only on vegetable substances, but occasionally on animals of various kinds, and is particularly an enemy to snakes and other reptiles; attacking and destroying even the rattle-snake, without the least dread or inconvenience, and dexterously skinning it, by holding it between its feet, while it performs that operation with its teeth. It is also remarkable that the common Hog, when translated to America, will attack and destroy the rattle-snake.

The Pecary is considered as an agreeable food; but the dorsal gland must be cut away as soon as the animal is killed; otherwise the whole flesh would be infected with an unpleasant flavour. Dr. Tyson has given an elaborate anatomical description of this species in the Philosophical Transactions; but, as has been already observed, under the article *Tapir*, appears to have entertained an erroneous idea relative to the structure of the stomach.

According to Mons. de la Borde, a correspondent of the Count de Buffon, there are two distinct races of the Pecary, one of which differs in being of smaller size, and of a lighter or more ferruginous colour.

ORDER

C E T E.



W · H A L E S,

OR

FISH-FORMED MAMMALIA.

THE Cetaceous Animals, or Whales, however nearly approximated to Fishes by external form, and residence in the waters, are in reality to be considered as aquatic Mammalia; for though from their general shape, and seeming want of feet, they appear, at first view, widely removed from that class, yet we find on examination that their whole internal structure resembles that of other Mammalia, and that their skeleton is formed on the same plan; differing only in the want of hind legs, the peculiar structure of the tail supplying that defect, being extremely strong and tendinous, and slightly divided into two horizontal lobes, but not furnished with internal bones.

Their lungs, intestines, &c. are formed on the same plan as in quadrupeds. They have also warm blood, and, like other Mammalia, suckle

their young. It is therefore unnecessary to add, that their true arrangement must be in the same class; but so strongly is the vulgar or popular idea respecting these animals impressed on the mind, that to this hour they are considered as Fishes by the mass of mankind; who, not having either time or inclination to become scientifically acquainted with the objects of creation, find some difficulty in conceiving how a Whale can be any thing but a fish. It should also be added, that in compliance with this popular prejudice, even Willoughby was induced to admit the Whales into his Ichthyology, Mr. Pennant to exclude them from his work on quadrupeds, and still more lately, Dr. Bloch to insert the Porpoise in his History of Fishes.

Much confusion and inaccuracy has prevailed with respect to the exact determination of the species in this tribe, and it is chiefly to the exertions of modern naturalists and physiologists that we owe our principal knowledge of the subject: the descriptions given by the ancient writers being often very vague and unsatisfactory. The excellent observations of the late Mr. Hunter, published in the Philosophical Transactions, have contributed much to the anatomical history of Whales; while the more exact discrimination of the species has been chiefly owing to Linnaeus, Fabricius, Pallas, Schreber, &c.

Skull with two teeth from Levee near the river

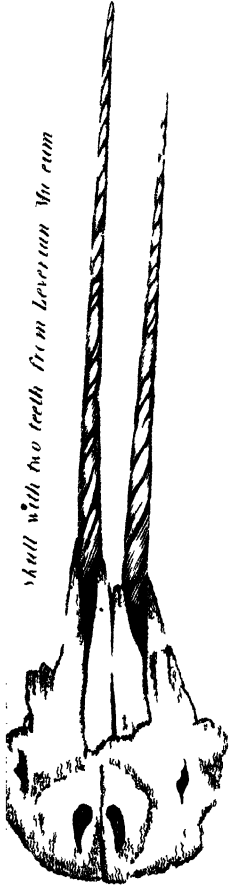
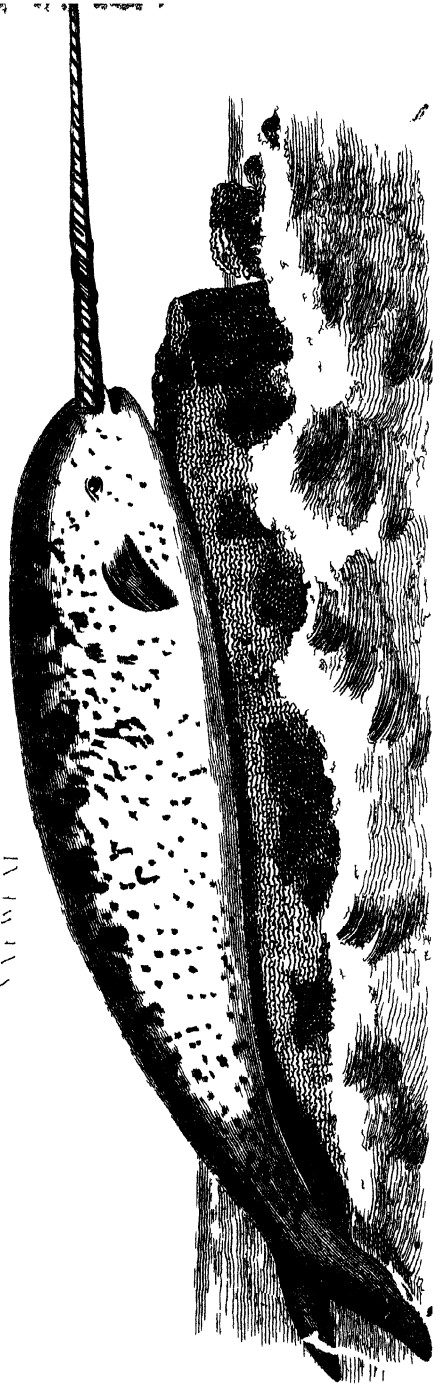


PLATE VI



MONODON. NARWHAL.

Generic Character.

<i>Dens</i> in maxilla superiore, exsertus, prælongus, rectus, spiralis.		<i>Tooth</i> * projecting from the upper jaw, very long, strait, spiral.
<i>Fistula</i> respiratoria in vertice.		<i>Spiracle</i> on the head.

UNICORN NARWHAL.

Monodon Monoceros. *M. dente cornuformi spirali, rarius duplici, recto, prælongo, exserto in maxilla superiore.* *Fab. Faun. Groenland. p. 29.*

Narwhal with very long, strait, spiral, horn-like tooth (sometimes two) in the upper jaw.

Monodon Monoceros. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 105.*

Unicornu marinum. *Mus. Worm. p. 282, 283.*

Narwhal. *Klein. M. pisc. 2. p. 18.*

THE Narwhal is a native of the northern seas, where it is sometimes seen of the length of more

* There are sometimes two teeth; but as the animal is generally found with one only, and as the generic name *Monodon* is given from that very circumstance, I have taken the liberty (in order to avoid so palpable an absurdity) to alter the generic character.

than twenty feet from the mouth to the tail; and is at once distinguishable from every other kind of Whale by its very long, horn-like tooth, which is perfectly strait, of a white or yellowish-white colour, spirally wreathed throughout its whole length, and gradually tapers to a sharp point. It measures from six to nine or ten feet in length, and proceeds from a socket on one side of the upper jaw, having a large cavity at its base or root, running through the greater part of the whole length. In the young animals, and occasionally even in the full grown ones, more especially in the males, there are two of these teeth, sometimes nearly of equal length, and sometimes very unequal in this respect: they are seated very close to each other at the base, and as their direction is nearly in a strait line, they diverge but little in their progress towards the extremities. The Narwhal is however far more frequently found with only a single tooth, the socket of the other being either closed, or but obscurely visible, and now and then the appearance of a second tooth in an extremely small state, or just beginning to emerge, is perceptible; as if intended by Nature to supply the place of the other, in case of its being broken or cast. The head of the Narwhal is short, and convex above; the mouth small; the spiracle or breathing-hole duplicated within; the tongue long; the pectoral fins small; the back finless, widish, convex, becoming gradually acuminate towards the tail, which, as in other Whales, is horizontal. The

general form of the animal is rather long than thick in proportion to its size. The colour, when young, is said to be nearly black, but lighter on the belly; but as the animal advances in age, it becomes marbled or variegated with black and white on the back and sides, while the belly is nearly white. The skin is smooth, and there is a considerable depth of oil or blubber beneath it.

The Narwhal chiefly inhabits the northern parts of Davis's Straights. Its food is said to consist of the smaller kind of flat-fish, as well as of Actinia, Medusæ, and many other marine animals. It is principally seen in the small open or unfrozen spots towards the coasts of the northern seas. To such places it resorts in multitudes, for the convenience of breathing, while at the same time it is sure of finding near the shores a due supply of food, and is very rarely seen in the open sea. It is taken by means of harpoons, and its flesh is eaten by the Greenlanders, both raw, boiled, and dried: the intestines and oil are also used as a food; the tendons make a good thread, and the teeth serve the purpose of hunting-horns as well as the more important ones of building tents and houses: but before this animal became distinctly known to the naturalists of Europe, they were held in high estimation as the supposed horns of unicorns. Various medical virtues were also attributed to them, and they were even numbered among the articles of regal magnificence. A throne made for the Danish monarchs is said to be still pre-

served in the castle of Rosenberg, composed entirely of Narwhal's teeth; the material being anciently considered as more valuable than gold.

A specimen of this Whale, measuring about eighteen feet, exclusive of the horn or tooth, was some time ago stranded on the coast of Lincolnshire, at no great distance from Boston, and was said to have been taken alive, so that the Narwhal might now be numbered among the animalia rariora of the British Zoology.

SPURIOUS NARWHAL.

Monodon Spurius. *M. dentibus duobus minutis in maxilla superiore, dorso pinnato.* *Fab. Faun. Groenland. p. 31.*

Narwhal with pinnated back, and two small teeth in the upper jaw.

A SPECIES most allied to the Narwhal, but not perhaps, strictly speaking, of the same genus: no teeth in the mouth, but from the extremity of the upper mandible project two minute, conic, obtuse teeth, a little curved at the tips, weak, and not above an inch long: body elongated, cylindric, black. Besides the pectoral fins, and horizontal tail, is also a minute dorsal fin. It must be numbered among the rarest of the Whales. Its flesh and oil are considered as very purgative: inhabits the main ocean, seldom coming towards shore: feeds on the loligo: has a spiracle like other Whales. Both flesh and oil are eaten, but

not without apprehension, for the reason before-mentioned: generally found dead, being very seldom taken living.

The above is the description given by Fabricius, in his *Fauna Groenlandica*, and the animal seems to have been described by no other author.

BALENAE MYSTICETÆ.

Generic Character.

<p><i>Dentium loco in maxilla superiore laminae cornæ.</i></p> <p><i>Fistula respiratoria duplici orificio externo supra caput.</i></p>	<p> </p>	<p><i>Horny Laminae in the upper jaw in place of teeth.</i></p> <p><i>Spiracle with a double external orifice on the top of the head.</i></p>
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GREAT MYSTICETÆ.

Balæna Mysticetus. B. naribus flexuosis in medio capite, dorso impinni. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 105.

Mysticete with flexuous spiracles on the middle of the head, and finless back.

Balæna groenlandica. B. fistula duplici in fronte, maxilla inferiore multo latiore. Lin. Mus. Ad. Frid. 1. p. 51.

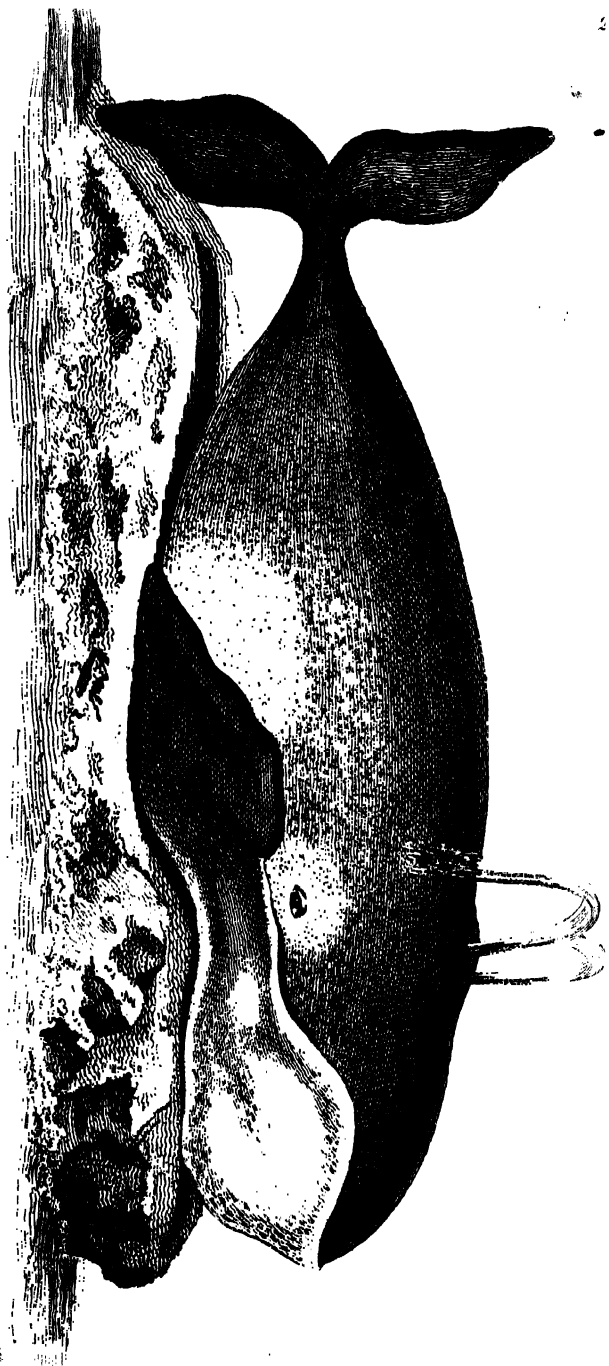
Balæna vera Rondeletii, & Balæna Rondeletii, Gesneri & aliorum. Willoughb. pisc. p. 35. 38.

Wallfisch. *Martens Spitzberg. p. 98. t. 9.*

Common Whale. *Pennant Brit. Zool. 3. p. 16.*

Mysticetus, or Great Northern Whale. *Nat. Misc. vol. 4. pl. 133.*

THIS Whale is, as it were, the chief of the whole tribe, and, unless the Kraken be not a fabulous existence, is the largest of all animals, whether of land or sea. Before the northern



GREEN'S MYSTICETTES.

