Transact. Number. 153. Tab. 1.

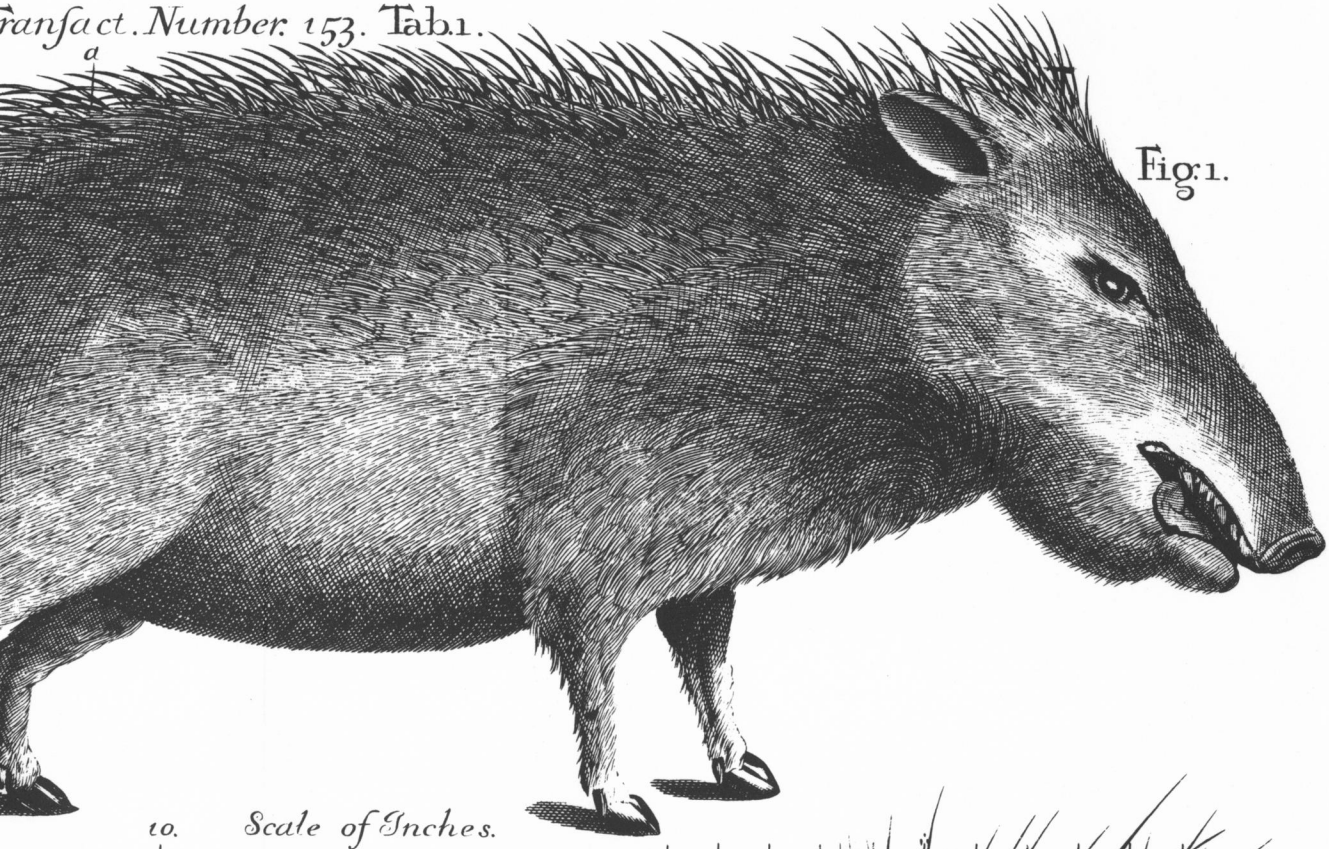
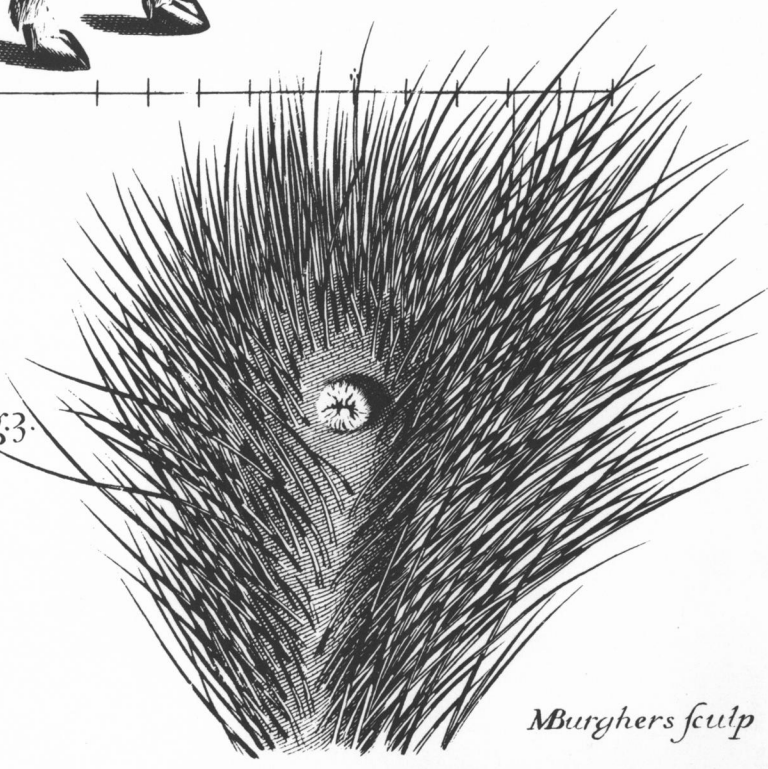


Fig. 1.

10. Scale of Inches.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



MBurghers sculp

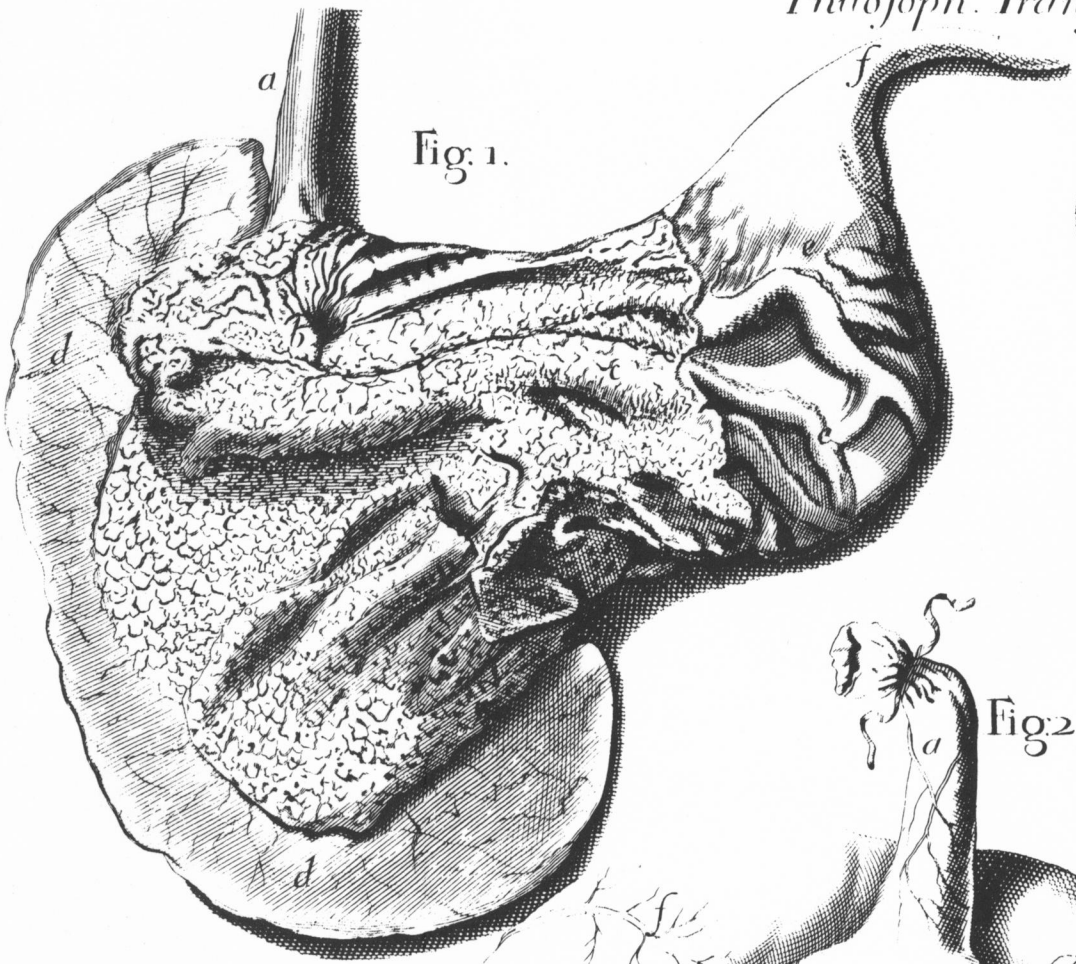


Fig. 1.

