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The references to Buffon in this edition of Pennant are based on:

BUFFON, G.L.LeClerc. 1749-1804, Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière, avec la description du Cabinet du Roi, Paris, vols.44. Paris. De l'imprimerie royale M.DCCLXV

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078
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SYNOPSIS of QUADRUPEDS



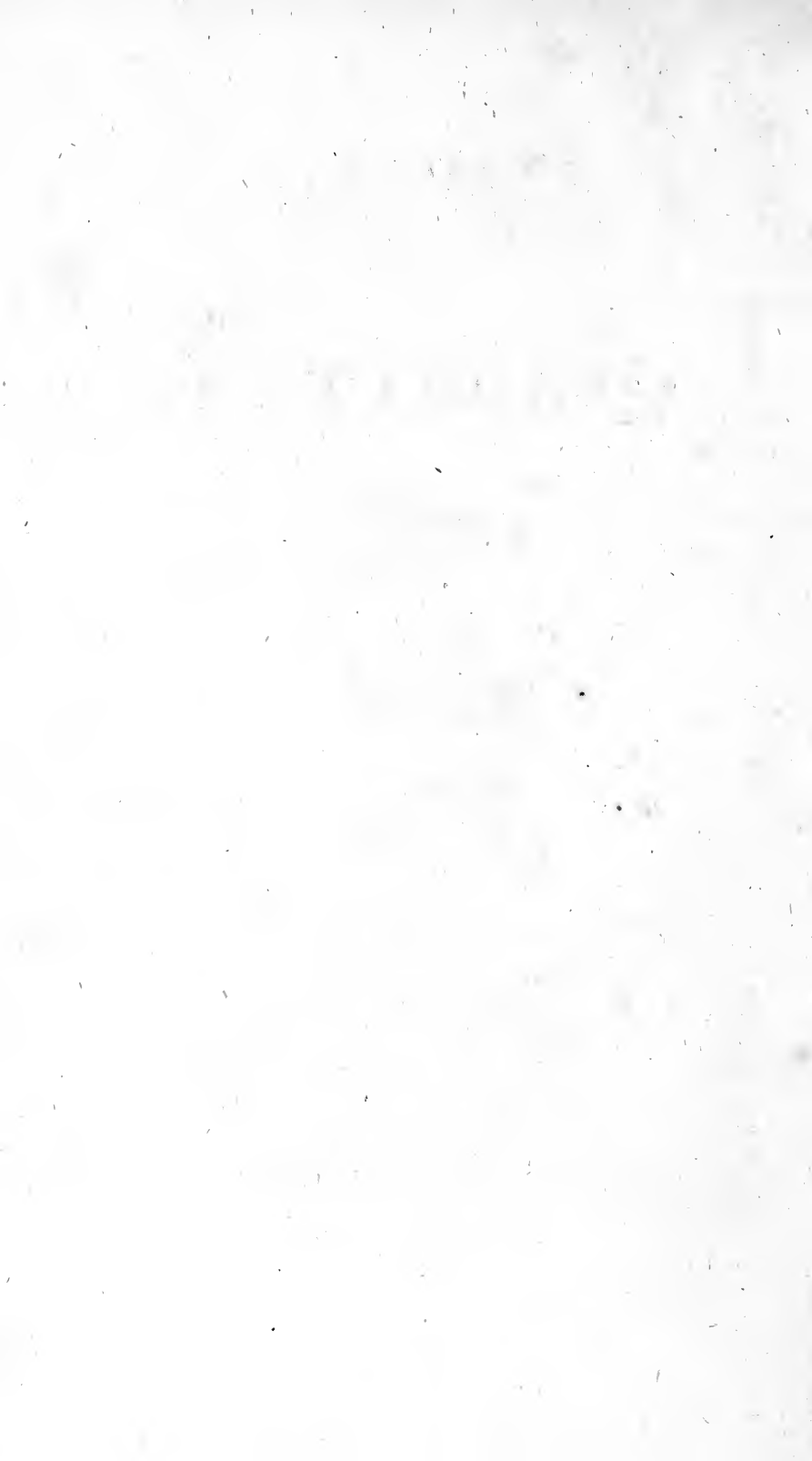
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M. Griffith Del.^t

R. Murray Sc.^t

1771



P R E F A C E.

THE following Synopsis was originally intended for private amusement, and as an Index, for the more ready turning to any particular animal in the voluminous history of quadrupeds by M. DE BUFFON: But as it swelled by degrees to a size beyond my first expectation, in the end I was determined to fling it into its present form, and to usher it into the world.