Now dispensed in London, Published by S. Rowlandson, Fleet Street.

fisheries had reduced the number of the species; it was no very uncommon circumstance to find specimens of an hundred feet in length, or even longer. Such however are now very rarely seen, and it is not often that they are found of more than sixty or seventy feet long. In its general appearance this animal is peculiarly uncouth; the head constituting nearly a third of the whole mass: the mouth is of prodigious amplitude; the tongue measuring eighteen or twenty feet in length: the eyes are most disproportionably small: in the upper jaw is a vast number of very long and broad horny laminae, disposed in regular series along each side: these are popularly known by the name of whalebone: on the top of the head is a double fistula or spout-hole through which the enormous animal discharges water at intervals, causing the appearance of a marine jet d'eau ascending to a vast height in the air. Its common colour is black above and white beneath, but in this circumstance it is known to vary. Its general residence is in the northern seas, where it has long constituted the principal trade of the whale or oil fishery. Its food is supposed to consist chiefly of different kinds of Sepiæ, Medusæ, and other marine Mollusca.

To the above general description of this monster of the deep, I shall annex the account given by that faithful writer Frederick Martens, in his work intitled *A Voyage to Spitzbergen*. I shall however take the liberty to give the narrative a somewhat more connected and regular form than

it bears in the original work. Its honest simplicity and accuracy must apologize for its tediousness.

“The Whale,” says Martens, “for whose sake our ships chiefly undertake the voyage to Spitzbergen, differs from other whales in his fins and his mouth, which is without teeth, but instead thereof hath long, black, and somewhat broad horny flakes, all jagged like hairs. His fins are situated at some distance behind the eyes, and are of a bigness proportionable to the animal, covered with a thick black skin, delicately marbled with white or yellow strokes, or as you see in marble trees, houses, or the like things represented; or like the veins in some kinds of wood. In the tail of one of these fishes was marbled very delicately the number 1222, very even and exact, as if painted upon it on purpose. This marbling or variegation of the skin, which resembles parchment or vellum, gives the Whale an incomparable beauty and ornament. When the fins are cut, you find, underneath the skin, bones that look like unto a man’s hand when it is opened and the fingers expanded. Between these joints there are stiff sinews, which fly up and rebound again if you fling them hard against the ground, as the sinews of a great fish, as of a sturgeon, or of some four-footed beast would do. You may cut pieces of these sinews of the bigness of your head; they squeeze together when thrown on the ground, and so rebound very high, and as swift as an arrow from the string of a long bow. The Whale

hath no other fins but these two, wherewith he steers himself, as a boat is rowed with two oars. The tail doth not stand up, like the tails of fish, but lieth horizontally, as that of the Dolphin, &c. and it is three and a half or four fathoms broad. The head is the third part of the whole animal, and some have it still bigger. On the upper and under lip are short hairs before. The lips are quite plain, somewhat, bended like an *S*, and they end underneath the eyes, before the two fins. Above the uppermost bended lip he hath black streaks; some are darkish brown, and they are crooked as the lips are: the lips are smooth, and quite black, round, like the quarter of a circle. When they draw them together, they lock into one another. Within, on the uppermost lip, is the whalebone, of a brown, black, or yellow colour, with streaks of several colours: the whalebones of some whales are blue, and light blue, which two are reckoned to come from young whales. Just before, on the under lip, is a cavity or hole, which the upper lip fits exactly into, as a knife into a sheath. I do really believe that he draweth in the water that he bloweth out through this hole, and so I have also been informed by seamen. Within his mouth is the whalebone, all hairy as a horse's hair, and it hangs down from both sides, all about his tongue. The whalebone of some Whales is somewhat bended, like a cimeter, and others like a half-moon. The smallest whalebone is before, in his mouth, and behind towards his throat, and the middlemost is the largest and longest, being sometimes

about two or three men's length, from whence may be conjectured how large the animal must be. On one side, all in a row, there are two hundred and fifty pieces of whalebone, and as many on the other; making in all five hundred, and there are still many more, for the cutters let the least of all remain, because they cannot easily come at it to cut it out, on account of the meeting of the two lips, where the space is very narrow. The whalebone is in a flat row, one piece by the other, somewhat bending within, and towards the lips every where like a half-moon. It is broad at the top, where it sticketh fast to the upper lip, every where overgrown with hard white sinews towards the root, so that between two pieces of whalebone you may put your hand. These white sinews are of an agreeable smell; break very easily, and may be boiled and eaten. Where the whalebone is broadest, as underneath by the root, there groweth small whalebone, the other greater, as you see small and large trees one among another in a wood. I believe the small whalebone doth not grow bigger, as one might think that some of the great pieces thereof might come out, and that so this small whalebone might grow up again in the room thereof, or as in children, the hair grows again when cut; but it is not so; for it is from one end to the other of an equal thickness, and full of long jacks, like horses hair. The whalebone is underneath narrow and pointed, and all overgrown with hair, that it may not hurt that which is young; but without the whalebone

with a cavity, for it is turned just like unto a
 er wherein the water runs, where it lieth the
 over the other, like the shields or plates of
 wfish, or the pantiles of an house, that lye one
 r the other; for else it might easily wound or
 at the under lip.

“ To cut the whalebone out is a particular
 trade, and abundance of iron tools are used in the
 process. The lower part of the whale's mouth is
 commonly white. The tongue, which is about
 the size of a great feather-bed, lyeth among the
 whalebone; being very closely tied to the under-
 most chap or lip. It is white, with black spots at
 the edges, and consists of a soft, spongy, fat sub-
 stance, which cannot easily be cut, being at once
 tough and yielding; so that it is thrown away
 by the Whale-catchers for this reason; otherwise
 they might get five, six, or seven barrels of oil
 from it. Upon the head is the hessel, or bump
 before the eyes and fins; and at the top of it are
 situated the spout-holes, one on each side, over
 against each other, shaped like the letter S, or the
 hole on each side a violin. From these holes the
 Whale bloweth or spouteth the water, fiercest of
 all when he is wounded, when it sounds like the
 roaring of the sea in a great storm, or as we hear
 the wind in very tempestuous weather: it may be
 heard at a league's distance, though you cannot
 see the fish by reason of the thick and foggy air.
 The head is not round at the top, but somewhat
 flat, and goes down sloping, like the tiling of a
 house, to the under lip. The under lip is broader

than any part of the body, and broadest of all in the middle. In a word, the whole fish is shaped like a shoemaker's last, if you look upon it from beneath. Behind the knob or bump, between that and the fins, are placed the eyes, which are not much bigger than those of a bullock, with eyelids and hair like the human eyes. The crystal (crystalline humour) is not much bigger than a pea, clear, and transparent as crystal. The eyes of the Whale are placed very low, almost at the end of the upper lip. Some bring with them from Spitzbergen some bones which they call the ears of the Whale, but this I can say nothing to, because I never saw any; but very well remember, that I have heard that they lie very deep. The Whale doth not hear when he spouts the water; wherefore he is easiest to be struck at that time. His belly and back* are quite red, and underneath the belly they are commonly white; yet some are coal-black. Most of those which I saw were white. They look very beautiful when the sun shines upon them, the small clear waves of the sea that are over him glistening like silver. Some of them are marbled on the back and tail. Where a Whale has been wounded there remaineth always a white scar. I understood from one of our harpooners that he, once caught a Whale at Spitzbergen that was white all over. Half white

* I suspect some mistake here; the back being in most of the Whale tribe of a dark colour.

I have myself seen, but one above the rest, which was a female, was a beautiful one: she was all over marbled black and yellow. Those that are black are not all of the same colour; for some are as black as velvet, others coal-black, and others of the colour of a tench. The Whale loseth its beautiful colours when it grows dry; the black becoming brownish, and the white losing its clearness. When they are well, they are as slippery as an Eel; but one may stand upon them, because they are so soft that the flesh giveth way to our weight. The outward skin is thin, like parchment, and is easily pulled off by the hand when the flesh grows hot by the fermentation of the inward parts after the animal's death. The bones of the whale are hard, like those of large four-footed beasts, but porous, like a sponge, and filled with marrow, and when that is consumed out, they will retain a great quantity of water, for the holes are large, like those of an honeycomb. Two great and strong bones hold up the under lip: they lie one against the other, and both together make a figure like a half-moon, but one by itself is like a quarter of a circle. Some of these I have seen lying on the coasts of Spitzbergen about twenty feet long, of a white colour, as if calcined. The flesh of the Whale is coarse and hard, like that of a bull: it is intermixed with many sinews, and is very dry and lean when boiled, because the fat is only between the flesh and skin. If suffered to lie a little, it soon becomes black and tainted. That of the tail boils the tenderest, and is not

quite so dry as that of the body. When we have a mind to eat of a Whale we cut great pieces before the tail where it is four-square, and boil like other meat: good beef I prefer far before yet rather than be starved I advise to eat Whale flesh; for none of our men dyed of it, and the Frenchmen did eat it almost daily; flinging it on the tops of their tubs, and letting it lie till it was black; and yet eating it in that condition. The flesh of the Whale, like that of Seals, is alone, or by itself; and the fat at the top thereof between the flesh and skin. The fat is about six inches thick on the back and belly; but I have also seen it a foot thick on the fins, and more than two feet on the under lip; but Whales vary in this respect, like other animals, according to size and health. In the fat are interspersed little sinews, which hold the oil, as a sponge does water, which one may squeeze out: the other strong sinews are chiefly about the tail, where it is thinnest, for with it he turns and winds himself about, as a ship is turned by the rudder; his fins being his oars, and according to his size he rows himself along with them as swiftly as a bird flies, and maketh a long track in the sea, as a great ship doth when under sail; so that it remains divided for a while. Over the fat is, besides the uppermost skin already described, another skin, about an inch thick, proportionable to the size of the Whale. It is coloured according to the colour of the animal: if the Whale be black this is black also; if on the contrary the outward or

ment-like skin be white or yellow, the thick under skin is of a similar colour. This thick skin is not tough or tenacious, but of a fungous texture, and of no use as an article of trade.

“The food of the Whale is believed to be small sea-snails*, which float, in vast abundance, on the surface of the northern seas. Whether these afford such great nourishment I cannot tell. I have been informed by others that about Hitland a small Whale was caught, which had about a barrel of Herrings in its belly. The middling-sized Whales caught at Spitzbergen afford seventy, eighty, or ninety *cardels* of fat. Our biggest Whale was fifty-three feet long, and his tail three fathom and a half broad. The Whale swims against the wind, like most of this tribe, and indeed as most large fishes do. They are sometimes found diseased and emaciated, having their peculiar disorders like other animals. The breasts of the female resemble those of a Cow, having similar nipples: they are sometimes white, and sometimes speckled with black and blue spots, in the manner of a plover's egg. They are said never to have more than one young at a time.”

I must now take the opportunity of repeating what I have advanced in the Naturalist's Miscellany, viz. “It is to be lamented that in the poetical descriptions of various striking scenes in natural history, the epithets by which many objects are distinguished, are, for want of due know-

* A species of *Clio*, the *Clio limacina* of Linnæus.

ledge of the subject, improperly chosen, and utterly inconsonant with the character of the thing intended; by which means the description, however beautiful in point of language, fails in point of accuracy. This is no where more strikingly illustrated than in the august lines of Milton which the description of a sleeping whale is injured by an epithet of all others least according with the nature of the animal.

‘ That sea-beast
 Leviathan, which God of all his works
 Created hugest that swim th’ ocean stream :
 Him haply slumb’ring on the Norway foam,
 The pilot of some small night-founder’d skiff
 Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
 With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
 Moors by his side under the lee, while night
 Invests the sea, and wished morn delays.’

“None of the cetaceous tribe are furnished with scales, or any thing analogous to them. It must be acknowledged however that this observation may appear in no small degree hypercritical, and that Milton by the expression of *scaly rind* might only mean rough or scaly in the same sense that those epithets are applied to the bark of a tree or any irregular surface. There can be little doubt however that real and proper scales were intended by the poet; nor is it difficult to discover the particular circumstance which impressed Milton with this erroneous idea, viz. a figure in the works of Gesner, so injudiciously expressed as

to appear on a cursory view as if coated with large scales, with a vessel near it with harpooners, &c. over which is the observation of sailors often mistaking a whale for an island, and thus endangering themselves by attempting to anchor upon it. As the general learning and extensive reading of our great poet are so well known, it can hardly be doubted that he was conversant with the writings of Gesner, whose work was then the great depository of natural knowledge, and that the figure and description there given left a lasting impression on his mind."

The Whale is taken by being struck with harpoons by several persons who pursue him in boats, arranging themselves according to circumstances, and wounding the animal repeatedly, till faint with loss of blood, he at length expires, and lies floating on the surface. The harpoon is a sharp iron in the form of an arrow head, fixed to a rod, and furnished with a vast length of line of proper strength. The wounded Whale swims away, often drawing both line and boat after him as swift as the wind, spouting the water with violence, and tinging the sea all around with his blood. The noise, says Martens, may be heard as far as a cannon, but after having received several wounds at different intervals, it grows weaker, till at length it resembles that of the wind blowing slightly into an empty vessel. This is a dangerous occupation, and requires great dexterity on the part of the adventurers. A long-boat, according to our author, "he valueth no more than dust, for

he can beat it all in shatters at a blow." The desire of gain however is a sufficient temptation to those who undertake this fishery, and the profits seldom fail to recompence their labours.

Though the chief residence of this and most other Whales is in the polar regions, yet they sometimes stray into more temperate latitudes, and are occasionally seen in very different parts of the ocean from those in which they generally reside.

The Whale is one of those animals which were once considered as royal dishes; and we are informed that in ancient times, whenever one happened to be thrown on the British coast, the King and Queen divided the spoil; the King asserting his right to the head, and her Majesty to the tail*.

FIN-BACKED MYSTICETE.

Balæna Physalus. B. fistula duplici in medio capite, dorso extremo pinna adiposa. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 106.

Mysticete with double spiracle on the head, and a fatty fin at the lower part of the back.

Balæna tripinnis ventre lævi. Bris. Regn. Anim. p. 352. n. 5.