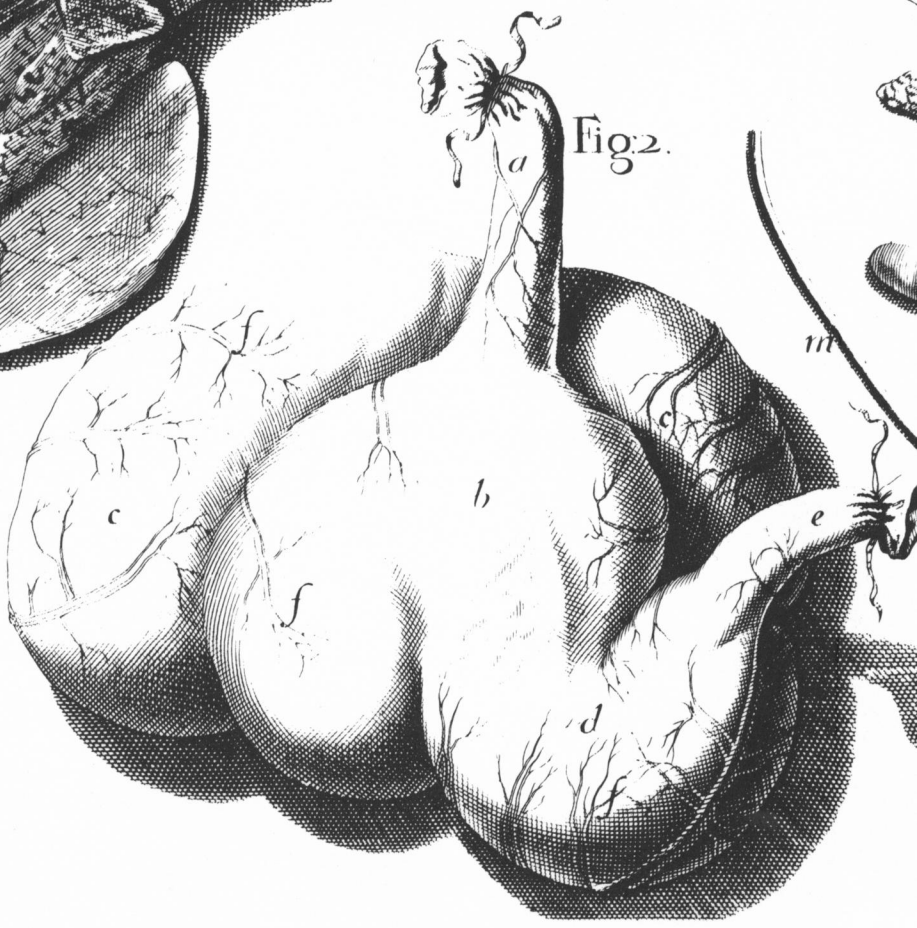
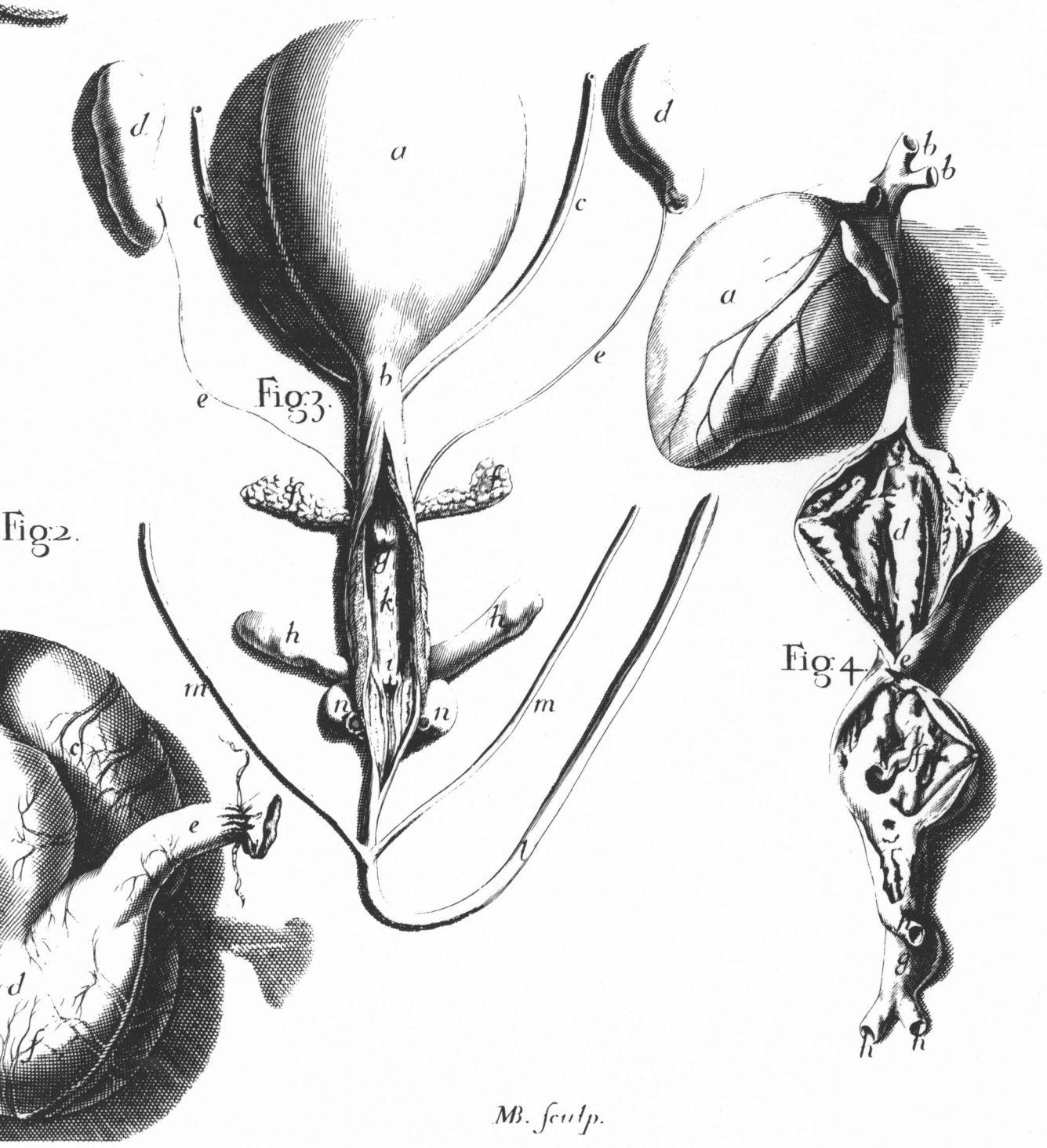


Fig. 2.

Transact. Number, 153. Tab. 2.



MB. sculp.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

November 20. 1683.

The CONTENTS.

Tajacu ſeu Aper Mexicanus Moſchiferus, or the Anatomy of the Mexico Musk-Hog, *&c.*

THis *Animal* being ſo much a ſtranger to our Nation; and its inward organs, at leaſt ſome, ſo odd, and remarkable; I am willing to deliver my obſervations of it. They are rude, and very inperfect, yet ſuch as they are, I the rather venture abroad, ſince it may be, I may never have an opportunity of compleating them.

The occaſion of my making theſe, was afforded me, by my very good friend Dr. *Goodall*, a Fellow of the *Colledg* of Phyſicians, and a great lover of the ſame, who accidentally meeting with it, when dead; procured it for our private *diſſection* at our *Theater*; and afterwards more leaſurely examining it, at the *Repoſitory* of the *Royal Soci-*

ety; and having the aſſiſtance of my ingenious Friend *R. Waller* Eſq. and Mr. *Hunt* in making the *Figures*; I think I may be able to give ſome better notice of it, than what hitherto we have received.

But it will be convenient firſt of all, to tell what it is we are going to deſcribe. The *Indian names* of this Animal are, *Quauhtla Coymatl*, & *Quarizotl*; or *Coyametl*, *ſeu Quauhcoyametl* as in the *Mexico Hiſtory*. *Oviedus* ſaith, the *Indians* call it *Chuchie*. In *Lerius*, *Gomara*, *Margravius*, *Gul. Piſo*, &c. it is called *Tajacu*, *Tajacu Caaigoaru*. by *Joſephus à Coſta*, and others, *Zaino*, or *Sayno*; and by *Jo. Faber* one of the *Lyncean Academy*, and who hath wrote the largeſt on this *Animal* of any I have met with, it is called *Aper Mexicanus*; and for a reaſon I ſhall afterwards give, I have added the Epithet *Moſchiferus*; to diſtinguiſh it from any other that may be met with there.