THE Synopsis of our illustrious countryman Mr. RAY has been long out of print; and though from his enlarged knowlege and great industry one might well suppose his Work would for some time discourage all further attempts of the same sort, yet a republication of that Synopsis would not have answered our present design: For, living at a period when the study of Natural History was but beginning to dawn in these Kingdoms, and when our contracted Commerce deprived him of many lights we now enjoy, he was obliged to content himself with giving descriptions of the few Animals brought over here, and collecting the rest of his materials from other Writers. Yet so correct was his genius, that we view a systematic arrangement arise even from the Chaos of *Aldrovandus* and *Gesner*. Under his hand the indigested matter of these able and copious Writers assumes a new form, and the whole is made clear and perspicuous.

FROM this period every Writer on these subjects proposed his own method as an example; some openly, but others more covertly, aiming at the honor of originality, and attempting to seek for fame in the path chalked out by Mr. RAY; but too often without acknowledging the merit of the Guide.

MR. KLEIN, in 1751, made his appearance as a Systematic Writer on Quadrupeds, and in his first order follows the general arrangement of Mr. RAY; but the change he has made, of separating certain animals, which the last had consolidated, are executed with great judgement. He seems less fortunate in his second order; for, by a servile regard to a method taken from the number of toes, he has jumbled together most opposite animals; the *Camel* and the *Sloth*, the *Mole* and the *Bat*, the *Glutton* and *Apes*; happy only in throwing back the *Walrus*, the *Seal*, and the *Manati*, to the extremity of his system: I suppose, as animals nearly bordering on another class.

M. BRISSON, in 1756, favored the world with another system, arranging his animals by the number or defect of their teeth; beginning with those that were toothless, such as the *Ant-eater*, and ending with those that had the greatest number, such as the *Opossum*. By this method, laudable as it is in many respects, it must happen unavoidably that some Quadrupeds, very distant from each other in their manners, are too closely connected in his System; a defect, which, however common, should be carefully avoided by every Naturalist.

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IN point of time, LINNÆUS ought to have the precedence; for he published his first System in 1735. This was followed by several others, varying constantly in the arrangement of the animal kingdom, even to the last edition of 1766. It is therefore difficult to defend, and still more ungrateful to drop any reflections on a Naturalist, to whom we are so greatly indebted. The variations in his different Systems may have arisen from the new and continual discoveries that are made in the animal kingdom; from his sincere intention of giving his Systems additional improvements, and perhaps from a failing, (unknown indeed to many of his accusers) a diffidence in the abilities he had exerted in his prior performances. But it must be allowed, that the Naturalist runs too great a hazard in imitating his *present* guise; for in another year he may put on a new form, and leave the complying Philosopher amazed at the metamorphosis.

BUT this is not my only reason for rejecting the system of this otherwise able Naturalist: There are faults in his arrangement of *Mammalia**, that oblige me to separate myself, in this one instance, from his crowd of votaries; but that my secession may not appear the effect of whim or envy, it is to be hoped that the following objections will have their weight.

I reject his first division, which he calls *Primates*, or Chiefs of the Creation; because my vanity will not suffer me to rank mankind with *Apes*, *Monkeys*,

* Or animals which have paps and suckle their young; in which class are comprehended not only all the genuine quadrupeds, but even the cetaceous tribe.

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Maucaucos and *Bats*, the companions LINNÆUS has allotted us even in this his last System.

THE second order of *Bruta* I avoid for much the same reason: The most intelligent of Quadrupeds, the half-reasoning *Elephant* is made to associate with the most discordant and stupid of the creation, with *Slotbs*, *Ant-eaters* and *Armadillos*, or with *Manaties* and *Walruses*, inhabitants of another element.

THE third order of *Feræ* is not more admissible in all its articles; for it will be impossible to allow the *Mole*, the *Shrew*, and the harmless *Hedge-hog*, to be the companions of *Lions*, *Wolves* and *Bears*: We may err in our arrangement,

*Sed non ut placidis Coeant immitia, non ut
Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.*

IN his arrangement of his fourth and fifth orders we quite agree, except in the single article *Noctilio*, a species of Bat, which happening to have only two cutting teeth in each jaw, is separated from its companions and placed with squirrels, and others of that class.