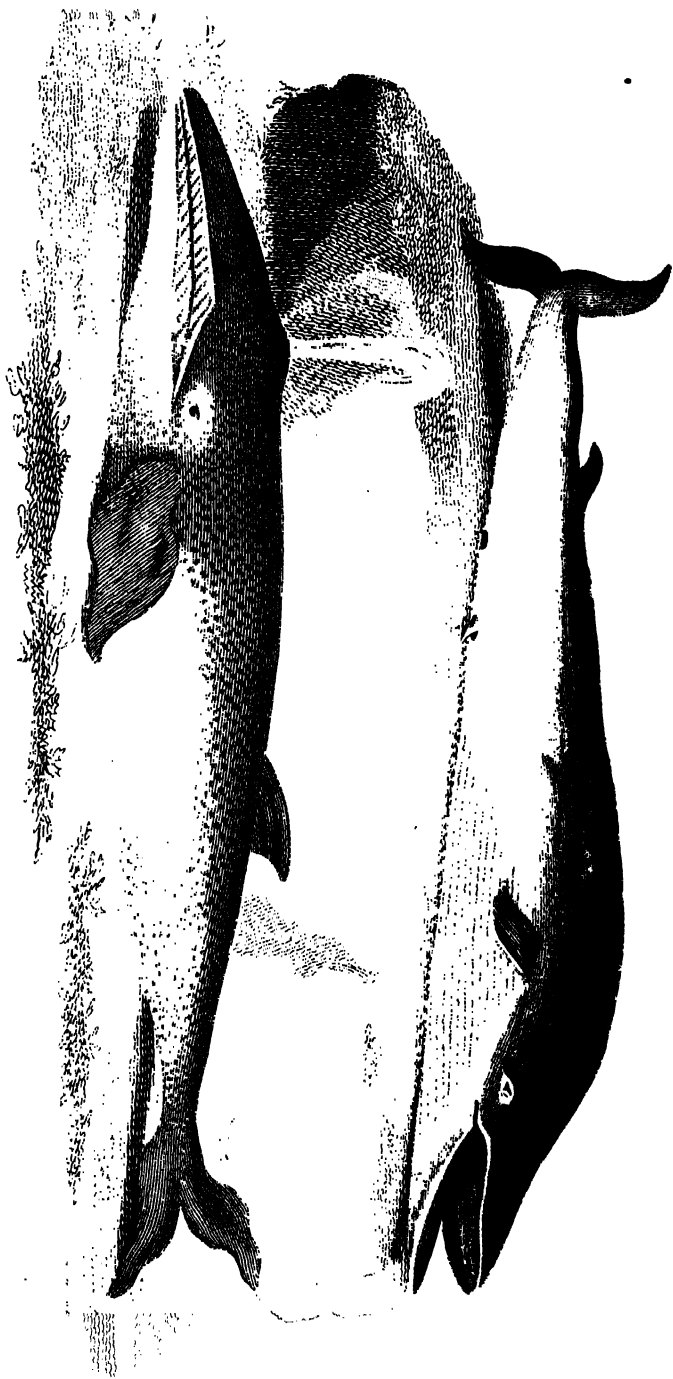
Physalus bellua, s. Physeter. Gesn. Aquat. p. 851.

Finnfisch. *Mart. Spitsb. p. 125. t. 2.*

THIS species is of a much more slender form than the preceding, which it equals in length: the head is rather narrow, the mouth very wide,

* Blackst. Comm. 1. c. 4. Brit. Zool. &c.

FIN-BACKED MYSTICETES.



and the lips are marked by a number of oblique wrinkles or plaits in such a manner as to resemble in some degree the appearance of a large twisted rope. The upper jaw is furnished with laminæ of whalebone, on the same plan as in the great whale, but smaller and shorter in proportion, and generally of a blueish colour. The general colour of this species is a dark or blackish olive on the upper parts, and whitish beneath. Martens compares the colour to that of a Tench. On the lower part of the back is situated a small thick or fatty fin, of about three or four feet in length, and of a somewhat sharpened form. This animal swims with greater celerity and vigour than the great whale, and is considered as much more dangerous to attack, exerting such rapid and violent motions as to render the capture extremely difficult, and as the oil which it affords is much less plentiful than in the former species, it is of course less an object of pursuit. It is known to the fishers by the title of Fin-Fish, being easily distinguished by its back fin, as well as by its much more violent blowing and spouting. It inhabits the same seas with the great or common Whale.

PIKE-HEADED MYSTICETE.

Balæna Boops. *B. fistula duplici in rostro, dorso extremo protuberantia cornea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 106. Artedi. Gen. 77. Syn. 107.*

Whale with double spiracle on the snout, and a horny protuberance on the hind part of the back.

Balæna tripinnis, ventre rugoso, rostro acuto. *Briss. Regn. Anim. p. 355. n. 7.*

Jupiterfisch. *Anders. isl. p. 220. Cranz. Groenl. p. 146.*

Pike-headed Whale. *Pennant Brit. Zool. 1. p. 50. Dale Harw. p. 410. n. 3.*

THIS species measures fifty feet or more in length, and is found both in the northern and southern ocean. It is of a moderately slender form, but somewhat thick on the fore parts, and its colour is black above and white beneath: the upper part of the belly is marked by numerous longitudinal plaits or wrinkles, the insides of which are of a red colour. The head is moderately large, and of a gradually tapering form, yet ending in a somewhat broad or obtuse tip. It has a double spiracle or blow-pipe on the head, the holes of which are approximated, and which it can close in such a manner by a common operculum, as to appear single: before the nostrils, on the head, are three rows of circular convexities: the lower jaw is rather narrower than the upper: the eyes are situated beyond the spiracles, on each side the head: the ears consist of very minute apertures behind the eyes: in the upper jaw are very numerous laminæ of whalebone, not

above a foot in length; and in the lower jaw is a cavity to receive them: the tongue is large, fat, wrinkled, and liver-coloured, and from this towards the throat hangs a loose skin like an operculum. The pectoral fins are large, obovate-oblong, entire on the posterior edge, but rounded-crenated on the anterior. The dorsal fin is of a fatty-cartilaginous substance, and is situated on the hind part of the back, above the vent, and is nearly perpendicular. Behind the dorsal fin runs a carina, or sharp edge, as far as the tail, which is slightly divided into two somewhat pointed lobes. This species lives principally on a small species of Salmon, called the *Salmo arcticus*, as well as on the *Argonauta arctica* and the *Ammodytes Tobianus* or Launce. When in the act of opening its mouth, it dilates the abdominal plaits or furrows, which lie in pairs, and on account of the colour of their internal surface, present, at this juncture, a highly beautiful spectacle; the fore part of the belly appearing as if elegantly striped with red. This species blows less violently than others; and is often observed stationary, as it were, or as if sleeping on the surface, sometimes lying on one side, and sometimes striking out of the water, and flapping itself with its fins, as if to clear them from barnacles, &c. which occasionally adhere to them. It is a very timid animal, and always swims away from the *Physeter Microps* or *High-Finned Cachalot*, which is its great enemy. Its flesh and oil are used like those

of other whales; and from the skinny flap at the root of the tongue, as well as from the intestines, are prepared windows by the Greenlanders.

BUNCHED MYSTICETE.

Balæna Gibbosa. *B. dorso gibboso, pinnæ dorsali nulla.* Lin.
Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 225.

Whale with one or more gibbous excrescences on the back, and without dorsal fin.

Balæna gibbo unico prope caudam. Klein. *M. P. 2. p. 12.*

Balæna gibbis sex, balæna macra. Klein. *M. P. 2. p. 13.*

Knotenfish oder Knobbelfisch. Anders. *isl. p. 225.* Cranz.

Groenl. p. 146.

THIS species is a native of the northern seas, and is said to be of the same general form with the Great Whale, but of smaller size, and to have the back furnished with one or more tubercles: the variety with a single tubercle is found about the coasts of New England: the other, which has six tubercles along the back, is supposed to occur about the coasts of Greenland; but neither seem very accurately known: their whalebone is said to be of a pale or whitish colour.

UNDER-JAWED MYSTICETE.

Balaena Musculus. *B. fistula duplici in fronte, maxilla inferiore multo latiore.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 226. *Arledi. Gen.* 78. *Syn.* 107.

Whale with double spiracle on the front, and lower jaw much wider than the upper.

Balaena tripinnis, ventre rugoso, rostro rotundo. *Briss. Regn. Anim.* p. 355. n. C.

Round-lipped Whale. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* p. 52.

THIS is a native of the northern seas, and seems much allied to the Pike-headed Mysticete, but grows to a much larger size, having been found, it is said, of the length of seventy-eight feet, measuring thirty-five feet in girth; the head is large; the mouth very wide; the lower lip much broader than the upper, and semicircularly turned at its extremity, while the upper is somewhat sharp or pointed at the tip. The laminae of whalebone are black, and short in proportion to the size of the animal, the longest not measuring more than three feet: the spiracle is double and placed on the front: the belly is marked by plaits or furrows as in the *Balaena Boops*, and on the lower part of the back is a fatty fin. The colour of this species is black above and white beneath. In the year 1692 a specimen was taken on the coast of Scotland. Its dimensions were as above described; the tongue measured fifteen feet and a half in length, and the two spout-holes on the forehead were of a pyramidal form; the pectoral fins ten feet long, and the tail eighteen feet broad.

ROSTRATED MYSTICETE.

Balæna Rostrata. *B. minima rostro strictiore, dorso pinnato, lamina oris albis.* *Fabr. Faun. Groenl. p. 4.*

Small Whale, with taper snout and adipose back fin.

Balæna rostrata. *B. ore rostrato, dorsi pinna adiposa.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 226.*

Balæna minima, rostro longissimo et acutissimo. *Müll. Zool. Dan. Prodr. p. 7. n. 48.*

Rostrated Whale. *Naturalist's Miscellany, vol. 9. p. 304.*

THIS is by far the smallest as well as the most elegant in its appearance of all the Mysticetes or Whalebone Whales, being rarely known to attain the length of twenty-five feet. The head, upper part of the back, fins, and tail, are of a dark or blueish-brown, but the sides and abdomen are of a beautiful white, with a very slight tinge of pale rose or flesh-colour, and are marked for more than half the length of the animal by very numerous longitudinal plaits or furrows: the eyes are small, as is also the head, and the snout is much more elongated than in any other species, gradually tapering to the extremity, which is slightly pointed: the back fin is small, and situated at no great distance from the tail: the pectoral fins are small and narrow, and the tail is divided into two longish and pointed lobes. The whole animal has an elegant fish-like form, and has none of that uncouth appearance which prevails in the larger species.

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BUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

PHYSETER. CACHALOT.

Generic Character.

<i>Dentes</i> in maxilla inferiore.	<i>Teeth</i> visible in the lower jaw only.
<i>Fistula</i> in capite s. fronte.	

BLUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

Physeter Macrocephalus. *P. dorso impinni, fistula in cervice* *.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 107. *Artedi. Gen.* 78. *Syn.* 108.

Cachalot with finless back, and spiracle on the neck.

Balæna. *Jonst. pisc.* p. 215. t. 41, 42. *Will. ichth. t. A.* 1. f. 3.

The Spermaceti Whale. *Brown Jam.* p. 459.

Blunt-headed Cachalot. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* p. 59.

The Parmacity Whale, or Pot Wal Fish. *Dalé Harw.* p. 413.

THIS Whale, which is one of the largest species, is scarcely inferior in size to the great Mysticete, often measuring sixty feet or more in length. The head is of enormous size, constituting more than a third of the whole animal; the mouth wide; the upper lip rounded, thick or high, and much broader than the lower, which is of a

* This expression, according to Fabricius, is not quite correct.

somewhat sharpish form, fitting, as it were, into a longitudinal bed or groove in the upper. The teeth, at least the visible ones, as mentioned in the generic character, are situated only in the lower jaw, and when the mouth is closed, are received into so many corresponding holes or cavities in the upper: they are pretty numerous, rather blunt, and of a somewhat conic form, with a very slight bend or inclination inwards: there are also, according to Fabricius, small, curved, flatish, concave, and sharp-pointed teeth, lying almost horizontally along the upper jaw, though, from their peculiar situation and size, they are not visible like those of the lower; being imbedded in the fleshy interstices of the holes which receive the lower teeth, and presenting only their internal concave surfaces to meet the latter when the mouth is closed. The front of the head is very abrupt, descending perpendicularly downwards, and on its top, which has been improperly termed the neck by some authors, is an elevation or angular prominence containing the spiracle, which appears externally simple, but is double within. The head is distinguished or separated from the body by a transverse furrow or wrinkle. The eyes are small and black; and the ears or auditory passages extremely small. About the middle of the back is a kind of spurious fin, or dorsal tubercle*, of a callous nature, not move-

* This is not constant, and seems to constitute the variety figured by Schreber under the title of *Physeter gibbosus*.

BLUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

able, and somewhat abrupt or cut off behind. The tongue is of the shape of the lower jaw, clay-coloured externally, and of a dull red within. The throat is but small in proportion to the animal. The body is cylindrical beyond the pectoral fins, growing narrower towards the tail. The colour of the whole animal is black, but when advanced in age grows whitish beneath. It swims swiftly, and is said to be a violent enemy to the *Squalus Carcharias* or White Shark, which is sometimes driven ashore in its endeavours to escape, and according to Fabricius, will not venture to approach its enemy even when dead, though fond of preying on other dead Whales. This Whale also devours the *Cyclopterus Lumpus* or Lump-Fish, and many others. The Greenlanders use the flesh, skin, oil, tendons, &c. in the same manner as those of the Narwhal. It is reckoned very difficult to take; being very tenacious of life, and surviving for several days the wounds it receives from its pursuers.

It is in a vast cavity within the upper part of the head of this Whale that the substance called spermaceti is found, which while fresh and in its natural receptacle, is nearly fluid; but when exposed to the air concretes into opake masses: this substance being so universally known, it becomes unnecessary to describe it farther.

A more curious and valuable production, the origin of which had long eluded the investigation of naturalists, is obtained from this animal, viz. the celebrated perfume called Ambergris, which

is found in large masses in the intestines, being in reality no other than the fœces.

A very large specimen of this Whale was once stranded on the coast of Norfolk; and is particularly commemorated by Sir Thomas Brown, who seems to have been desirous of discovering Ambergris in it, but was repelled by the intolerable fœtor of the animal, which had lain several days in a state of putrefaction. Sir Thomas recites the anecdote in his usual forcible style, and appears to have been rather in doubt of what is now pretty well ascertained, viz. that this perfume has really the origin above described.

“In vain it was to rake for ambergriese in the paunch of this Leviathan, as Greenland discoverers and attests of experience dictate, that they sometimes swallow great lumps thereof in the sea, insufferable fœtor forbidding that enquiry; and yet, if, as Paracelsus encourageth, odure makes the best musk, and from the most fetid substances may be drawn the most odoriferous essences, all that had not Vespasian’s nose might boldly swear, here was a fit subject for such extractions.”

SMALL CACHALOT.