The whole *ſhape* of this *Animal* is ſuch, that we may eaſily reduce it to the *Swine kind*; as plainly appears by our *Figure*, which is much more exact, than either that in *Hernandez*; where the *Snout*, and head ſeems too ſlender, nor did we obſerve that white ring about the Neck; which is there conjecturally deſcribed. Or that in *Piſo*, *Johnſton*, &c. where it is pictured with large *Muſtachios*, and a *Tayle*. But it was much leſſer then our uſual *Hoggs*, for from the end of the body, where the Tayle ſhould be, to the top of the head between the ears, was two foot and two inches; from thence, to the end of the noſe, XI. Inches. The Girth of the body, two foot. The girth of the neck, 16 Inches; of the head in the largeſt place 18 Inches; and of the Snout 12 Inches. For the lower *Jaw* in this *Mexico-Hog*, was more protuberant, and the *head* leſs tapering then in our *Swine*; and in the *Sceleton* appears, much like that of the *Baby Rouſſa*; only it had not thoſe teeth; and the *Neck* appeared ſo very ſhort and thick, not from thoſe large *glands*, which in ſome of the *Swine* kind do ſo ſtuff out their necks; but from the ſhort turning upwards of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, which were kept

kept ſo cloſe to the body, by the inſertion of that ſtrong *ligament* into the Pole from the back, which in Animals, that are *prono Capite*, is of extraordinary uſe, and much adds to the ſtrength of this Animal.

The *Colour* of the body was griſly; being beſet with *briſtles*, which were thicker then thoſe of a *hog*, and leſſer than thoſe of a *hedg-hog*, but like thoſe of a *Hedg-hog*, or the quills of a *Porcupine*, they were variegated with white and black ringes. *Joſ. a Coſta* makes them like theſe, to be weapons too. *Irritati* (ſaith he) *Setas, ut novacula, acutas erigunt, quibus inſectores ſuos ſauciunt periculoſiſſime; niſi ictus declinent.* But I more then ſuſpect the truth of this aſſertion. The *belly* was almoſt bare. The *briſtles* on the ſides ſhorter, and gradually encreaſing in length, as they approach the ridge of the back. here ſome were five Inches long. Between the eares on the head was a large tuft of theſe briſtles; which were moſt part black. *G. Piſo* is out, who makes theſe *Setæ* on the back, *ſolito breviores, & molliores*; and [a] *Fulcoburgius* much more in the right; who ſaith, *Setæ longiores, quam pro corporis proportione, nigræ, hinc inde macnlis candidis diſtinctæ.*

The *Eares* were about two inches and ahalf long and pricking up. The *Eyes* (as they are uſually in *Piggs*) but ſmall; from the lower *Canthus* to the end of the noſe, ſix inches. The *Noſe* like that of a Hogs. The *mouth* not large. The ſide of the lower lip made ſmooth, as it were by the rubbing of a *Tuske* in the upper Jaw. The *Teeth* I will deſcribe with the *Sceleton*. The *Feet* and *Clawes* perfectly as in the common *Hoggs*, only the upper *Claws* on the ſame foot proportionably longer; being one inch quarter and a half long; whereas the true *Claws* were Scarce one inch and an halfe. [b] *Oviedus* ſaith, *ungulas non partitas ſive biſulcas habent.* And [c] *Peter Martyr*, as he is quoted by *Gesner*, tells us; they are *Cloven*

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a Apud Tho. Bartholim. Hiſt. Anat. 96. Cent. 2. b Oviedus in ſummario Indiæ Occidentalis. c P. Martyr. Oceanæ decad. 1. 2.

footed onely before, & whole behind. but ours was no ſuch *monſter*; nor were thoſe obſerved by *F. Gregorius* & abundance more. Yet *Ariſtotle*, and *Pliny* too, acknowledge there are *Swine*, that are *Solipedes*.

Our *Hog* had no *Tayle*. *Cauda eſt nulla*, Saith [d] G. *Piſo*, but I wonder why then, he ſhould ſuffer his *Picture-Drawer* to give him one, as in his *figure*. In *Jonſton* he wears a *Tayle* too; who ſeldome miſſes the tranſcribing the Errors of thoſe before him; tho he might have borrowed a far better picture out of *Harnandez*. *P. Martyr* mentions, that the Spaniards met with ſome ſuch Tayl-leſs Hogs in *Urabá*. *Erat tam exigua ejusmodi Apris Cauda, ut prorſus abſciſſa judicaretur*. *Nor is* it any wonder that amongſt the *Swine kind*, ſome have *Tayles*, and others none: for we ſee the ſame thing in *Munkeys* too.

But what is moſt particular in our *Hog*, and makes the greateſt wonder; and differences it, from any other Animal I know of in the World; is the *Teat* or *Navill* or *Foramen* rather on the hinder part of the back. All who mention this *Animal*; look on this, as a thing ſo extraordinary, and uncommon; that I know not how their amazement has ſo far clouded their reaſon, as to betray them into moſt extravagant Conjectures, and opinions concerning it. Not any one, as I have met with, affording the leaſt glimmering of a probable truth. But becauſe an account of *this part*, will be ſomewhat large; I ſhall give it the laſt; and ſhall now take a ſurvey of its inward *organs*. Onely ſhall premiſe in ſhort what the *writers* of the *Naturall Hiſtory* of the *Indies*, have given us of the *nature* of the *Tajacu*, and the *places* where tis bred.

Hieron. [e] *Benzonus* mentions they are in *Panama*, and *new Spaine*; [f] *Gomara* tells us, they are in *Nicaragua*; [g] *Oviedus* ſaith, they are found in *Terra firma*; and [h] *Lerius* writes, they are in *Braſile* too. They are uſually met

[d] G. Piſo de Indiæ utriuſque re Nat. & Med. l. 4. p. 98. [e] Hieron. Benzon Americæ p. 5. [f] Gomara Hiſt. Gen. Indiar. l. 5. c. 264. [g] Oviedus in ſum mario Indiæ occidentali. [h] Lerius in Navivigat Braſil.

with

with in the Mountaines, and woods; and go in *herds* together. They feed on roots, acorns, and fruits; but as the greateſt delicacy they hunt for all manner of poyſonous Serpents, and Toads; and having caught them, holding them with their fore feet; with a great deal of dexterity, with their teeth they ſtrip of their kin from the head to the Tayle, then greedily devour them. *Poſtea* (ſaith [i] *Jo Faber*, who had the account from *F. Gregorius*, who often has ſeen them, and lived in thoſe parts 24 years) *Radicem ſeu certæ arboris Corticem ſibi notum quærit, quem comedit, ne veneno inficiatur; & hac ratione optime nutritur, creſcit, & augeſcit.* When they are made tame, they will feed on any thing. But naturally they are very fierce.

Oviedus remarkes that the *Swine*, the *Spaniards* left on the Iſlands of St. *Domingo*, St. *Joannes*, and *Jamaica*, multiplyed, and encreaſed. But thoſe in *Terra Firma* durſt never go in the woods; but were deſtroyed by the Lions, Tigers, and *Lupi Cervarii*. Yet in theſe woods, there are great herds of theſe *Tajacu's*, that can make their party good with the Feirceſt of them. If any be wounded, preſently he gets to his aſſiſtance a great number of his kind; and never leaves till he has revenged the injury, or is ſlain. They are allwayes at enmity with the *Tigers*. And there is often found the body of a *Tyger*, and abundance of theſe *Tajacus* ſlain together. If they ſpy a man they will fiercely ſet on him, and his beſt eſcape is to get up a tree, which they will moſt furiouſly aſſault with their teeth, nor will eaſily leave him; till forced by hunger, or ſlain by him, by Clubs, Darts, or a Gun, [k] *Joſephus á Coſta* tells us, tis uſual this way to take them; by a mansſhewing himſelf to them, whome they know they will preſently perſue. If they hunt them, their dogs are often torne in pieces by them. Their *Fleſh* is eſteemed very good, and much deſired by the Inhabitants, *G. Piſo* ſaith, it ex-

[i] Hiſtor. Animal. &c. Mexican. p. 6, 8. [k] Joſ. à Coſta lib. 4. Hiſt. Americ.

cells

cells our *Hogs*; but *Hernandez* thinks it is *durior atque inſuavior*. They have but a very little *fat*; our ſubject had ſcarce any. But I find it as a ſpecial *caution* given by all, that as ſoon as they are taken, to cut out the *gland* on the back, leaſt it taints the fleſh. Thus *Joſeph a Coſta*, *Caro eorum commodiſſima eſu eſt, priuſquam tamen in cibum detur, umbilici tumore in tergo prominente præfecto, abjectoque opus eſt. Niſi hoc fiat, uno die Caro putreſcet, & Corrumpetur.* Nay *F. Gregorius* would have it done immediately, without any delay: [m] *Quare ſiquod Animal ejuſmodi mactatur, neceſſe eſt prorſus, ut confeſtim ipſi umbilicus exſcindatur; quod niſi mediæ horæ ſpatio fieret, eſui haud amplius aptum animal foret; tam teter enim inde fœtor efflatur, qui vix ſufferri poteſt, & reliquam carnis maſſam omnem inficit.* I muſt confeſs, this *gland* did not ſeem to me, to have that offenſive ſmell; or to impreſs it on the fleſh. This I am confident, that in flaying off the *Skin*, unleſs they ſtudiouſly endeavour it; they cannot avoyd taking away the *Gland* too; it lying ſo between the skin, and *Panniculus muſculoſus*; which is always taken of with the skin, but of this more anon.

We come now to the *Anatomy*; where our obſervations ſhall be chiefly of ſuch parts, as are of a different make from the ſame in common *Hogs*; or the moſt common *Animals*. Having therefore divided the Muſcles of the belly; what firſt of all we took notice of, was the remarkable ſtructures of the *Stomacks*, for it had *three*. Into the middlemoſt, was inſerted the *Oeſophagus* or Gullet; which we therefore ſhall call the *firſt ventricle* or Stomack. From this, on one ſide was a large paſſage into the ſecond; which pouching out had its two ends winding like a *horn*; and on the other ſide of the firſt or middle ſtomack, was a free open paſſage into the *third*, which emptyed it ſelf into the *duodenum*.

For the exacter apprehending the *ſhape*. and external

[m] Vid. Joh. Fabin. Hiſt. Mex. p. 648.

form

form of theſe ſeveral *Stomacks*; I have cauſed them to be repreſented in three different poſtures, in three *Schemes* which fully demonſtrates their outward *figure*. In *Fig.* 5. *Tab.* 1. you more plainly ſee the winding extremitys, or horns of the ſecond Stomack. In the 2*d.* Fig. Tab. 2. the three Stomacks more in their natural ſcituation; with the inſertion of the *Oeſophagus* into the firſt. In the 1*ſt.* fig. Tab. 2. all three Stomaks opened, wherein is remarkable, that the firſt *Stomack* was lined within, with a white thick hard membrane; almoſt like the inward *pellicle* of the *Gizard* of Fowls; with which none of the other Stomacks were endowed. For the inward ſurface of the ſecond, was ſmooth, and ſoft; its membranes thin, and more inclining to the common make of that of *Carnivorous* Animals. The third ſomewhat like this; but thicker, and rimpled within, with large *plicæ* or folds.

Our *common Hog* ſeemes to have but one *Stomack*, and much different from theſe of our *Tajacu*. Where nature makes more 'tis no doubt for neceſſary uſes. What here by the white *pellicle* of the firſt Stomack, is plainly diſtinguiſhed into three, is more obſcurely ſo, in our common *Hoggs*. [n] *Dr, Grew* does give them but two; acknowledging it to be ſhaped ſomewhat oddly in a manner with a *double Ventricle*. "The one, and the principal, may be "called *venter magnus*, ſhaped like that of Carnivorous "*Quadrupeds*, very thick, and Muſcular; eſpecially on "the neck, and at the *Pylorus*. At the left end of this "greater *Ventricle*, another far leſs, yet a diſtinct one, is "appendent. Much after the ſame manner, as the *Reti-* "*culum* in a *Sheep* is to the *Paunch*, or as the *Inteſtinum* "*cæcum* to the other Guts: for which reaſon it may be "called *Cæcus Ventriculus*, ſeparated from the greater by "a muſcular ligament, like a half *Valve*. where it joyns to "it, an Inch, and half over, and thence is extended two "Inches in length, ending in a twiſted or hooked *Cone*.

[n] Dr. Grew of the Stomacks and Guts of Quadrupeds cap. 3. p. 14

"Not

"Not ſo muſcular as the greater *Venter*, but thin and "membranous. The inward ſurface alſo plain or with-"out folds. This laſt deſcribed, as it may anſwer to the ſecond Ventricle in our *Tajacu*: ſo his *venter magnus*, or firſt, may be diſtinguiſhed into two; it having about the right end or half of the belly ſeveral *folds* as he obſerved, which anſwers to our third Stomack, the other end being plain, as was our firſt.

But what he takes notice of, that in the common *Hog* againſt the *Pylorus* ſtands a round *Caruncle*, as big as a ſmall filberd kernel; like a ſtople to the *Pylorus*; a part he thinks peculiar to this Animal. This in our *Mexico Hog* I did not obſerve. His [o] conjecture of the uſe of it, is likely enough: it being ſo *voracious* an Animal; for the preventing a too ſudden, and copious irruption of the Aliment, which is ſufficiently provided for in our ſubject, by the great ſtreightning of the *Pylorus* here; and the great aſcent it muſt make, before it can go out: which may be the reaſon too, of natures making theſe ſeveral *Cells*, or partitions; for the better digeſtion and maceration of the food, for it being *frugivorous*, *graminivorous*, and *Carnivorous* too; the *ſtomacks* are ſo contrived, as that the firſt here, by its inward *pellicle* ſomewhat reſembles that of *Birds*, that are *Carpophagous*; ſo the others, thoſe of *Quadrupeds*.

Why a *Hog* of any Animal, ſhould be ſaid the moſt to reſemble *Man* in all its inward parts; without a *Metaphor*, I cannot underſtand. It may be a paſſage in that book, aſcribed to *Gallen de Anatome parva*; may give ſome occaſion to this *vulgar Errour* None who ſhall compare them together; but will obſerve, in ſeveral, if not *moſt* parts, a vaſt difference; as appears in what we have diſcourſed of allready, the *Stomack*.

Falcoburgius, who diſſected a *Tajacu*, which was brought from *Braſile*, takes notice of thoſe *Cornua* of the

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[o] Dr. Grew ibid. cap. 6. p. 24.

Stomack. Ventriculus duas habet appendices, velut Cornua; alteram in ſuperiore, alteram in infima ejus parte; which is all he ſaith of it. But we ſhall now proceed to the *Guts*.

And theſe I find as remarkable as the *Stomack*; *mirum & ſingulare* (ſaith [p] *F. Gregorius*, who had oft diſſected them) *eſt*; *quod Inteſtina, & Ventris Viſcera contrario prorſus alijs Animalibus ſitu obtinet, renes verſus nimirum revoluta: Ita ut quæ in ventris parte inferiore, ac prona eſſe annexa deberent*; *ſuperiori eadem potius ac ſupina, ubi ſpina excurrit, adhæreant, & quæ ſpinæ dorſi contigua eſſe nata ſunt*; *hæc eadem inferiori in parte ventris ſituentur*. What is meant by all this, is I ſuppoſe, that the ſmall *guts*, which in other Animals, being faſtened to a larger *Meſentery*, uſually do hang down lower; here, were cloſer gathered, by the ſhortneſs of this membrane, to the *Spine*; and the *Colon*, which in others is more ſuſpended; here by its peculiar ſtructure, lies looſe, and falls down. For the *Duodenum* ariſing from the *Pylorus* with a ſhort turn; that and the other ſmall *Inteſtines* made abundance of Convolutions, and windings; and altho' the *Meſentery* was but very ſhort from the Spine, and it's Circumference ſeemingly but very little; yet in this compaſs it conteined 27 foot of theſe Inteſtines; for ſo much they meaſured from the *Pylorus* to the *Colon*. The *Colon* was not faſtened to the *Periphery* or rim of the *Meſentery*, as ordinarily; but ariſing from the *Center*, or Middle, made a *Spiral* line, it's end hanging looſe; and it's turnings cloſely united one to another by membranes. This *Colon* was very large, in reſpect of the other *Guts*; and as I meaſur'd it, was 9 foot long. It had a ſhort *Cæcum*, but pretty wide, and filled with *fæces*. What Dr. *Grew* obſerves, that tis peculiar to the *Cæcum* of a *Hog*, and that of a Horſe; to have the ſame ſtructure with the *Colon*; is true here too. And it may be

[p] Apud Jo. Faber in Hiſt. Mexican.

reckoned as an *appendix* of the *Colon*. In a Hog, Dr. *Grew* makes ſeven *Inteſtines*. The ſame *differences*, it may be, I might have met with here; but I was prevented by the little leaſure I had of being ſo nice in this, as ſome other parts; and it being kept ſo long before I had it for diſſection; it was rendred leſs fit for ſuch enquiries. *Falcoburgius* ſaith the length of all the *guts* were 34 geometrical feet, ours meaſured more. The Structure of the *Colon* here, I look on as extraordinary. Some ſuch *gut* I find in a *Goat*, making ſeveral *ſpiral* windings in the middle of the Meſentery; but then taking a compaſs round, near the verge, to which are faſtened the leſſer inteſtines; at laſt paſſes into the *Rectum*. So in a *Wood-Cock*, there is ſuch a *Spiral* Gut. But in our *Tajacu* not only the Stomack, Gut, and Meſſentery were extraordinary; but the *Meſaraick*, veſſels too. For in men, and Dogs, *&c.* making the ſegment of a Circle near the middle, they then ſend out ſeveral large branches towards the Inteſtines; which as they approach them, by their mutual inoſculation, for in ſeveral ſmall *Arches* from whence iſſue numerous leſſer branches to the Guts themſelves. But here in our *Hog*, we obſerved a large Vein, and Artery, running a ſmall and equal diſtance from the Inteſtines; and from them, ariſing an infinite number of leſſer, but ſtraight veſſels; which going to the Guts ſo regularly, and in ſo great numbers, afforded a very pleſant ſight.