Physeter Catodon. *P. dorso impinni, fistula in rostris*. Lin.
Syst. Nat. p. 107. Artedi. Gen. 78. Syn. 108.

Cachalot with finless back, and spiracle on the snout.

Cetus minor bipinnis, fistula in rostris. *Briss. Regn. Anim.*
p. 361. n. 4.

Round-headed Cachalot. *Pennant Brit. Zool. 3. p. 56.*

THIS species is of far inferior size to the former, measuring about twenty-five feet in length. In its general structure it is allied to the preceding, but has a smaller mouth in proportion, and is without any visible protuberance on the back. It is found in the northern seas.

I must here observe that some of the species of Cachalot seem still but obscurely known, and there is a degree of confusion prevailing with respect to the synonyms of authors; the *Physeter Catodon* of Fabricius being a different species from this, viz. the *P. Tursio* of the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*.

MALL EYED CACHALOT.

Physeter Microps. *P. dorso, pinna longa, maxilla superiore longiore.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 107. Artedi. Gen. 74. Syn. 104.*

Cachalot with long dorsal fin, and upper jaw longer than the lower.

Cetus tripinnis, dentibus acutis arcuatis falciformibus. *Briss. Regn. Anim. p. 363. n. 6.*

THIS is of equal, and sometimes even superior size to the first described species*, and is a native of the northern seas. The head is very large, and nearly half the length of the body: the eyes extremely small, and the snout slightly obtuse: on the back is a long and somewhat upright narrow and pointed fin. This species swims swiftly, and is said to be a great enemy to the Porpoise, which it pursues and preys upon. Its colour is blackish above and whitish beneath. Some of the supposed varieties of this Whale are said to grow to the length of eighty or an hundred feet. The teeth are of a more curved form than the rest of the genus.

A variety however is mentioned by Brisson, in which the teeth are straight, or nearly so.

* Fabricius however numbers it among the smaller Whales, and adds that it is common in the Greenland seas; that it has twenty teeth in the lower jaw, which are very white, falciform, conically compressed, and sharp-pointed. The Greenlanders also affirm that there are teeth in the upper jaw.

HIGH-FINNED CACHALOT

Physeter Tursio. P. dorsi pinna altissima, apice dentium plano.
Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 107. Artedi. Gen. 74. Syn. 104.

Cachalot with very long upright dorsal fin, and teeth flat at the tips.

Cetus tripinnis, dentibus in planum desinentibus. Briss. Regn. Anim. p. 364. n. 7.

High-finned Cachalot. *Pennant Brit. Zool. 3. p. 57.*

THIS is particularly distinguished by the great length and narrow form of its dorsal fin, which is placed almost upright on the back, and is said by some authors to appear at a distance like the mast of a small ship; the animal growing, if we may believe report, to the length of an hundred feet. In its general appearance it is said much to resemble the former species, of which it may perhaps be a variety rather than truly distinct; but so much obscurity still prevails with respect to the Cetaceous animals that this point must be considered as very doubtful.

DELPHINUS DOLPHIN.

*Generic Character.**Dentes in maxilla utraque.**Fistula in capite.*|| *Teeth in both jaws.*|| *Spiracle on the head.*

PORPESSE.

Delphinus Phocæna. D. corpore subconiformi, dorso lato, rostro subobtusio. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 108. Artedi Gen. 75. Syn. 104.

Dolphin with subconic body, broad back, and subobtuse snout.

Phocæna. Rond. Pisc. p. 473. Gesn. Aquat. p. 837. Aldr.

Pisc. p. 719. Jonst. Pisc. p. 221.

Porpess. Pennant Brit. Zool. p. 61.

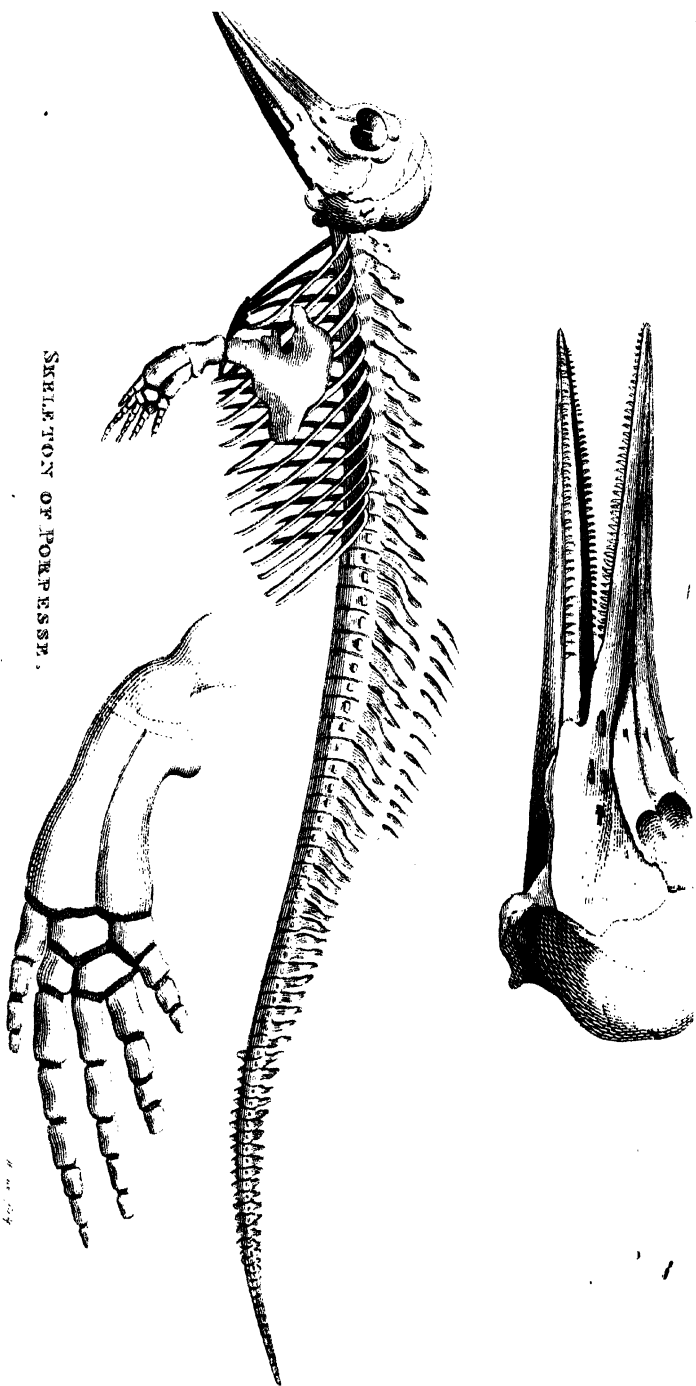
THE Porpesse may be considered as the most common of the whole cetaceous tribe; being found in almost all parts of the European ocean, and sometimes even entering the mouths of large rivers. In its general shape it so much resembles the Dolphin or next species, as to be frequently confounded with it; and navigators in general seem to call both species indiscriminately by the same name. The Porpesse however differs in having a shorter snout, which though somewhat sharply terminated, is much less narrow or pro-

Illustration of the Dolphin by Alexander Hall, Jr.

PLATE 100



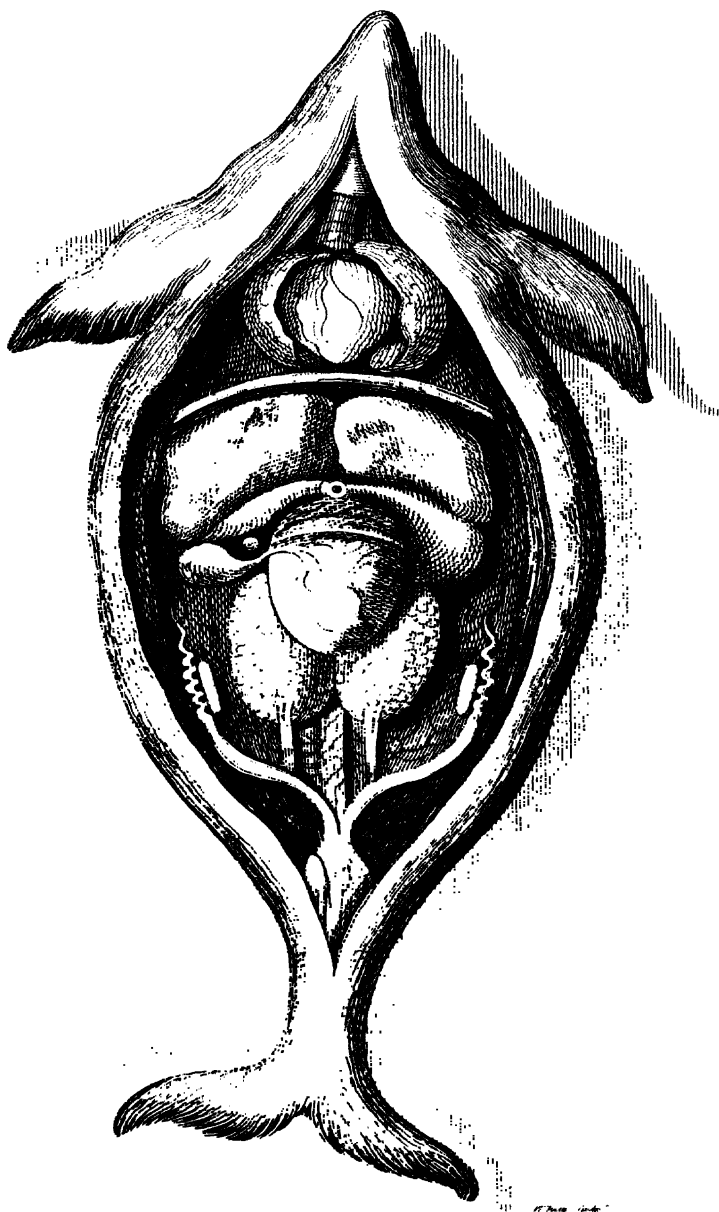
DOLPHIN.



SKELETON OF PORPOISE.

London: Published by G. Kneller, Fleet Street.

1824



PORPESSE OPENED.

duced than that of the Dolphin. The Porpesse is also, in general, the smallest animal of the two, and rarely exceeds the length of six or seven feet. It is of a thick form on the fore parts, and gradually tapers towards the tail, which is shaped like that of other Cetacea. The back fin is situated rather nearer the tail than the head, and is of a somewhat triangular outline, and placed nearly upright. In colour this animal resembles the Dolphin, being either of a blueish black or of a very dark brown above, and white or nearly white beneath: the eyes are small; behind them are situated the auditory passages, which are very small; and on the upper part of the front is the spiracle, which is somewhat in the form of a crescent: the mouth is of moderate width; the teeth small, rather sharp, and numerous; being commonly about forty-six or fifty in each jaw; the tongue is flat, rounded, notched or crenated on the edge, and pretty closely attached or confined to the surface of the under jaw.

The Porpesse lives chiefly on the smaller kinds of fish, and is observed to root about the shores with its snout, in the manner of a hog, while in quest of food. Like the Dolphin it is seen to gambol about in the ocean, more especially in stormy weather.

Porpesses are also observed to congregate occasionally in vast numbers, and to pursue shoals of Herrings, Mackrel, and other fish, which they drive into the bays and close recesses, and prey upon them with vast voracity. This animal is

remarkably fat, being covered immediately under the skin with a thick coat of lard, affording a great quantity of oil.

The Porpesse was once considered as a sumptuous article of food, and is said to have been occasionally introduced at the tables of the old English nobility; and this so lately as the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was eaten with a sauce composed of crumbs of fine bread with sugar and vinegar. It is however now generally neglected even by sailors.

The Porpesse, being by far the most common, and most easily obtained of all the European Cetacea, has, of course, been more accurately examined than any other species; Belon, Rondeletius, Tyson, and others, having given very good descriptions of its internal structure; and in order to convey a general idea of the similarity of its fabric to that of the terrestrial Mammalia, a figure of an opened Porpesse is introduced into the present publication; some of the viscera being removed, in order to shew others to greater advantage. The skeleton is also represented on a separate plate.

DOLPHIN.

Delphinus Delphis. D. corpore oblongo subtereti, rostro attenuato acuto. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 108. Artedi. Gen. 76. Syn. 105.

Dolphin with oblong subcylindric body, and lengthened sharpish snout.

Delphinus. Plin. Hist. Nat. 9. c. 7, 8. 11. c. 37. Bellon.

Aquat. p. 7. Rondel. Pisc. p. 459. Gesn. Aquat. p. 380.

Aldr. Pisc. p. 701, 703, 704. Jonst. Pisc. 218.

Porcus marinus. Sibb. Scot. Ann. p. 23.

Dolphin. Pennant Brit. Zool. p. 58.

THE Dolphin, as observed in the preceding article, bears a great resemblance to the Porpesse, but has a much longer and sharper snout, and the shape of the body is rather more slender. It also grows to a larger size, measuring eight or ten feet in length, and is black above and whitish beneath. The mouth is very wide; the teeth very numerous, small, sharp, and set, as in the Porpesse, in a stroit row on each side of both jaws: the eyes are small, the back fin seated as in the former species, beyond the middle of the back. The Dolphin is found in the Mediterranean and Indian seas, and seems to be generally confounded by navigators with the Porpoise, having the same general manners and appearance. It preys on various kinds of fish, and is said to be sometimes seen attacking and wounding even the larger kind of Whales. It swims very swiftly. The appearance both of this species and the Porpesse at sea is generally considered as one of the pre-ludes of an approaching storm. The prejudices of the ancients were of a contrary cast: with them this animal was celebrated for its supposed affec-

tion to the human race, and its appearance regarded as a prosperous omen. "The Dolphin," says Pliny, "is friendly to man, and pleased with music. He does not fly from the sight of mankind, but of his own accord meets their ships, gamboling before them, and accompanying their course, as if through a spirit of emulation; and always outstripping them, even when sailing with the most favourable wind."

Pliny also relates several tales relative to the affection of the Dolphin to mankind; one of which is the following, which will perhaps appear more interesting in the simple translation of Philemon Holland, than if delivered in the more elegant style of modern language.