The *Spleen*, was about 10 Inches long; almoſt of the ſame breadth throughout; and in the middle, was one Inch, and half broad, it was of a lead colour, a little ſpeckled, or marbled. *Lien palmas duas æquat tranſverſas, vix digitum minimum craſſus, membranæ adipoſæ annexus*, ſaith *Falcoburgius*.

The *Liver* conſiſted of four large *lobes*; and was of a dark red colour. It appeared plainly glandulous; and had no *Veſica fellea*, which is the more remarkable; ſince our common *Swine* have a large *Cyſtis fellea*. But it had a *Ductus bilarius*, which went from the *Liver* to the

Duo-

Duodenum as uſually. *Falcoburgius* ſaith, *Hepar nullo ligamento ſuſpenſorio continetur; per membranam ſolam vertebris junctum.*

The *Pancreas* was about 5, or 6 Inches long; and made up of ſeveral glands. But in theſe *parts*, there being nothing extraordinary from the common make of the ſame in other Animals; we ſhall now paſs to the Organs of *generation*; where we ſhall meet with ſomething more remarkable.

The *Teſtes* were two Inches long; larger at the upper end, then the lower, and in the middle, about an Inch broad, they were placed in the *Scrotum*. Their colour white; their ſtructure cloſe; ſo that the veſſels, which compoſed them; did not ſo plainly appear as in an ordinary *Boar*. Notwithſtanding which, no doubt their whole *compages* was vaſcular; tho' here cloſer wrought together, and united. [q] *Vauclius Dathirius Bonglarus* diſcover'd this *vaſcular* ſtructure of the *Teſtis* of a *Boar*, as alſo of a *Man*, about ten years before *Reg. de Graef* publiſhed his book, *de organis Virorum Generat. inſervientib.* and has given good figures of the ſame. Tho' the latter has given, a much larger, and further account of this ſubject ſince. Their *uſe* is no doubt to prepare the *Semen*; which is conveyed thence by the *Vaſa deferentia* to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*. Theſe *deferentia* ariſe near the lower part of the *Teſtes*; and are ſo inſerted that they might almoſt equally empty themſelves, either into the *Veſicæ ſeminales* or *Urethra*. I do not remember what, or whither there were any *Epididymis* on the *Teſtes*.

The *Veſiculæ ſeminales* were 1 ½ Inch long; in ſome places ¼ in others half an Inch broad. Tho' called *Veſiculæ*; yet here they appeared more *glandulous*; nor was their cavity any thing conſiderably large. The common orifices to them, and the *Vaſa deferentia* made a riſing in the inſide of the *Urethra*; which *de Graef* calls;

[q] Vid. Philoſoph. Tranſact. Numb. 42. p. 843.

Caput Gallinaginis; in men and other Animals, there is a better reſemblance, and ſhew for the name. In thoſe too, at this place, is ſeated that *glandulous* body, call'd the *Proſtatæ*. But the *Veſiculæ* here being ſo *glandulous*; poſſibly they may perform their office. Unleſs we ſhould aſcribe their uſe, to thoſe two *glands*; which lay on each ſide the *Urethra*; and emptied themſelves with two Orifices, near the root of the *Penis*. Theſe *glands* were Cylindrical, of a whitiſh yellow colour; an Inch, and half long; and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an Inch in diameter. Their ſubſtance cloſe; like that of the *Teſtes*; and no perceptible cavity within; and they lay along the outſide the *Urethra*, reaching from the *muſculi erectores Penis*, to the *glandulous Veſiculæ* before deſcribed.

Jo Van Horn would have a three-fold matter of the *Seed*; one from the *Teſtes*; the ſecond from the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*; and a third from the *Proſtates*. But this *de Graaf*[r], ſtrongly appoſes; and will admit only that from the *Teſtes*; which is tranſmitted to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, and not at all bred there. But in our ſubject, and ſo in ſome others, they being *glandulous*, they muſt therefore ſecrete ſome juice; which in all likelyhood is ſome ways ſerviceable, tho' not principally, in generation. And indeed in the *Hog-kind*, I find theſe parts very remarkable. In a *Boar* there are two ſorts of *Veſiculæ ſeminales*; one *veſiculous*, the other *glandulous*. In a *Hedge-hog*, there are three pair of *Veſiculæ ſeminales*; two in the cavity of the *abdomen*; and a third between the Muſcles of the Belly, and the Skin. In a female *Hedge-hog* too, I find in the ſide of the *Vagina*, below the Orifice of the *Urethra*, a *glandulous body* placed; which has a conſiderable cavity for it's bigneſs; and a plain Orifice; by which it empties it ſelf into the *Urethra*. But of this more, when I give the *Anatomy* of that Animal. And at preſent, ſhall not further reaſon

[r] Reg. de Graaf de Organ. Viror. generat. inſervient.

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on theſe parts, but only obſerve that the *Penis* in our *Tajacu*, was a long ſlender body; made up of ſeveral *Muſcles* whereof two were very long.

The *Veſica Urinaria* or bladder of Urine was rounder then in ſome other Animals; where uſually 'tis more oblong. The *Ureters* were inſerted at the neck of the bladder; not ſides, as in ſome. How the *kidneys* were, I do not now particularly remember; but beleive, there was nothing extraordinary; meeting with nothing of them in my notes. I ſhall therefore haſten to the *Thorax*; where we did not meet much obſervable, unleſs it was the deſcendent trunck of the *Arteria Aorta*. Which I ſhall deſcribe, having firſt premiſed, what [f] *Falcoburgius* writes of the other parts here; which is only this. ſc. *Cor a diaphragmate diſtat palmam tranſverſam unam. Pulmones in ſeptem lobos diſtributi, quorum in utroque latere tres ſiti, ſeptimus vero circa Cordis mucronem poſitus, tanquam utrique Communis.*

But what of all ſurpriſed us moſt; and made us ſoon neglect the other parts; which we ſaw had nothing but what was common; was the ſtrange formation of the *Aorta*; which as it deſcended along the ſpine, in all other Animals, I have obſerved its *trunck* almoſt of an equal bigneſs; only a little tapering downwards. But here between the heart and its branchings into the *Iliac Arteries*, we found three large *ſwellings* out. The largeſt was that neareſt the *heart*, which after a ſmall ſtraightning again, emptied it ſelf into the ſecond; which tho' ſomething leſs then the firſt; yet much larger than the third, which was near the diviſion of the *Aorta* into the *Rami Iliaci*. Two of theſe *ſwellings* I opened; and found within, ſeveral unequal Cells, or hollows; but withal could not perceive but the Membranes here, were altogether as thick as where the *Artery* was nothing extended.

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[f] Apud Bartholin. loco ante citato.

Theſe

Theſe extenſions of an *Artery* by *Galen*, and all others, are called *Aneuriſmata*; as thoſe of a *Vein*, *Varices*; and are reputed to happen, when the inward Coat of the *Artery* is burſten and ſo gives way for the extenſion of the outward; and commonly they have been occaſioned by pricking an *Artery*, when they have deſigned a *Vein*. But what ſhould be the cauſe of it, in our ſubject, is moſt difficult to aſſigne. For, it being the only one of the kind I have diſſected; I know not how far it may be *præternatural*, or whither in others the ſame be to be met with again. If præternatural, 'tis the more remarkable it ſhould happen here; becauſe this is the ſtrongeſt, and thickeſt *Artery* in the whole body. If *natural*, there is nothing I can at preſent better paralel it with, then thoſe protuberant ſwellings in the *Aorta* of *Silkwormes*, and other ſuch *Inſects*, which *Malpighi* takes for ſo many ſeveral *hearts*. Which muſt be allowed him, unleſs we will deny them to have any *heart* at all. Which poſſibly it may. For in a *Leech*, there are two large *Arteries*, without any of theſe ſwellings; ſo we muſt either confeſs them, to be two hearts; or not to have any; for there is no part yet I have obſerved in them, that I can give that name to, beſides; nor to theſe too, without ſome allowance.

As to the other parts, we have but little to ſay; for want of time, we had not leaſure to examine the *Brain*. The Aperture of the *Eye* was but ſmall, as in the *Hog-kind*. The *membrana nictitans*. Plainer, then uſually in *Quadrupeds*; which might be convenient, ſince wallowing in Mud, they might the better rub off any filth, that might happen there

The *Muſcles* not ſo diſtinct, as in ſome Brutes; and hence the *motion* of their eyes not ſo quick nor regular. The *Pupil* round. The *Optick nerve* inſerted almoſt in the *Axis* of the Eye; and on the inſide, made a ſmall dint. The *Choroides* of a pale violet, and browniſh colour.

But we ſhall now come, to what ſeems moſt *peculiar* to this Animal; and as I know of, to be met with, in none beſides; and is mentioned by all not without great admiration, who have wrote of this ſtrange Hog; *viz.* The

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Glandulous body on the back. Had I not had the firſt notice of it from them; 'tis a thing ſo uncommon, that in all likelyhood it had paſſed inobſerved by me, as it might have done too; had only a ſingle *Author* aſſerted the *Umbilicus* or Navel to be placed there. But finding ſo univerſal a conſent, I thought, that tho' they might be miſtaken in their conjectures about the uſes; yet there muſt be ſomething that muſt offer the occaſion. Having therefore at laſt found it out, and well obſerved it; I ſhall here give the deſcription of it, as I viewed it; then deliver the *opinions* of others, what they conjectured it might be; and laſtly offer my own thoughts concerning it Which having done, and taking a ſhort ſurvey of the *Sceleton*, we ſhall conclude.

In my deſcription of this *part*, I ſhall have frequent recourſe to the *figures* I have cauſed to be made of it. Which being ſo accurate, and to the life, will eaſily diſcover to the Phantaſie what it is; better then it can be drawn or deſcribed by words. In *figure* 1. by the letter (*a*) you have the place pointed to; where 'twas ſeated on the *back viz.* juſt on the ridge of it, over the hinder legs, but ſo covered by the long *briſtles* there; that it was not to be obſerved, but by opening of them, with the hand; and and then you ſhall find a ſmall ſpace there almoſt bare; only beſet with fewer, ſhorter and finer hairs; and in the middle of it, the *protuberant oriſice* of the gland; by which it diſcharges it ſelf of the liquor, which is ſeparated by it within. This *oriſice*, or *foramen*, which is exactly repreſented in it's natural bigneſs, and form in *Tab.* 1. *figure* 3. had it's *lips* a little reflected, and protuberant above the ſurface of the skin. It would eaſily admit of a large probe; which I could turn into ſeveral parts of the *Gland*. Upon a gentle preſſure with my finger, I could obſerve a ſmall quantity of a white yellowiſh *juice*, and ſome part of it of a little darker Colour; which yeilded a very pleaſant, and agreeable *ſcent*; and was judged by my ſelf, and ſeveral others, who ſmelt it; to be much like that of *Muſk*, or *Civet*. The *Gland* it

ſelf

ſelf was ſeated between the skin and ſome part of the *panniculus Carnoſus*. For in the middle of that part, or ſurface, which reſpected the back, 'twas bare; and not covered with that Muſcle; and only the edges of it incloſed within it, ſo that in taking off the skin, the Gland too, as I have obſerved, could not eaſily eſcape, but go with it; however this *Muſcle* may be aſſiſting to it by its contractions, in preſſing out of its liquor: as the *Sphincter Muſcle* is to thoſe *Scent Bags*, placed at the Extream of the *Rectum* of other Animals, as I have formerly hinted. The *Gland* was exactly of the dimenſions as repreſented in *Tab. 1. figure 4.* 'Twas *Conglomerated* or made up of ſeveral minute, and ſmall white glandules. It had no conſiderable *Cyſtis*, or Cavity within; but like the *Pancreas*, or *Salivatory* glands, it had abundance of ſecretory *Ductus's*; which terminating at laſt in one, diſcharged it's ſeparated juice by that common *orifice* in *Figure 3. Tab. 1.*

This *orifice* having ſomething of a reſemblance of a *Navel*, has impoſed upon almoſt *all* (who have but thus ſuperficially viewed it without examining any thing further) to beleive it, an *Umbilicus*: and thoſe who have deviated from this ſentiment; have been as unhappy, in delivering altogether as abſurd, and extravagant Conjectures about it. To name them, (which is the *ſecond* particular which I promiſed) will be a ſufficient confutation. Which on this account I do only, to intimate how little we ought to reſt ſatisfied with the *Natural Hiſtory* of Animals, at preſent we have given us. Not but thoſe who have done ſo much; juſtly deſerve their due commendations. But it would be a great reflection, that having their helps, and far greater advantages, ſhould we not improve their obſervations.

F. Gregorius, (who had ſo great an opportunity of acquainting himſelf with the truth of it, being ſo long in the Country) tells us, *Umbilicus exit per ſpinam circa Clunes*. *Hieron Benzonus* ſaith, that in a port in *Panama*, the Spaniards had given them by the Natives, bread, fiſh, fruits,

fruits, and ſwines fleſh. *Apri autem iſti Indici, ſeu agreſtes ſues; Umbilicum in dorſo gerunt.* In the notes to this *Chapter*, the ſame is confirmed of the *wild hogs* in *New Spain*. And *Gomara* writes the ſame, of thoſe in *Braſile*. *Oviedus* tells us of thoſe in *Terra firma*, that *Umbilicum in medio dorſo gerunt*. *Joſephus a Coſta* affirms much the ſame, *Saynos animalia ſunt Apriformia Umbilicum in dorſo gerentes*. *Jo. Faber* concludes from theſe, and all the accounts he could meet with, in the *writers* of the *Natural Hiſtory* of the *Weſt Indies*, as a moſt undoubted truth; *Sayno eſſe Aprum, cui Umbilicus non in ventre ſed in dorſo prominet*. And altho' in ſome other circumſtances, their teſtimonies diſagree; yet he ſaith, *in hoc omnia conveniunt, Umbilicum circa dorſi Spinam exiſtere*.

Indeed he is very liberal; and gives him, (if I may ſo call it) a long *Navel-ſtring* too. It may be, being impoſed on, by the *picture* of *Nardus Ant. Recchus*; where there is ſomething very prominent; and as I believe, was deſigned only, to point to the place; where this ſuppoſed *Navel* was ſeated; rather then to repreſent any thing natural in it. But in the deſcription, his words are theſe, [r] *ſed quod maximopere admireris, ac præter naturæ ſeriem contigiſſe dicere queas, nec ullis alijs in beſtijs animadvertas, eſt; quod Animal hoc prominentiam quandam in dorſo ſortitum fuerit, eminentem apprime & detruncati forma inteſtini conſpicuam: Et hanc in dextra quidem ſui parte, prope ſpinam dorſi ſitam, clunes ſc. verſus, perpendiculariter Genitalis Maſculini potius quam umbilici regioni, in ventre adeſſe porcis ſoliti, reſpondentem.* In his *Scholia* on this, he ſpends ſome *pages* in reaſoning on this ſo odd a *Phænomenom*. But being ſo much miſtaken in the ſum of the queſtion; we ſhall not trace him farther: but ſee what others have thought of it.

And our next inſtance ſhall be, the opinion of *Falcoburgius*, a Phyſitian at *Leyden*; who diſſected one brought

[r] vid. Jo. Fabri Expoſition. in Animal. Novæ Hiſp. p. 637.

from *Braſile*. And from an *Anatomiſt*, we might expect ſomething more accurate. Indeed he denyes it to be a *Navel*; but will have it to be a *breaſt*, or *Mamma*. I will give his account of it, as I meet with it in [v] *Bartholine*; who has taken it out of *Margravius* (which at preſent I have not by me) *in dorſi* (ſays he) *externi medietate, ſive ſuper ſpinam dorſi prope vertebras Lumbares, mamma eſt, cujus circumferentiam aureus ducatus metiebatur, quam porcellis lactandis deſtinatam eſſe, ex glandulis ſubſtratis judicabat; in eas enim venæ variæ, eæque ſatis magnæ inſeruntur. Papillarum in ſumine nullum uſum credebat; nulla enim glandula ſubjicitur, nec vaſa ſanguifera comparent pro lacte generando ſufficientia.* Indeed *Jo. de Laet* in his annotions on that Chapter in [w] *Margravius*, tells us, he was fully informed by thoſe that lived in *Braſile*; that the young *pigs* there, did ſuck the *Teats* under the *belly*; and not that fancyed one on the *back*; He will rather have it therefore, an *Umbilicus*, as all the *Natives* take it to be.

But the third opinion is that of [x] *Jo. Lerius*, and *Thevetus*; who make it a *Spiraculum*, by which it *breaths*. *Habet* (ſaith he) *a natura foramen in dorſo, quemadmodum in capite ſuem marinum habere dixi, quo ſpiritum emittit, admittitque*. *Gul. Piſo* with a ſhort Cenſure on it, denies that any of theſe offices ought to be given to this *part*; and is more inclinable to the opinion of [z] *Hernandez*; who having diſected it, aſſures us; tis only *glanduloſa quædam, & mollis pinguedo*. The *Colour*, I beleive, made him call it *pinguedo*; tho' really it's ſubſtance is wholly *glandulous*. In it (*Hernandez* ſaith) *ſe recipit humor quidam aqueus, qui digitis expreſſus fluit*. But I wonder, that having ſeen, and diſſected them he takes no notice of the ſcent it yeilds.