"Divo Augusto principe, &c. &c."—"In the daies of Augustus Cæsar the Emperor, there was a Dolphin entered the gulfe or pool Lucrinus, which loved wonderous well a certain boy a poor man's sonne: who using to go every day to schoole from Baianum to Puteoli, was woont also about noone-tide to stay at the water side and to call unto the Dolphin *Simo, Simo*, and many times would give him fragments of bread, which of purpose hee ever brought with him, and by this meane allured the Dolphin to come ordinarily unto him at his call. (I would make scruple and bash to insert this tale in my storie and to tell it out, but that Mecænas Fabianus, Flavius Albus, and many others have set it downe for a truth in their Chronicles.) Well, in processe of time, at what houre soever of the day, this boy lured for

him, and called *Simo*, were the Dolphin never so close hidden in any secret and blind corner, out he would and come abroad, yea and scud amaine to this lad: and taking bread and other victuals at his hand, would gently offer him his back to mount upon, and then down went the sharp-pointed * prickles of his finnes, which he would put up as it were within a sheath, for fear of hurting the boy. Thus when he had him once on his back he would carry him over the broad arme of the sea, as far as Puteoli to schoole; and in like manner convey him back again home: and thus he continued for many yeeres together, so long as the child lived. But when the boy was falne sicke and dead, yet the Dolphin gave not over his haunt, but usually came to the wonted place, and missing the lad, seemed to be heavy and mourne again, untill for verie grieffe and sorrow (as it is doubtless to be presumed) he also was found dead upon the shore."

The voice of the Dolphin is, according to Pliny, a sound resembling a human groan; and Willoughby quotes, from *Gillius*, a passage illustrative of this circumstance.

"A captis delphinis, &c. &c."—"In a vessel where several Dolphins were confined, I passed a night of great uneasiness, so feelingly did these poor animals express the misery of their condition by cries and lamentations resembling the human.

* From this observation it should seem that Pliny had not very accurately examined the Dolphin.

Their sufferings forced from me tears of compassion; and while the fisherman was asleep, I threw one, which seemed to suffer most, into the sea. But this act of tenderness availed me nothing; for the moanings of those that remained, seemed only to be increased, and they seemed by signs too plain to be misunderstood, to wish for a similar deliverance."

It appears, from the testimony of the accurate Fabricius, in his *Fauna Groenlandica*, that the *D. Phocæna* or Porpoise constantly swims in a curved posture, depressing very considerably both head and tail during that action; and it is highly probable that the Dolphin swims in the same manner; thus justifying, in some degree, the representations of the ancients; who appear indeed to have been guilty of some aggravation in this respect, in their poetical and sculptorial representations, while the moderns, on the contrary, have been somewhat too severe in condemning them.

The learned Sir Thomas Brown has a short chapter on this subject in his celebrated work the *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, which I shall here introduce, as at once comprising the principal remarks which have been made on the subject, and at the same time as a good example of that author's peculiar style.

"That Dolphins are crooked, is not only affirmed by the hand of the painter, but commonly conceived their natural and proper figure; which is not only the opinion of our times, but seems the belief of elder times before us. For beside the

expressions of *Ovid* and *Pliny*, the pourtraicts in some ancient coyns are framed in this figure, as will appear in some thereof in *Gesner*, others in *Goltzius*, and *Læcinus Hulsius* in his description of coyns, from *Julius Cæsar* unto *Rudolphus* the second. Notwithstanding, to speak strictly, in their natural figure they are streight, nor have their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed than *Sharks*, *Porpoises*, *Whales*, and other cetaceous animals, as *Scaliger* plainly affirmeth: *Corpus habet non magis curcum quam reliqui pisces.* As ocular enquiry informeth; and as, unto such as have not had the opportunity to behold them, their proper pourtraicts will discover in *Rondeletius*, *Gesner*, and *Aldrovandus*. And as indeed is deducible from pictures themselves; for though they be drawn repandous, or convexedly crooked, in one piece, yet the *Dolphin* that carrieth *Arion* is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. And answerably hereunto we may behold them differently bowed in medals, and the *Dolphins* of *Tarus* and *Fulius* do make another flexure from those of *Commodus* and *Agrippa*. And therefore what is delivered of their incurvity must either be taken emphatically, that is, not really, but in appearance; which happeneth when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again; which is a fallacy in vision, whereby streight bodies in a sudden motion protruded obliquely downward, appear unto the eye crooked; and this is the construction of *Bellonius*: or, if it be taken really, it must not be universally and

perpetually; that is, not when they swim and remain in their proper figures, but only when they leap, or impetuously whirl their bodies any way; and this is the opinion of *Gesnerus*. Or lastly, it may be taken neither really nor emphatically, but only emblematically: for being the hieroglyphic of celerity, and swifter than other animals, men best expressed their velocity by incurvity, and under some figure of a bow: and in this sense probably do Heralds also receive it, when from a Dolphin extended they distinguish a Dolphin embowed. And thus also must that picture be taken of a Dolphin clasping an anchor; that is, not really, as is by most conceived, as out of affection unto man, conveying the anchor unto the ground; but emblematically, according as *Pierius* hath expressed it, the swiftest animal conjoined with that heavy body, implying that common moral, *Festina lente*; and that celerity should always be counterpoised with cunctation."

D. 111 152.



GRAMPUS.

Delphinus Orca. D. rostro sursum repando, dentibus latis serratis *. *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 108. Arted. Gen. 76. Syn. 106.*

Delphinus corpore crasso, dorso pinnato, rostro sursum repando, dentibus obtusis. Fabr. Faun. Groenl. p. 49.

Dolphin with thick body, snout spreading upwards, and obtuse teeth.

Butskopf. *Mart. Spitzb. p. 93. Cranz. Groenl. p. 151.*

THE Orc or Grampus is by far the largest animal of this genus, arriving at the length of twenty-five feet, and is of an extremely fierce and predacious disposition, feeding on the larger fishes, and even on the Dolphin and Porpesse. It is also said to attack other Whales, and to devour Seals, which it occasionally finds sleeping on the rocks, dislodging them by means of its back fin, and precipitating them into the water. In its general form and colour it resembles the rest of this genus; but the lower jaw is much wider than the upper, and the body somewhat broader and deeper in proportion: the back-fin sometimes measures not less than six feet in length from the base to the tip. The Grampus is found in the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, as well as in both the polar regions. It is emphatically styled by Fabricius *Balænarum Tyrannus*, and is considered as one of the most ferocious inhabitants of the ocean.

It appears to be an error, none of the Whales having serrated

BIDENT DOLPHIN.

Delphinus Bidens. *D. dentibus duobus in fronte maxillæ superioris.*

Dolphin with two teeth in the front of the upper jaw.

Bottle-nose Whale of Dale. *Hunter Phil. Trans. vol. 77. pl. 19.*

THIS is introduced by Mr. Hunter into the Philosophical Transactions, and is the Bottle-nosed Whale of Dale*. It has the general appearance of the Dolphin, but has a much shorter snout, the front bulging out very much above, and has only two teeth, which are situated in front of the upper jaw. The specimen mentioned by Mr. Hunter measured twenty-one feet, in length. The pectoral and back fins are small, and the latter placed pretty low on the back.

 NARROW-SNOUTED DOLPHIN.

Delphinus Rostratus. *D. rostro attenuato.*

Dolphin with greatly attenuated snout.

KNOWN only from the head, or bones of the jaws. Supposed to inhabit the Indian seas. The jaws are extremely narrow in proportion to their length, which is about two feet: the teeth are small, not numerous, distant, and shaped somewhat like the molares of quadrupeds.

* Dale's Harwich.

BELUGA.

Delphinus Leucas. *D. rostro conico obtuso, deorsum inclinato, pinna dorsali nulla.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 232. Pall. it. 3. p. 84. t. 4.*

White Dolphin, without dorsal fin.

Delphinus pinna in dorso nulla. *Briss. Regn. Anim. p. 374. n. 5.*
Beluga. *Stell. Camtsch. p. 106.*

THIS is a species which appears to have been not very distinctly known till within a few years past. It is a native of the northern seas, and, like the Porpesse, sometimes enters into rivers. It has been well described both by Fabricius and Pallas. It is of a more elegant appearance than the rest of this tribe, and when full grown is entirely milk-white, in some specimens tinged very slightly with rose-colour, and in others with blueish. It measures from twelve to eighteen feet in length, and sometimes even more, and preys upon all kinds of middle sized fish; as herrings, cod, flat-fish, &c. &c. It is a gregarious species, and is often observed swimming in large shoals, the young accompanying their parents, and the whole forming a beautiful spectacle, from the unusual colour. They are also sometimes observed to follow boats for a considerable time together. The head of this species is rather small than large; and is joined to the body by a kind of almost imperceptible neck or contracted part: the spiracle is situated on the top of the head, and is internally closed. The eyes are very small, blueish, and the opening of the mouth by no means wide: the

the teeth are rather blunt, small, not very numerous, being about ten on each side, in both jaws: the auditory passages are situated a little behind the eyes: the body is fish-shaped, thick in the middle, and tapering towards the tail, which is slightly lobed or divided: the back has a kind of longitudinal ridge on the lower part, as in the *Balæna Mysticetus*. The pectoral fins are thick and fatty, and are marked at the edge into five slight divisions; they contain the bones of the five fingers, which may be easily felt within the fin: there is no back fin. The skin, on every part, is smooth and slippery, and the animal is generally very fat.

When this animal swims, says Dr. Pallas, it bends the tail inwards in the manner of a crawfish, by which means it possesses the power of swimming extremely fast, by the alternate incurvation and extension of that part. It has so great a general affinity with the Seals, that the *Samoids* consider it as a kind of aquatic quadruped. It produces only one young at a birth, which is at first of a blue tinge, and sometimes grey, or even blackish; acquiring as it advances in age the pure milk-white colour.

A P P E N D I X

TO

W H A L E S.

AS an appendix to the history of this extraordinary tribe, and in order to convey as much general information as possible on so interesting a subject, I shall avail myself of Mr. Hunter's excellent paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in which an accurate description is given both of the external and internal appearance of several of the principal species. I shall give the observations chiefly in Mr. Hunter's own words, with some occasional abridgements and omissions. The whole must necessarily appear somewhat tedious to common readers, but those who know how to appreciate its importance will highly approve of its insertion.

THIS order of animals has nothing peculiar to fish, except living in the same element, and being endowed with the same powers of progressive motion as those fish which are intended to move with a considerable velocity.

Although inhabitants of the waters, they belong to the same class as quadrupeds; breathing air, being furnished with lungs, and all other parts peculiar to the œconomy of that class, and having warm blood. For we may make this general remark, that in the different classes of animals there

is never any mixture of those parts which are essential to life, nor in their different modes of sensation.

The external form of this order of animals is such as fits them for dividing the water in progressive motion, and gives them the power to produce that motion in the same manner as those fish which move with a considerable degree of velocity. On account of their inhabiting the water, their external form is more uniform than in animals of the same class which live upon land; the surface of the earth, on which the progressive motion of the quadruped is to be performed, being various and irregular, while the water is always the same.

The form of the head or anterior part of this order of animals is commonly a cone, or an inclined plane, except in the Spermaceti Whale, in which it terminates in a blunt surface. This form of head increases the surface of contact to the same volume of water which it removes, lessens the pressure, and is better calculated to bear the resistance of the water through which the animal is to pass: probably on this account the head is larger than in quadrupeds, having more the proportion observed in fish, and swelling out laterally at the articulation of the lower jaw: this may probably be for the better catching their prey, as they have no motion of the head on the body; and this distance between the articulation of the jaw is somewhat similar to the Sucker, Goat-sucker, Bat, &c. which may also be accounted

for, from their catching their food in the same manner as fish; and this is rendered still more probable, since the form of the mouth varies according as they have or have not teeth. There is however in the Whale tribe more variety in the form of the head than of any other part, as in the Whalebone, Bottle-nose, and Spermaceti Whales; though in this last it appears to owe its shape, in some sort, to the vast quantity of spermaceti lodged there, and not to be formed merely for the catching of its prey. From the mode of their progressive motion they have not the connexion between the head and body that is called the neck, as that would have produced an inequality inconvenient to progressive motion.

The body behind the fins or shoulders diminishes gradually to the spreading of the tail; but the part beyond the opening of the vent is to be considered as tail, although to appearance it is a continuation of the body. The body itself is flattened laterally, and I believe the back is much sharper than the belly.

The projecting part, or tail, contains the power that produces progressive motion, and moves the broad termination, the motion of which is similar to that of an oar in sculling a boat: it supersedes the necessity of posterior extremities, and allows of the proper shape for swimming.

The tail is flattened horizontally, which is contrary to that of fish, this position of tail giving the direction of the animal in the progressive motion of the body.

The two lateral fins, which are analogous to the anterior extremities in the quadruped, are commonly small, varying however in size, and seem to serve as a kind of oars.

To ascertain the use of the fin on the back is probably not so easy, as the large Whalebone and Spermaceti Whales have it not; one should otherwise conceive it intended to preserve the animal from turning.

I believe, like most animals, they are of a lighter colour on their belly than on their back: in some they are entirely white on the belly; and this white colour begins by a regular determined line, as in the Grampus, Piked Whale, &c. in others the white on the belly is gradually shaded into the dark colour of the back, as in the Porpoise. I have been informed that some of them are pied upwards and downwards, or have the divisions of colour in a contrary direction.

The element in which they live renders some parts which are of importance in other animals useless to them, gives to some parts a different action, and renders others of less account.

The tongue is flat, and but little projecting, as they neither have voice, nor require much action of this part in applying the food between the teeth for the purpose of mastication or deglutition, being nearly similar to fish in this respect as well as in their progressive motion.

In some particulars they differ as much from one another as any two genera of quadrupeds I am acquainted with.

The larynx, size of trachea, and number of ribs, differ exceedingly. The coecum is only found in some of them. The teeth in some are wanting. The blow-holes are two in number in many; in others only one. The Whalebone and Spermaceti are peculiar to particular genera; all which constitute great variations. In other respects we find an uniformity, which would appear to be independent of their living and moving only in the water, as in the stomach, liver, kidneys, &c.

From the tail being horizontal, the motion of the animal, when impelled by it, is up and down: two advantages are gained by this; it gives the necessary opportunities of breathing, and elevates them in the water; for every motion of the tail tends to raise the animal; and that this may be effected, the greatest motion of the tail is downwards, those muscles being very large, making two ridges in the abdomen: this motion of the tail raises the anterior extremity, which always tends to keep the body suspended in the water.