To interpoſe therefore my own Conjecture concerning

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[v] Tho. Bartholin. cent. 2 Hiſt. Med. 96. [w] Margravius. lib. 7. Chap. 7. [x] Jo. Lerius in Navigat. in Braſil. c. 9. y G. Piſo de Indiæ utriuſque re Nat. & Med. l. 3. pag. 99. [z] Franc. Hernandez Hiſt. Quadruped. Novæ Hiſp. Tract. 1. c. 2. p. 8.

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it; (which is the third thing I promiſed) there is nothing I can parallel this *gland* with more, than thoſe *ſcent-bags*, or *ſcent-glands*, I have formerly mentioned to be in other Animals. For tho' the whole body may be perſpirable; and ſo diffuſe a ſmell; yet that peculiar *fœtor*, which is obſerved in all *ſtrong-ſcented* Animals; I have hitherto conſtantly found, more remarkably collected into one part; the particles, which cauſe it, being ſeparated from the Maſs of blood by peculiar *glands*; which either quickly diſcharge it wholly out of the body, as in ſome; or tranſmit the ſeparated juice into *bags*, or *bladders*, where it remains ſome longer time, as in many other Animals.

This I firſt took [a] notice of, in *Polecats*; that juſt at the extream of the *Rectum*, were placed two *bags*, filled with a craſſe, and whitiſh liquor; whoſe *ſtink* was ſo very great, that I could not well endure the room, till I had removed them; and then the whole body ſeemed very inoffenſive. The ſame I have obſerved in abundance of other Animals; as in all the *Polecat*-kind, in our common *Cats*; In a *Lyon*; in *Dogs*; In a *Fox*, &c. Thoſe *bags* in the *Civet-Cat*, or *Hyæna odorifera* are nothing but the ſame. As are likewiſe thoſe of a *Musk-quaſh* mentioned by *Joſſelin* in his *hiſtory* of the *Rarities* of *New-England*, For they are not the *Teſticles* of that Animal; as that *Letter* from *Dublin* in the *Philoſophic-Tranſactions* N°. *127. pag. 653.* does intimate, for having ſeen the *Skins* here in Town; and thoſe *Musk Cods*; I find them to be only the *Scent-bags*. So the *Caſtoreum* we have in our Shops, is not the *Stones* of a *Beaver*; as formerly reputed; but of the ſame nature altogether with our *Scent-bags*.

I ſhould be too prolix, ſhould I inlarge upon this ſubject here, it ſhall ſuffice to ſay, that in moſt *Species* of Animals there may be obſerved, ſomething the ſame, or

[a] Vid. Dr. Plot's Nat. Hiſtory of Oxon Shire. Cap. 9. p. 305.

or analogous to it, which give them, their peculiar *fætors*, or ſmells. Thus I have obſerved in *Reptiles*, as the [b] *Rattleſnake*, in *Vipers*, in our common *Snake*, &c. two *long bags* in the Tayle; which empty their *fætid liquor*, near the verge of the *Rectum*. But in all Animals, I find not theſe *bags* or *glands* ſeated here; but in ſome, in different parts of the body. In *Fowl*, and *Birds* in the *rumps* (as I have formerly mentioned) you will meet with two *glands*; which have their pipes or *ſecretory ductus* ariſing on the top of it, above the ſurface of the Skin; which diſcharges a fætid liquor. I find theſe *Glands* the largeſt in *Geeſe*, and the *Duck* kind, which uſe the water; and any one at the table, by taſting may perceive in a *Duck*, how ſtrong *ſcented* they be. In *Turky's*, tis leſs glandulous; but they have a larger *Cyſtis* within. In the *Oſtridge* indeed, I did not obſerve it on the *Rump*; but ſomething higher on the *back*; where it made two bunchings out; and under the Skin I found a *Cyſtis fill'd* with a concreted yellowiſh juice, this ſomething approached near the place, where was ſeated the *Gland* in our *Mexico Hog*, which I call the *Scent-gland*, and it yielding ſo grateful a *perfume* (for ſo it was eſteemed by my ſelf, and ſeveral others, who ſmelt it) from it, I have named it, the *Mexico Musk Hog*.

This difference is remarkable; whereas our *Musk Hog* has it's *Scent Gland* ſeated on the *back*, and it has been by moſt hitherto miſtaken for a *Navel*: So the *Gazella* or *Musk Deer* has his *Musk-bag* on the *belly* near the *Umbilicus*. This being ſo largely deſcribed by *Lucas Schroekius* in his *Hiſtoria Moſchi* not long ſince publiſhed, I ſhall refer to him, for a further account of it.

But it may be expected perhaps I ſhould give ſome farther reaſons for the *name* I have beſtowed on our *Hog*: and the rather too, ſince no *Author* has call'd it a *perfume*, but branded it as the greateſt *Stink*; As is already ob-

[b] Vid. Philoſoph. Tranſact. No. 144 p. 38.

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ſerved by that great *Caution* they give, of cutting it out, leaſt it ſpoils all the other fleſh, *Jo. Faber* labours much to give an account, how this horrid *fætor* ſhould happen. And having fallen into one errour, in ſuppoſing it a *Navel*; that leads, and præcipitates him into others. And makes him fancy ſometimes it may be from the *Urine*; whoſe Virulent Steams may come here, by the *Urachus*. Other times he knows not, but that an *Inteſtine* likewiſe may be faſtened there: but is moſt of all inclinable to think, 'tis from the *Urinaculum* as he calls it. Thus he obſerves what an horrid *Stink* the *Urine* of *Cats* will make, where it lights. But here I muſt remark that in rendring their *Urine*, at the ſame time, they may empty their *Scent-bags* ſeated at the *Rectum*, which mixing with it, in a great meaſure, may give it it's *ſtrong fætor*. So the ſame of *Rats*, and *Mice*, of a *Fox* when hunted, &c. And I am apt to think 'twas by removing theſe *Scent-bags* rather, then taking out the *Kidneys*; that they made the *Sarigoy* edible, which otherwiſe ſtank ſo much, that the Barbarous Natives refuſed them, as out of *Lerius*, *Jo. Faber* takes notice. This Stink therefore or *Smell* in our *Tajacu*, come not from any other parts; but is naturally ſeparated here. As is the *Musk*, the *Civet*, the *Caſtor*, the ſmell of a *Fox*, of the *Pole-Cat*, &c. in their proper *Scent-Glands*, and *Scent-bags*. Nor am I any thing concerned, that others ſay it *Stinks*, when I would make it a *perfume*; Or do I, queſtion, but that their Senſe, and Noſes were as good as mine: Since I know, that the beſt *perfumes* ſometimes make the greateſt *Stinks*. *Civet*, nay *Musk* it ſelf when freſh, and green, and in large quantities, are no ways agreeable, but very offenſive to the ſmell; as many have obſerved, And what is more too, ſuch is *Ambergreaſe* at the firſt, as [a] *Gul. Piſo* does aſſure us. *Quod equidem mirum* (ſaith he) *cum omnis, ante inſolationem, molle tantum gluten ſit Ambra; ingratoque adeo odore nares fe-*

[a] G. Piſo de Indiæ utriuſque re Nat. & Med. li. 1. p. 17.

riens,

riens, ut ab inexpertis plane reſpuatur. Our *Tajacu*, therefore when young, and when but a ſmall quantity of this liquor is ſeparated by this *Gland*; may afford but little, or no *Scent*. So *Foxes* till they are well grown, do not much *Stink*; but afterwards, when in great plenty this juice is voyded; by it's copioſneſs, and being thin, and fluid, and ſo more vapourable; it might ſtrike our Organs with ſuch brisk, and nimble ſtrokes; as to create a pain; whereas a more leaſurely appulſe of it's particles from a leſſer; and concreted body, may give a pleaſure. As the feirce rayes of a ſcorching fire, does excite a dolorous ſenſe; whenas it is delighted, and refreſhed by the gentler beams of a moderate Sun.

Our *Tajacu*, therefore no doubt, when this gland does very liberally diſcharge it's liquor, may be thought to *ſtink*; and yet this *ſtink* in time, may become a *perfume*. Thus that fætid liquor in the *Scent-bags* of a *Weaſel*; having formerly put it on a paper, and kept it a little while; afforded me a pleaſant ſmell. Why therefore we perceived no ſtink at firſt, upon the diſſection of this *Gland*; but rather a ſweet, and pleaſant ſmell, (if it is otherwiſe in the *Countries* where they breed) this may be the reaſon; be cauſe it had been dead ſome days, before I examined this part. And then I found but a ſmall quantity of an incraſſated liquor there. Tho' I muſt acknowledge that I was informed that when it was alive; it was obſerved by the family, where 'twas kept; that whereever it went, it left a good *perfume* behind it. This I am ſure of, that when 'twas dead, and obſerved by me, and ſeveral others; it yielded a *fragrant* one, which I think is ſufficieut to juſtifie, or at leaſt to excuſe the *Name* I have given it.

And now to give a ſhort account of the *Sceleton* and ſo to end; we obſerved that the *Cranium*, ſeemed entire, without *ſutures*. From the Noſe, to the end of the Pole 8 ½ Inches. Here the *Cranium* grew very narrow; and then did ſpread it ſelf again triangularwiſe, and behind made a large hollow where it reſpected the back; and

where

where were inſerted ſtrong *Muſcles*, and the *ligament* from the back, I formerly mentioned; by which means the *head* is kept ſo ſtraight up; that when alive, he ſeemed to have but a very ſhort if any *Neck* at all. The *Porus auditorius* or paſſage to the *Eare* was ſomething remarkable; being placed near the Pole, and is repreſented by letter *(b)* in the Sceleton.

In the upper *Jaw* before were four Teeth or *Inciſores*. A little farther was placed a large flat *Tusk*, ſharp-edged; and ſtanding outwards; and beyond that, of each ſide, ſix double Teeth or *Molares*. In the *Baby Rouſſa* there are but five; and abating the largeneſs of the *Tusk*, in the lower *Jaw*; and thoſe *Horns* (as[d] Dr. *Grew* aſſerts them to be; who calls this Animal a *Horned Hog*) in the upper; in almoſt all other reſpects, the bones of the *head* here, were like thoſe of that Animal.

The lower *Jaw* was 6 ½ Inches long; 1 ½ broad at the firſt double Tooth, of which there were ſix of each ſide. The *bone* of the lower Jaw here, from the *Dentes Molares*, to the *Inciſores*; ſeemed ſpongy and *carious*; and the *Tusks* in this *Jaw*, were rotted out; as were one, or two of the *Inciſores*; which in all were about four.

There were ſeven *Vertebræ* of the *Neck*; which meaſured in length 4 ½ Inches. The firſt or *Atlas*, had two broad tranſverſe *proceſſes*, but no *ſpine*. The ſecond had a broad large *ſpine*. The third, fourth, fifth, had no *ſpines*; the ſixth, and ſeventh, had large acute ones. There were nineteen *Vertebræ* of the *back*; the *ſpines* of the firſt, ſecond, and third, were about three Inches long; but they gradually decreaſed, as they approached the *Tayle*. The firſt *Vertebra* of the *Os Coccygis*, was two Inches long. but I thought, that firſt it might have been ſeveral; tho' now 'twas but one bone. There were about ſix *Vertebræ* more; which ran no farther then the extent of the *Os Iſchij*.

[d] Muſæum Regal. Societat. p. 27.

There

There were fourteen *Ribs* of each ſide, The *Os Sterni* jutted out about an Inch, beyond the ſetting on of the firſt *Ribs*,

The *Scapula* was five Inches long. The *Os femoris* of the fore foot, 5 ½ Inches long. The *Os Tibiæ* of the fore foot, about the ſame length in the whole: but from the juncture with the *Os femoris*, to the *Os Metatarſi* twas but four Inches. For from the juncture with the *Thigh-bone*, it jutted out further as in the Fig. The bones of the *Tarſus* were five: of the *Metatarſus* three, about two Inches long. The bones of the *Digiti* nine; there being three, to each Claw; and three *Claws* on each fore *foot*.

The *Os femoris* of the hinder foot, was almoſt ſix Inches long; and near it's juncture with the *Os Tibiæ* it had a ſmall bone, like the *Patella* in the knee of a Man. In the leg here were two bones: the *Focile majus*, and *minus* five Inches, and half long. But this part in the fore leg was only a ſingle bone; tho' in a *Dog*, a *Munky* and ſome other Animals there are two bones in the *fore-leg* likewiſe. The *Os Calcis* was almoſt two Inches long; and there were four other bones of the *Tarſus* or inſtep.

The *Metatarſus* or foot was compoſed of four bones; but the two inwardmoſt much the largeſt; being 2 ¼ long, there were four *digiti*; in each three bones; whereof the laſt was covered with a *Nail*.

The

The Explanation of the Figures.

Tab. 1.

Fig. 1. Repreſents the natural ſhape of this *Mexico Hog*: and the line marked (*a*) points to the *Scent Gland*, on the hinder part of the back.

Fig. 2. Gives a view of the *Sceleton*.
a The fore Teeth or *Inciſores*.
b The Tusk.
c c The Grinders, or *Molares*.
d The Lower Jaw.
e That part of the Lower Jaw, which was carious.
f The *Cranium*.
g The *Orbit* of the Eye.
h The *Porus Auditorius*, or paſſage to the Eare.
i The traingular Expanſion of the *Cranium* backbards.
k The *Vertebræ* of the Neck.
l l The *Vertebræ* of the Back and Loyns.
m The *Vertebræ* of the *Os Coccygis*.
n n The Ribs.
o The protuberant bone of the *Sternum*.
p The *Scapula* or ſhoulder blade.
q The *Os Iſchij*.
r r The *Os Femoris* or Thigh bones.
ſ The *Patella* of the hinder legs.
t The *Tibia* of the fore leg.
v A large protuberancy of the *Tibiæ*.
w The *Tibia* or *Foſſile majus* of the hinder leg.
x The *Fibula* or *Foſſile minus* of the hinder leg.
y y The *Tarſus* or Inſtep on both legs.
z The *Calx* or heel in the hinder leg.
α α α The bones of the *Metatarſus* or Foot.
ζ ζ ζ The *Digiti* or Toes.
γ γ γ The Nails.

Fig. 3. Shews the Orifice of the *Scent Gland*, as it naturally appeared on the outſide of the Skin of the back; which from ſome ſmall reſemblance it had, impoſed on all almoſt hitherto, to beleive it an *Umbilicus*, or Navel a little ſpace round this Orifice was almoſt bare of *Briſtles*.

Fig. 4. Exactly repreſents, in it's natural dimenſions, the *Scent Gland*

it ſelf; which was *Conglomerated*, or made up of abundance of leſſer glandules.

Fig. 5. In this Scheme are delieneated moſt of the *Viſcera* in the belly; being taken out of the body. Where
A The *Oeſophagus* or Gullet.
B The firſt *Ventricle* or Stomack.
C The ſecond *Ventricle* or Stomack.
d d The *Cornua* or horns of the ſecond Stomack.
E The third Stomack.
f The *Pylorus*.
g g g. The *Inteſtina tennia*, or ſmall guts.
H H H. The *Colon*.
i The *Cæcum*.
k The *Rectum*.
l The Menſentery.
m m The Meſeraick Veſſels.
n The *Pancreas*.
o The Spleen.
P The Liver.
q The *Ductus* of the Gall from the Liver to the *Duodenum*.

Tab. 2.

Fig. 1. Repreſents the *Stomack* opened.
A The *Oeſophagus* or *gula*.
b The entrance of the *Gula*, or gullet into the firſt Stomack.
C C The inſide of the firſt Stomack, which was inveſted with a ſtrong thick white *pellicle* or membrance.
D D The ſecond Stomack,
E E The third Stomack in which were remarkale ſeveral *Plicæ* or folds.
f The *Pylorus*.

Fig. 2, Repreſents the outſide of the three *Stomacks* more in their natural Situation.
A The *Gula*.
B The firſt Stomack.
C The ſecond Stomack.
D The third Stomack.
E The *Pylorus*.
fff The blood Veſſels,

Fig.

Fig. 3 Repreſents the *Genital* parts, and the bladder.
A The bladder of *Urine.*
B The neck of the Bladder.
C C The Ureters.
D D The *Teſtes*, or Stones.
e e The *Vaſa deferentia.*
f f The *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, which here were glandulous.
g The *Caput Gallinaginis*, where the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, and *Vaſa deferentia* empty themſelves into the *Urethra.*
h h Two glandulous bodies, which poſſibly may be reckoned the *Proſtatæ.*
i The orifices by which theſe glandulous bodies empty themſelve into the *Urethra.*
K The *Urethra* opened.
L The *Penis.*
M M Two Muſcles belonging to the *Penis.*
N N Other Muſcles aſſiſting to the ſame.

Fig. 4. Shews the heart, and the *Aneuriſmata* of the *Arteria Aorta*, or great Artery.
A The heart.
b b The aſcending branches of the great Artery.
c The deſcending Trunk of the great Artery.
D The firſt *Aneuriſma*, or diſtinction of the great Artery opened to ſhew its ſeveral cells within.
e A ſtraightning of the Artery again.
f The ſecond *Aneuriſma* opened likewiſe.
g The third or ſmalleſt *Aneuriſma.*
h h The *Iliac* branches of the great Artery.