The bones alone, in many animals, when properly united into what is called the skeleton, give the general shape and character of the animal. Thus a quadruped is distinguished from a bird, and even one quadruped from another, it only requiring a skin to be thrown over the skeleton to make the species known; but this is not so decidedly the case in this order of animals, for the skin in them does not give the true shape. An animal has a small neck, few ribs, and in many a short sternum and no pelvis, with a long

spine, terminating in a point, require more than a skin being laid over them in order to give the regular and characteristic form of the animal.

The bones of the anterior extremity give no idea of the shape of a fin, the form of which depends wholly upon its covering. The different parts of the skeleton are so inclosed, and the spaces between the projecting parts are so filled up, as to be altogether concealed, giving the animal externally an uniform and elegant form, resembling an insect enveloped in its chrysalis coat.

The bones of the head are in general so large, as to render the cavity which contains the brain but a small part of the whole; while in the human species, and in birds, this cavity constitutes the principal bulk of the head*. This is, perhaps, most remarkable in the Spermaceti Whale; for on a general view of the bones of the head, it is impossible to determine where the cavity of the skull lies, till led to it by the foramen magnum occipitale. The same remark is applicable to the large Whalebone and Bottle-nose Whale; but in the Porpoise, where the brain is larger in proportion to the size of the animal, the skull makes the principal part of the head.

Some of the bones in one genus differ from those of another. The lower jaw is an instance

* In the Porpoise however, the head of which bears a considerable resemblance to that of a bird, the brain is very large, and much resembles the human.

of this. In the Spermaceti Whale, the Bottle-nose, the Grampus, and the Porpoise, the lower jaws, especially at the posterior ends, resemble each other; but in both the large and small Whalebone Whales, the shape differs considerably: the number of some particular bones likewise differs very much.

The Piked Whale has seven vertebræ in the neck, twelve which may be reckoned to the back, and twenty-seven to the tail, making forty-six in the whole.

In the Porpoise there are five cervical vertebræ, and one common to the neck and back, fourteen proper to the back, and thirty to the tail, making in the whole fifty-one.

The small Bottle-nose Whale, in the number of cervical vertebræ, resembles the Porpoise; it has seventeen in the back, and thirty-seven in the tail, in all sixty.

In the Porpoise, four of the vertebræ of the neck are anchylosed; and in every animal of this order, which I have examined, the atlas is by much the thickest, and seems to be made up of two joined together, for the second cervical nerve passes through a foramen in this vertebra. There is no articulation for a rotatory motion between the first and second vertebræ of the neck.

The small Bottle-nose Whale has eighteen ribs on each side; the Porpoise sixteen. The ends of the ribs that have two articulations, in the whole of the tribe, I believe, are articulated with the body of the vertebræ above, and with the trans-

verse processes below by the angles; so that there is one vertebra common to the neck and back. In the large Whalebone Whale the first rib is bifurcated, and consequently articulated to two vertebræ.

The sternum is very flat in the Piked Whale; it is only one very short bone; and in the Porpoise it is a good deal longer. In the small Bottle-nose it is composed of three bones, and is of some length. In the Piked Whale the first rib, and in the Porpoise the three first, are articulated with the sternum.

As a contraction, corresponding to the neck in quadrupeds, would have been improper in this order of animals, the vertebræ of the neck are thin, to make the distance between the head and shoulders as short as possible, and in the small Bottle-nose Whale are only six in number.

The structure of the bones is similar to that of the bones of quadrupeds; they are composed of an animal substance, and an earth that is not animal: these seem only to be mechanically mixed, or rather the earth thrown into the interstices of the animal part. In the bones of fishes this does not seem to be the case, the earth in many fish being so united with the animal part, as to render the whole transparent, which is not the case when the animal part is removed by steeping the bone in caustic alkali; nor is the animal part so transparent when deprived of the earth. The bones are less compact than those of quadrupeds, and are similar to them.

Their form somewhat resembles what takes place in the quadruped, at least in those of which the uses are similar, as the vertebræ, ribs, and bones of the anterior extremities have their articulations in part alike, although not in all of them. The articulation of the lower jaw, of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers, are exceptions. The articulation of the lower jaw is not by simple contact either single or double, joined by a capsular ligament, as in the quadruped; but by a very thick intermediate substance of the ligamentous kind, so interwoven that its parts move on each other, in the interstices of which is an oil. This thick matted substance may answer the same purpose as the double joint in the quadruped.

The two fins are analogous to the anterior extremities of the quadruped, and are also somewhat similar in construction. A fin is composed of a scapula, os humeri, ulna, radius, carpus, and metacarpus, in which last may be included the fingers, because the number of bones are those which might be called fingers, though they are not separated, but included in one general covering with the metacarpus. They have nothing analogous to the thumb, and the number of bones in each is different: in the fore-finger there are five bones; in the middle and ring-finger seven, and in the little finger four. The articulation of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers, is different from that of the quadruped, not being by capsular ligament, but by intermediate cartilages connected to each bone. These cartilages between the

different bones of the fingers are of considerable length, being nearly equal to one half of that of the bone; and this construction of the parts gives firmness, with some degree of pliability, to the whole.

As this order of animals cannot be said to have a pelvis, they of course have no os sacrum, and therefore the vertebræ are continued on to the end of the tail; but with no distinction between those of the loins and tail. But as those vertebræ alone would not have had sufficient surface to give rise to the muscles requisite to the motion of the tail, there are bones added to the fore-part of some of the first vertebræ of the tail, similar to the spinal processes on the posterior surface.

From all these observations we may infer, that the structure, formation, arrangement, and the union of the bones, which compose the forms of parts in this order of animals, are much upon the same principle as in quadrupeds.

The flesh or muscles of this order of animals is red, resembling that of quadrupeds, perhaps more like that of the Bull or Horse than any other animal: some of it is very firm; and about the breast and belly it is mixed with tendon.

Although the body and tail is composed of a series of bones connected together and moved as in fish, yet it has its movements produced by long muscles, with long tendons; which renders the body thicker, while the tail at its stem is smaller than that of any other swimmer, whose principal motion is the same. Why this mode of applying

the moving powers should not have been used in fish, is probably not so easily answered; but, in fish the muscles of the body are of nearly the same length as the vertebræ.

The depressor muscles of the tail, which are similar in situation to the *psœ*, make two very large ridges on the lower part of the cavity of the belly, rising much higher than the spine, and the lower part of the aorta passes between them.

These two large muscles, instead of being inserted into two extremities as in the quadruped, go to the tail, which may be considered in this order of animals as the two posterior extremities united into one.

Their muscles, a very short time after death, lose their fibrous texture, and become as uniform in texture as clay or dough, and even softer. This change is not from putrefaction, as they continue to be free from any offensive smell, and is most remarkable in the *psœ* muscles, and those of the back.

The mode in which the tail is constructed is perhaps as beautiful, as to the mechanism, as any part of the animal. It is wholly composed of three layers of tendinous fibres, covered by the common cutis and cuticle: two of these layers are external; the other internal. The direction of the fibres of the external layers is the same as in the tail, forming a stratum about one third of an inch thick; but varying in this respect as the tail is thicker or thinner. The middle layer is composed entirely of tendinous fibres, passing directly

across, between the two external ones above described, the length being in proportion to the thickness of the tail: a structure which gives amazing strength to this part.

The substance of the tail is so firm and compact, that the vessels retain their dilated state, even when cut across, and this section consists of a large vessel surrounded by as many small ones as can come in contact with its external surface; which of these are arteries and which veins I do not know.

The fins are merely covered with a strong, condensed, adipose membrane.

The fat of this order of animals, except the spermaceti, is what we generally term oil. It does not coagulate in our atmosphere, and is probably the most fluid of animal fats. The fat is differently situated in different orders of animals; in those which are the subject of the present paper it is found principally on the outside of the muscles, immediately under the skin, and is in considerable quantity: it is rarely to be met with in the interstices of the muscles, or in any of the cavities, such as the abdomen, or about the heart: the small quantity found in the cavities of the body and interstices of parts is in general disposed in the same way as in quadrupeds; but the external, which includes the principal part, is inclosed in a reticular membrane, apparently composed of fibres passing in all directions, which seem to confine its extent, allowing little or no motion on itself; the whole, when distended,

almost forming a solid body. This however is not always the case, in every part of animals of this order, for under the head, or what may be rather called neck, of the Bottle-nose Whale the fat is confined in larger cells, admitting of motion. This reticular membrane is very fine in some, and very strong and coarse in others, and even varies in different parts of the same animal. It is fine in the Porpoise, Spermaceti, and large Whalebone Whale, and coarse in the Grampus and small Whalebone Whale. In all of them it is finest on the body, becoming coarser towards the tail, which is composed of fibres without any fat, which is also the case in the covering of the fins.

In this order of animals the internal fat is the least fluid, and is nearly of the consistence of hog's lard; the external is the common train oil: but the Spermaceti Whale differs from every other animal I have examined; having the two kinds of fat just mentioned, and another which is totally different, called spermaceti. This is found everywhere in the body in small quantities, mixed with the common fat, to which it bears a very small proportion; but in the head it is the reverse, for there the spermaceti is large in quantity compared with the oil, although they are mixed, as in other parts of the body. As the spermaceti is found in the largest quantity in the head, and in what would appear on a slight view to be the cavity of the skull, from a peculiarity of the shape of that bone, it has been imagined by some to be the brain.

These two kinds of fat in the head are contained in cells or cellular membrane, in the same manner as the fat in other animals; but besides the common cells there are larger ones, or ligamentous partitions going across, the better to support the vast load of oil, of which the bulk of the head is principally made up.

There are two places in the head where this oil lies; these are situated along its upper and lower parts: between them pass the nostrils, and a vast number of tendons going to the nose and different parts of the head.

The purest spermaceti is contained in the smallest and least ligamentous cells: it lies above the nostrils, all along the upper part of the head, immediately above the skin and common adipose membrane. These cells resemble those which contain the common fat in the other parts of the body nearest the skin. That which lies above the roof of the mouth, or between the nostrils, is more intermixed with a ligamentous cellular membrane, and lies in chambers whose partitions are perpendicular. These chambers are smaller the nearer the nose, becoming larger towards the back part of the head, where the spermaceti is more pure.

This spermaceti, when extracted cold, has a good deal the appearance of the internal structure of a water-melon, and is found in rather solid lumps.

About the nose or anterior part of the nostril I discovered a great many vessels, having the appearance of a plexus of veins, some as large as a

finger. On examining them I found them loaded with the spermaceti and oil; and some had corresponding arteries. They were most probably lymphatics; and I should therefore suppose that their contents had been absorbed from the cells of the head. We may the more readily suppose this, from finding many of the cells or chambers almost empty; and as we may reasonably believe that this animal had been some time out of the seas in which it could procure proper food, it had perhaps lived on the superabundance of its oil.

The solid masses are what are brought home in casks for spermaceti.

The skin in this order of animals consists of a cuticle and cutis. The cuticle is somewhat similar to that on the sole of the human foot, and appears to be made up of a number of layers, which separate by slight putrefaction; but this I suspect arises in some degree from there being a succession of cuticles formed. It has no degree of elasticity or toughness, but tears easily; nor do its fibres appear to have any particular direction. The internal stratum is tough and thick, and in the Spermaceti Whale its internal surface, when separated from the cutis, is just like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place; but this is not so distinguishable in some of the others, although it appears rough from the innumerable perforations.

It is the cuticle that gives colour to the animal; and in parts that are dark I think I have seen a dirty-coloured substance washed away in the separation of the cuticle from the cutis, which must

be a kind of rete mucosum. The cutis in this tribe is extremely villous on its external surface, answering to the rough surface of the cuticle, and forming in some parts small ridges, similar to those on the human fingers and toes. These villi are soft and pliable; they float in water, and each is longer or shorter according to the size of the animal. In the Spermaceti Whale they were about a quarter of an inch long: in the Grampus, Bottle-nose, and Piked Whales much shorter: in all they are extremely vascular.

The mouths of animals are the first parts to be considered respecting nourishment or food, and are so much connected with every thing relative to it, as not only to give good hints whether the food is animal or vegetable, but also respecting the particular kinds of either, and especially of animal food. The mouth in this tribe is well adapted for catching the food: the jaws spread as they go back, making the mouth proportionally wider than in many other animals. In the formation of the mouth in Whales, there is a very great variety. Some catch their food by means of teeth, as in the Porpoise and Grampus: in others they are only in one jaw, as in the Spermaceti Whale; and in the large Bottle-nose Whale described by Dale, there are only two small teeth in the anterior part of the lower jaw; while in some others there are none at all. In those which have teeth in both jaws the number varies very considerably: the small Bottle-nose has forty-six in the upper, and fifty in the lower: and in the jaws of others

there are only five or six in each. The teeth are not divisible into different classes, as in quadrupeds, but are all pointed teeth, and are commonly a good deal similar. Each tooth is a double cone, one point being fastened into the gum, the other projecting: they are however not all of exactly this shape. In some species of Porpoise the fang is flattened, and thin at its extremity: in the Spermaceti Whale the body of the tooth is a little curved towards the back part of the mouth; as is also the case with some others. The teeth are composed of animal substance and earth, similar to the bony part of the teeth in quadrupeds.

It would appear that these animals do not shed their teeth, nor have they new ones formed similar to the old, as is the case with most other quadrupeds, and also with the Alligator. I have never been able to detect young teeth under the roots of the old; and indeed the situation in which they are formed makes it in some degree impossible, if the young teeth follow the same rule in growing with the original ones, as they probably do in most animals:

Some genera of this tribe have another mode of catching their food, and retaining it till it is swallowed; which is by means of the substance called Whalebone. Of this there are two kinds known: one very large; probably from the largest of all Whales yet discovered; the other from a smaller species. The whalebone, which is placed on the inside of the mouth, and attached to the upper jaw,

constitutes one of the most singular circumstances belonging to this species, as they have most other parts in common with quadrupeds. It is a substance, I believe, peculiar to the Whale, and of the same nature as horn; or similar to that which constitutes hair, nails, claws, feathers, &c. It is wholly composed of an animal substance, and extremely elastic.

Whalebone consists of thin plates, of some breadth, and in some of very considerable length, the breadth and length in some degree corresponding with one another; and when longest they are commonly broadest, but not always so. These plates are very different in size in different parts of the same animal's mouth; more especially in the large Whalebone Whale, whose upper jaw does not pass parallel upon the under, but makes an arch, the semidiameter of which is about one fourth of the length of the jaw. The head in my possession is nineteen feet long, the semidiameter not quite five feet: if this proportion is preserved, those Whales which have whalebone fifteen feet long must be of an immense size.

These plates are placed in several rows, encompassing the outer skirts of the upper jaw, similar to teeth in other animals. They stand parallel to each other, having one edge towards the circumference of the mouth, and the other towards the centre or cavity. They are placed near together in the Piked Whale, not being a quarter of an inch asunder at the greatest distance, yet differ-

ing in this respect in different parts of the same mouth; but in the great Whale the distances are more considerable.

The outer row is composed of the longest plates; and these are in proportion to the different distances between the two jaws, some being fourteen or fifteen feet long, and twelve or fifteen inches broad; but towards the anterior and posterior part of the mouth they are very short: they rise for half a foot or more, nearly of equal breadths, and afterwards shelve off from their inner side until they come near to a point at the outer: the exterior of the inner rows are the longest, corresponding at the termination of the declivity of the outer, and become shorter and shorter till they hardly rise above the gum. The inner rows are closer than the outer, and rise almost perpendicularly from the gum, being longitudinally strait, and have less of the declivity than the outer. The plates of the outer row laterally are not quite flat, but make a serpentine line, more especially in the Piked Whale: the outer edge is thicker than the inner. All round the line made by their outer edges, runs a small white bead, which is formed along with the whalebone, and wears down with it. The smaller plates are nearly of an equal thickness upon both edges. In all of them the termination is in a kind of hair, as if the plate was split into innumerable small parts, the exterior being the longest and strongest.

The two sides of the mouth composed of these rows meet nearly in a point at the tip of the jaw,

and spread or recede laterally from each other as they pass back; and at their posterior ends, in the Piked Whale, they make a sweep inwards, and come very near each other, just before the opening of the œsophagus. In the Piked Whale there were above three hundred in the outer rows on each side of the mouth. Each layer terminates in an oblique surface, which obliquity inclines to the roof of the mouth, answering to the gradual diminution of their length; so that the whole surface, composed of these terminations, forms one plane, rising gradually from the roof of the mouth: from this obliquity of the edge of the outer row, we may in some measure judge of the extent of the whole base, but not exactly, as it makes a hollow curve, which increases the base. The whole surface resembles the skin of an animal covered with strong hair, under which surface the tongue must immediately lie when the mouth is shut: it is of a light-brown colour in the Piked Whale, and of a darker colour in the large Whale. In the Piked Whale, when the mouth is shut, the projecting whalebone remains entirely on the inside of the lower jaw, the two jaws meeting every where along their surface; but how this is effected in the large Whale I do not certainly know, the horizontal plane made by the lower jaw being strait, as in the Piked Whale; but the upper jaw being an arch cannot be hid by the lower. I suppose therefore that a broad upper lip, meeting as low as the lower jaw, covers the whole of the outer edges of the exterior rows. The whalebone is

continually wearing down, and renewing in the same proportion, except that when the animal is growing it is renewed faster, and in proportion to its growth. The use of the whalebone, I should believe, is principally for the retention of the food till swallowed, and do suppose that the fish they catch are small when compared with the size of the mouth.

The œsophagus is larger in proportion to the bulk of the animal than in the quadruped, although not so much so as it usually is in fish, which we may suppose swallow their food much in the same way. In the Piked Whale it was three inches and a half wide. The stomach, as in other animals, lies on the left side of the body, and terminates in the pylorus towards the right.

The Duodenum passes down on the right side, very much as in the human subject, excepting that it is more exposed, from the colon not crossing it: it lies on the right kidney, and then passes to the left side behind the ascending part of the colon and root of the mesentery, comes out on the left side, and getting on the edge of the mesentery becomes a loose intestine, forming the jejunum. In this course, behind the mesentery it is exposed, as in most quadrupeds, not being covered by it as in the human. The jejunum and ilium pass along the edge of the mesentery downwards to the lower part of the abdomen. The ilium near the lower end makes a turn towards the right side, and then mounting upwards, round the edge of the mesentery, passes a little way on the right, as

high as the kidney, and there enters the colon, or cœcum: the cœcum lies on the lower end of the kidney, considerably higher than in the human body, which renders the ascending part of the colon short. The cœcum is about seven inches long, and more like that of the Lion or Seal than any other animal I know.

The colon passes obliquely up the right side, a little towards the middle of the abdomen, and when as high as the stomach, crosses to the left, and acquires a broad mesocolon: at this part it lies upon the left kidney, and in its passage down gets more and more to the middle line of the body. When it has reached the lower part of the abdomen it passes behind the other viscera, bending down to open on what is called the belly of the animal, and in its whole course it is gently convoluted. In those which have no cœcum, and therefore can hardly be said to have a colon, the intestine before its termination in the rectum makes the same kind of sweep round the other intestines as the colon does where there is a cœcum.

The intestines are not large for the size of the animal, not being larger in those of eighteen or twenty-four feet long than in the Horse, the colon not much more capacious than the jejunum and ilium, and very short; a circumstance common to carnivorous animals. In the Piked Whale the length from the stomach to the cœcum is twenty-eight yards and a half, length of cœcum seven inches, of the colon to the vent two yards and three quarters. The small intestines are just

five times the length of the animal, the colon with the cœcum a little more than one half the length.

Those parts that respect the nourishment of this tribe do not all so exactly correspond as in land animals; for in these one in some degree leads to the other. Thus the teeth in the ruminating tribe point out the kind of stomach, cœcum, and colon; while in others, as the Horse, Hare, Lion, &c. the appearances of the teeth only give us the kind of colon and cœcum; but in this tribe, whether teeth or no teeth, the stomachs do not vary much, nor does the circumstance of the cœcum seem to depend on either teeth or stomach. The circumstances by which from the form of one part we judge what others are, fail us here; but this may arise from not knowing all the circumstances. The stomach, in all that I have examined, consists of several bags, continued from the first on the left, towards the right, where the last terminates in the duodenum. The number is not the same in all; for in the Porpoise, Grampus, and Piked Whale, there are five; in the Bottle-nose seven. Their size respecting one another differs very considerably, so that the largest in one species may in another be only the second. The two first in the Porpoise, Bottle-nose, and Piked Whale, are by much the largest; the others are smaller, though irregularly so.

The first stomach has, I believe, in all very much the shape of an egg, with the small end

downwards. It is lined every where with a continuation of the cuticle from the œsophagus. In the Porpoise the œsophagus enters the superior end of the stomach. In the Piked Whale its entrance is a little way on the posterior part of the upper end, and is oblique.

The second stomach in the Piked Whale is very large, and rather longer than the first. It is of the shape of an Italic *S*, passing out from the upper end of the first on its right side, by nearly as large a beginning as the body of the bag. In the Porpoise it by no means bears the same proportion to the first, and opens by a narrower orifice; then passing down along the right side of the stomach, it bends a little outwards at the lower end, and terminates in the third. Where this second stomach begins, the cuticle of the first ends. The whole of the inside of this stomach is thrown into unequal rugæ, appearing like a large irregular honey-comb. In the Piked Whale the rugæ are longitudinal, and in many places very deep, some of them being united by cross bands; and in the Porpoise the folds are very thick, massy, and indented into one another. This stomach opens into the third by a round contracted orifice, which does not seem to be valvular.

The third stomach is by much the smallest, and appear to be only a passage between the second and fourth. It has no peculiar structure on the inside, but terminates in the fourth by nearly as

large an opening as at beginning. In the Porpoise it is not above one, and in the Bottle-nose about five inches long.

The fourth stomach is of considerable size; but a good deal less than either first or second. In the Piked Whale it is not round, but seems flattened between the second and fifth. In the Porpoise it is long, passing, in a serpentine course, almost like an intestine. The internal surface is regular but villous, and opens on its right side into the fifth, by a round opening smaller than the entrance from the third.

The fifth stomach is in the Piked Whale round, and in the Porpoise oval: it is small, and terminates in the pylorus, which has little of a valvular appearance. Its coats are thinner than those of the fourth, having an even inner surface, which is commonly tinged with bile.

The Piked Whale, and, I believe, the large Whalebone Whale, have a cœcum; but it is wanting in the Porpoise, Grampus, and Bottle-nose Whale.

The structure of the inner surface of the intestine is in some very singular, and different from that of the others.

The inner surface of the duodenum in the Piked Whale is thrown into longitudinal rugæ or valves, which are at some distance from each other, and these receive lateral folds.

The duodenum in the Bottle-nose swells out into a very large cavity, and might almost be

reckoned an eighth stomach; but as the gall-ducts enter it, I shall call it duodenum.

The inner coat of the jejunum and ilium appears in irregular folds, which may vary according as the muscular coat of the intestine acts: yet I do not believe that their form depends entirely on that circumstance, as they run longitudinally, and take a serpentine course when the gut is shortened by the contraction of the longitudinal muscular fibres. The intestinal canal of the Porpoise has several longitudinal folds of the inner coat passing along it, through the whole of its length. In the Bottle-nose the inner coat, through nearly the whole track of the intestine, is thrown into large cells, and these again subdivided into smaller, the axis of which cells is not perpendicular to a transverse section of the intestine, but oblique, forming pouches with mouths downwards, and acting almost like valves, when any thing is attempted to be passed in a contrary direction: they begin faintly in the duodenum, before it makes its quick turn, and terminates near the vent. The colon and rectum have the rugæ very flat, which seems to depend entirely on the contraction of the gut. The rectum, near the vent, appears, for four or five inches, much contracted, is glandular, covered by a soft cuticle, and the vent is small.

I never found any air in the intestines of this tribe, nor indeed in any of the aquatic animals.

The mesenteric artery anastomoses by large branches.

There is a considerable degree of uniformity in the liver of this tribe of animals. In shape it nearly resembles the human, but is not so thick at the base, nor so sharp at the lower edge, and is probably not so firm in its texture. The right lobe is the largest and thickest, its falciform ligament broad, and there is a large fissure between the two lobes in which the round ligament passes. The liver towards the left is very much attached to the stomach, the little epiploon being a thick substance. There is no gall-bladder: the hepatic duct is large, and enters the duodenum about seven inches beyond the pylorus.

The pancreas is a very long, flat body, having its left end attached to the right side of the first cavity of the stomach: it passes across the spine at the root of the mesentery, and near to the pylorus joins the hollow curve of the duodenum along which it is continued, and adheres to that intestine, its duct entering that of the liver near the termination in the gut.

Although this tribe cannot be said to ruminate, yet in the number of stomachs they come nearest to that order; but here I suspect that the order of digestion is in some degree inverted. In both the ruminants, and in this tribe, I think it must be allowed that the first stomach is a reservoir. In the ruminants the precise use of the second and third stomachs is perhaps not known; but digestion is certainly carried on in the fourth. while in this tribe, I imagine, digestion is per

formed in the second, and the use of the third and fourth is not exactly ascertained.

The cœcum and colon do not assist in pointing out the nature of the food and mode of digestion in this tribe. The Porpoise, which has teeth, and four cavities to the stomach, has no cœcum, similar to some land animals, as the Bear, Badger, Raccoon, Ferret, Polecat, &c. neither has the Bottle-nose a cœcum, which has only two small teeth in the lower jaw; and the Piked Whale, which has no teeth, has a cœcum, almost exactly like the Lion, which has teeth, and a very different kind of stomach.

The food of the whole of this tribe is, I believe, fish: probably each may have a peculiar kind of which it is fondest; yet does not refuse variety. In the stomach of the large Bottle-nose I found the beaks of some hundreds of Cuttle-fish. In the Grampus I found the tail of a Porpoise; so that they eat their own genus. In the stomach of the Piked Whale I found the bones of different fish, but particularly those of the Dog-fish. From the size of the œsophagus we may conclude, that they do not swallow fish so large in proportion to their size as many fish do which we have reason to believe take their food in the same way: for fish often attempt to swallow what is larger than their stomachs can at one time contain, and part remains in the œsophagus till the rest is digested.

The epiploon, on the whole, is a thin membrane: on the right side it is rather a thin net-

work, though on the left is a complete membrane, and near to the stomach of the same side becomes of a considerable thickness, especially between the two first bags of the stomach. It has little or no fat, except what slightly covers the vessels in particular parts. It is attached forwards, all along, to the lower part of the different bags which constitute the stomach, and on the right to the root of the mesentery, between the stomach and transverse arch of the colon, first behind the transverse arch of the colon and root of the mesentery, then to the posterior surface of the left or first bag of the stomach, behind the anterior attachment. In some of this tribe there is the usual passage behind the vessels going to the liver, common to all quadrupeds I am acquainted with; but in others, as the small Pottle-nose, there is no such passage, which by the cavity behind the stomach in the epiploon of this animal becomes a circumscribed cavity.

The spleen is involved in the epiploon, and is very small for the size of the animal. There are in some, as in the Porpoise, one or two small ones, about the size of a nutmeg, often smaller, placed in the epiploon behind the other. These are sometimes met with in the human body.

The kidneys in the whole of this tribe of animals are conglomerated, being made up of smaller parts, which are only connected by cellular membrane, blood-vessels, and ducts or infundibula; but not partially connected by continuity of substance, as in the human body, the ox, &c. every

portion is of a conical figure, whose apex is placed towards the centre of the kidney, the base making the external surface; each is composed of a cortical and tubular substance, the tubular terminating in the apex, which apex makes the mamilla. Each mamilla has an infundibulum, which is long, and at its beginning wide, embracing the base of the mamilla, and becoming smaller. The whole kidney is an oblong flat body, broader and thicker at the upper end than the lower, and has the appearance of being made up of different parts placed close together, almost like the pavement of a street.

Whether being inhabitants of the water makes such a construction of the kidney necessary I cannot say; yet one must suppose it to have some connection with such a situation, since we find it almost uniformly take place in animals inhabiting the water, whether wholly, as this tribe, or occasionally, as the Manatee, Seal, and white Bear: there is however the same structure in the black Bear, which, I believe, never inhabits the water. This perhaps should be considered in another light, as Nature keeping up to a certain degree of uniformity in the structure of similar animals; for the black bear in construction of parts is, in every other respect as well as this, like the white bear.

The capsulae renales are small for the size of the animal, when compared to the human, as indeed they are in most animals. They are flat, and of an oval figure: the right lies on the lower and pos-

terior part of the diaphragm, somewhat higher than the kidney; the left is situated lower down, by the side of the aorta, between it and the left kidney. They are composed of two substances; the external having the direction of its fibres or parts towards the centre; the internal seeming more uniform, and not having so much of the fibrous appearance.

The blood of animals of this order is, I believe, similar to that of quadrupeds; but I have an idea that the red globules are in larger proportion. I will not pretend to determine how far this may assist in keeping up the animal heat; but as these animals may be said to live in a very cold climate or atmosphere, and such as readily carries off heat from the body, they may want some help of this kind.

It is certain that the quantity of blood in this tribe and in the Seal is comparatively larger than in the quadruped, and therefore probably amounts to more than that of any other known animal.

This tribe differs from fish in having the red blood carried to the extreme parts of the body, similar to the quadruped.

The cavity of the thorax is composed of nearly the same parts as in the quadruped; but there appears to be some difference, and the varieties in the different genera are greater.

The general cavity is divided into two, as in the quadruped, by the heart and mediastinum.

The heart in this tribe, and in the Seal, is probably larger in proportion to their size than in the

quadruped, as also the blood-vessels, more especially the veins.

The heart is inclosed in its pericardium, which is attached by a broad surface to the diaphragm, as in the human body. It is composed of four cavities, two auricles, and two ventricles: it is more flat than in the quadruped, and adapted to the shape of the chest. The auricles have more fasciculi, and these pass more across the cavity from side to side than in many other animals; besides, being very muscular, they are very elastic, for being stretched they contract again very considerably. There is nothing uncommon or particular in the structure of the ventricles, in the valves of the ventricles, or in that of the arteries.

The general structure of the arteries resembles that of other animals; and where parts are nearly similar, the distribution is likewise similar. The aorta forms its usual curve, and sends off the carotid and subclavian arteries.

Animals of this tribe, as has been observed, have a greater proportion of blood than any other known; and there are many arteries apparently intended as reservoirs, where a larger quantity of arterial blood seemed to be required in a part, and vascularity could not be the object. Thus we find, that the intercostal arteries divide into a vast number of branches, which run in a serpentine course between the pleura, ribs, and their muscles, so as to form a pretty thick substance. Those vessels, every where lining the

sides of the thorax, pass in between the ribs near their articulation, and also behind the ligamentous attachment of the ribs, and anastomose with each other. The medulla spinalis is surrounded with a net-work of arteries in the same manner, more especially where it comes out from the brain, where a thick substance is formed by their ramifications and convolutions; and these vessels most probably anastomose with those of the thorax.

The subclavian artery in the Piked Whale, before it passes over the first rib, sends down into the chest arteries which assist in forming the plexus on the inside of the ribs; I am not certain but the internal mammary arteries contribute to form the anterior part of this plexus. The motion of the blood in such must be very slow; the use of which we do not readily see. The descending aorta sends off the intercostals, which are very large, and give branches to this plexus; and when it has reached the abdomen, it sends off, as in the quadruped, the different branches to the viscera, and the lumbar arteries, which are likewise very large, for the supply of that vast mass of muscles which moves the tail.

In our examination of particular parts, the size of which is generally regulated by that of the whole animal, if we have been accustomed to see them in those which are small or middle-sized, we behold them with astonishment in animals so far exceeding the common bulk as the Whale. Thus the heart and aorta of the Spermaceti Whale appeared prodigious, being too large to be contained in a

wide tub, the aorta measuring a foot in diameter. When we consider these as applied to the circulation, and figure to ourselves, that probably ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out at one stroke, and moved with an immense velocity through a tube of a foot diameter, the whole idea fills the mind with wonder.

The veins, I believe, have nothing particular in their structure, excepting in parts requiring a peculiarity, as in the folds of the skin on the breast in the Piked Whale, where their elasticity was to be increased.

The lungs are two oblong bodies, one on each side of the chest, and are not divided into smaller lobes, as in the human subject. They are of considerable length, but not so deep between the fore and back part as in the quadruped, from the heart being broad, flat, and of itself filling up the fore part of the chest. They pass farther down on the back than in the quadruped, by which their size is increased, and rise higher up in the chest than the entrance of the vessels, coming to a point at the upper end. From the entrance of the vessels they are connected downwards, along their whole inner edge, by a strong attachment (in which there are in some lymphatic glands) to the posterior mediastinum. The lungs are extremely elastic in their substance, even so much so as to squeeze out any air that may be thrown into them, and to become almost at once a solid mass, having a good deal the appearance, consistence, and feel of an ox's spleen. The branches of the

bronchiæ which ramify into the lungs have not the cartilages flat, but rather rounded; a construction which admits of greater motion between each. The pulmonary cells are smaller than in quadrupeds, which may make less air necessary, and they communicate with each other, which those of the quadruped do not; for by blowing into one branch of the trachea, not only the part to which it immediately goes but the whole lungs are filled.

The parts immediately concerned in inspiration are extremely strong; the diaphragm remarkably so. The reason of this must at once appear; it necessarily requiring great force to expand in a dense medium like water, especially too when the vacuity is to be filled with one which is rarer, and is to water a species of vacuum, the pressure being much greater on the external surface than than the counter-pressure from within. But expiration on the other hand must be much more easily performed; the natural elasticity of the parts themselves, with the pressure of the water on the external surface of the body, being greater than the resistance of the air from within, will both tend to produce expiration without any immediate action of the muscles.

The blow-hole or passage for air is next to be described. As the nose in every animal that breathes air is a common passage for the air, and is also the organ of smelling, I shall describe it in this tribe as instrumental to both those purposes.

There is a variety in some species of these animals, which is, I believe, peculiar to this order, viz. the want of the sense of smelling; none of those which I have yet examined having that sense, except the two kinds of Whalebone Whale: such of course have neither the olfactory nerves nor the organ: therefore in them the nostrils are intended merely for respiration; but others have the organ placed in this passage as in other animals.

The membranous portion of the posterior nostrils is one canal; but when in the bony part, in most of them, it is divided into two: the Spermaceti Whale however is an exception. In those which have it divided, it is in some continued double through the anterior soft parts, opening by two orifices, as in the Piked Whale; but in others it unites again in the membranous part, making externally only one orifice, as in the Porpoise, Grampus, and Bottle-nose Whale. At its beginning in the fauces, it is a roundish hole, surrounded by a strong sphincter muscle, for grasping the epiglottis: beyond this the canal becomes larger, and opens into the two passages in the bones of the head. This part is very glandular, being full of follicles, whose ducts ramify in the surrounding substance, which appears fatty and muscular like the root of the tongue, and these ramifications communicate with each other, and contain a viscid slime. In the Spermaceti Whale, which has a single canal, it is thrown a

little to the left side. After these canals emerge from the bones near the external opening, they become irregular, and have several sulci passing out laterally, of irregular forms, with corresponding eminences. The structure of these eminences is muscular and fatty, but less muscular than the tongue of a quadruped. In the Porpoise there are two sulci on each side: two large and two small, with corresponding eminences of different shapes, the larger ones being thrown into folds. The Spermaceti Whale has the least of this structure; the external opening in it comes farther forwards towards the anterior part of the head, and is consequently longer than in others of this order. Near to its opening externally, it forms a large sulcus, and on each side of this canal is a cartilage, which runs nearly its whole length. In all that I have examined, this canal, forwards from the bones, is entirely lined with a thick cuticle of a dark colour. In those which have only one external opening, it is transverse, as in the Porpoise, Grampus, Bottle-nose, and Spermaceti Whale, &c. where double, they are longitudinal, as in the Piked Whale, and the large Whalebone Whale. These openings form a passage for the air in respiration to and from the lungs; for it would be impossible for these animals to breathe air through the mouth: indeed I believe the human species alone breathe by the mouth, and in them it is mostly from habit; for in quadrupeds the epiglottis conducts the air into the nose. In the whole of this tribe the situation of the opening

on the upper surface of the head is well adapted for that purpose, being the first part that comes to the surface of the water in the natural progressive motion of the animal ; and therefore it is to be considered principally as a respiratory organ, and where it contains the organ of smell, that is only secondary.

The size of the brain differs much in different genera of this tribe, and likewise in the proportion it bears to the bulk of the animal. In the Porpoise, I believe, it is largest, and in that respect comes nearest to the human. The size of the cerebellum, in proportion to that of the cerebrum, is smaller in the human subject than in any animal with which I am acquainted. In many quadrupeds, as the Horse, Cow, &c. the disproportion between the cerebellum and cerebrum is not great, and in this tribe it is still less ; yet not so small as in the bird, &c. The whole brain in this tribe is compact, the anterior part of the cerebrum not projecting so far forwards as in either the quadruped or in the human subject ; neither is the medulla oblongata so prominent, but flat, lying in a kind of hollow made by the two lobes of the cerebellum.

The brain is composed of cortical and medullary substances, very distinctly marked ; the cortical being, in colour, like the tubular substance of a kidney ; the medullary very white. The substances are nearly in the same proportion as the human brain. The two lateral ventricles large, and in those that have olfactory nerves

not continued into them, as in many quadrupeds; nor do they wind so much outwards as in the human subject, but pass close round the posterior ends of the thalami nervorum opticorum. The thalami themselves are large, the corpora striata small; the crura of the fornix are continued along the windings of the ventricles, much as in the human subject. The plexus choroides is attached to a strong membrane, which covers the thalami nervorum opticorum, and passes through the whole course of the ventricle, much as in the human subject. The substance of the brain is more visibly fibrous than I ever saw it in any other animal, the fibres passing from the ventricles as from a centre to the circumference, which fibrous texture is also continued through the cortical substance. The whole brain in the Piked Whale weighed four pounds ten ounces.

The nerves going out from the brain, I believe, are similar to those of the quadruped, except in the want of the olfactory nerves in the genus of the Porpoise.

The medulla oblongata is much smaller in proportion to the size of the body than in the human species, but still bears some proportion to the quantity of brain; for in the Porpoise, where the brain is largest, the medulla spinalis is largest; yet this did not hold good in the Spermaceti Whale, the size of the medulla spinalis appearing to be proportionally larger than the brain, which was small when compared to the size of the animal. It has a cortical part in the centre, and

terminates about the twenty-fifth vertebra, beyond which is the cauda equina, the dura mater going no lower. The nerves which go off from the medulla spinalis are more uniform in size than in the quadruped, there being no such inequality of parts, nor any extremities to be supplied, except the fins. The medulla spinalis is more fibrous in its structure than in other animals; and when an attempt is made to break it longitudinally, it tears with a fibrous appearance, but transversely it breaks irregularly. The dura mater lines the skull, and forms in some the three processes answerable to the divisions of the brain, as in the human subject; but in others this is bone. Where it covers the medulla spinalis, it differs from all the quadrupeds I am acquainted with, inclosing the medulla closely, and the nerves immediately passing out through it at the lower part, as they do at the upper, so that the cauda equina, as it forms, is on the outside of the dura mater.

The cutis in this tribe appears, in general, particularly well calculated for sensation; the whole surface being covered with villi, which are so many vessels, and we must suppose, nerves. Whether this structure is only necessary for acute sensation, or whether it is necessary for common sensation, where the cuticle is thick and consisting of many layers, I do not know. We may observe, that where it is necessary the sense of touch should be accurate, the villi are usually thick and long, which probably is necessary, because in most parts of the body, where the more

acute sensations of touch are required, such parts are covered by a thick cuticle; of this the ends of our fingers, toes, and the foot of the hoofed animals, are remarkable examples. Whether this sense is more acute in water, I am not certain, but should imagine it is.

The tongue, which is the organ of taste, is also endowed with the sense of touch. It is likewise to be considered, in the greatest number of animals, as an instrument for mechanical purposes; but probably less so in this tribe than any other. However, even in these, it must have been formed with this view, since, merely as an organ of taste, it would only have required surface, yet is a projecting body, endowed with motion. In the Spermaceti Whale the tongue is almost like a feather-bed. In the Piked Whale it is but gently raised, having hardly any lateral edges, and its tip projecting but little, yet, like every other tongue, composed of muscle and fat.

The tongue of the large Whalebone Whale, I should suppose, rose in the mouth considerably; the two jaws at the middle being kept at such a distance on account of the whalebone, so that the space between, when the mouth is shut, must be filled up by the tongue.

In this tribe of animals there is something very remarkable in what relates to the sense of smelling; nor have I been able to discover the particular mode by which it is performed. In many of this tribe there is no organ of smell at all; and in those which have such an organ, it is not

that of a fish, and therefore probably not calculated to smell water. It therefore becomes difficult to account for the manner in which such animals smell the water; and why others should not have had such an organ, which, I believe, is peculiar to the large and small Whalebone Whales.

The organ of smell would appear to be less necessary in these animals than in those which live in air, since some are wholly deprived of it; and the organ in those which have it is extremely small, when compared with that of other animals, as well as the nerve which is to receive the impression.

The ear is constructed much upon the same principle as in quadrupeds. The organ consists of the same parts as in the quadruped; an external opening, with a *membrana tympani*, an Eustachian tube, a tympanum with its processes, and the small bones. There is no external projection forming a funnel, but merely an external opening. We can easily assign a reason why there should be no projecting ear, as it would interfere with progressive motion; but the reason why it is not formed as in birds, is not so evident; whether the percussions of water could be collected into one point as air, I cannot say. The tympanum is constructed with irregularities, so much like those of an external ear, that I could suppose it to have a similar effect. The immediate organ is, in point of situation, to that of the tympanum, superior and internal as in the quadruped. The tympanum is open at the

anterior end, where the Eustachian tube begins. The whole function of the Eustachian tube is perhaps not known; but it is evidently a duct from the cavity of the ear, or a passage to the mucus of those parts: the external opening having a peculiar form, would lead us to believe that something was conveyed to the tympanum.

The part containing the tympanum is a thin bone, coiled upon itself, attached by one end to the portion which contains the organ; and this attachment in some is by close contact only, as in the Narwhal; in others the bones run into one another, as in the Bottle-nose and Piked Whales.

The immediate organ of hearing is contained in a round bony process, and consists of the cochlea and semicircular canals, which somewhat resemble the quadruped; but besides the two spiral turns of the cochlea, there is a third, which makes a ridge within that continued from the foramen rotundum, and follows the turns of the canal.

The eye in this tribe of animals is constructed upon nearly the same principle as that of quadrupeds, differing however in some circumstances; by which it is probably better adapted to see in the medium through which the light is to pass. The crystalline humour resembles that of a quadruped, but whether it is very convex, or flattened, I cannot determine; those I have exa-

mined having been kept too long to preserve their exact shape and size. The vitreous humour adhered to the retina at the entrance of the optic nerve. The optic nerve is very long in some species, owing to the vast width of the head.

END OF VOLUME II.