THE sixth order is made up of animals of the hoofed tribe; but of genera so different in their nature, that notwithstanding we admit them into the same division, we place them at such distances from each other, with so many intervening links and softening gradations, as will, it may be hoped, lessen the shock of seeing the *Horse* and the *Hippopotame* in the same piece. To avoid this as much as possible, we have flung the last into the back ground, where it will appear more tolerable to the Critick than if they were left in a manner conjoined.

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THE last order is that of Whales; which, it must be confessed, have, in many respects, the structure of land animals; but their want of hair and feet, their fish-like form, and their constant residence in the water, are arguments for separating them from this class, and forming them into another independent of the rest.

BUT while I thus freely offer my objections against embracing this System of Quadrupeds, let me not be supposed insensible of the other merits of this great and extraordinary person: His arrangement of fish, of insects, and of shells, are original and excellent; he hath, in all his classes, given philosophy a new language; hath invented apt names, and taught the world a brevity, yet a fullness of description, unknown to past ages; he hath with great industry brought numbers of synonyms of every animal into one point of view; and hath given a concise account of the uses and manners of each, as far as his observation extended, or the information of a numerous train of travelling disciples could contribute: His Country may triumph in producing so vast a Genius, whose spirit invigorates science in all that chilly region, and diffuses it from thence to climates more favorable, which gratefully acknowledge the advantage of its influences.

LET us now turn our eyes to a Genius of another kind, to whom the History of Quadrupeds owes very considerable lights: I mean *M. de Buffon*, who, in the most beautiful language, and in the most agreeable manner, hath given the amplest descriptions of the œconomy of the whole four-footed

creation* : Such is his eloquence, that we forget the exuberant manner he treats each subject, and the reflections he often casts on other Writers; the creation of his own gay fancy †. Having in his own mind a comprehensive view of every animal, he unfortunately seems to think it beneath him to shackle his lively spirit with systematic arrangement; so that the Reader is forced to wander thro' numbers of volumes in search of any wished-for subject. The misunderstanding between these two able Naturalists is most injurious to science. The *French* Philosopher scarce mentions the *Suede*, but to treat him with contempt; *Linnaeus*, in return, never deigns even to quote *M. de Buffon*, notwithstanding he must know what ample lights he might have drawn from him.

I shall in a few words mention the plan that is followed in the present distribution of quadrupeds, and at the same time shall claime but a small share of originality.

I copy Mr. RAY, in his greater divisions of animals into *hoofed*, and *digitated*; but, after the manner of Mr. KLEIN, form separate genera of the *Rhinoceros*, *Hippopotame*, *Tapiir* and *Musk*. The *Camel* being a ruminating animal, wanting the upper fore-teeth, and having the rudiments of hoofs, is placed

* For the anatomical part in the province of *M. D'Aubenton*.

† This is not advanced without reason: But, from our regard to a Gentleman whose abilities we respect, we forbear producing our proofs; not doubting, but when he has had time to recollect himself, he will, by a recantation of a certain gross misrepresentation, convince the Publick that his candor is not inferior to his learning and genius.

in the first order, after the *Musk*, a hornless cloven-hoofed quadruped.

THE *Apes* are continued in the same rank Mr. RAY has placed them, and are followed by the *Maucaucos*.

THE carnivorous animals deviate but little from his system, and are arranged according to that of LINNÆUS, after omitting the *Seal*, *Mole*, *Skrew* and *Hedge-hog*.

The herbivorous or frugivorous quadrupeds keep here the same station that our countryman assigned them; but this class comprehends, besides the *Skrew*, the *Mole* and the *Hedge-hog*. The *Mole* is an exception to the character of this order, in respect to the number of its cutting teeth; but its way of life, and its food, place it here more naturally than with the *Feræ*, as LINNÆUS has done. These exceptions are to be met with even in the method* of that able Naturalist; nor can it be otherwise in all human systems; we are so ignorant of many of the links of the chains of beings, that to expect perfection in the arrangement of them would be the most weak presumption. We ought, therefore, to drop all thoughts of forming a system of quadrupeds from the character of a single part: but if we take combined characters of parts, manners and food, we bid much fairer for producing an intelligible system, which ought to be the sum of our aim.

* Such as the *Trichechus Rosmarus*, which has four distinct grinders in every jaw, the *Phoca Ursina* and *Leonina*, the *Mustela Lutris*, and the *Sus Hydrochæris*; and particularly in the genus of *Vespertilio*, which consists of numbers of species, many of which vary greatly in the number of their fore teeth.

THE fourth section of digitated quadrupeds consists of those which are absolutely destitute of cutting teeth, such as the *Sloth* and *Armadillo*.

THE fifth section is formed of those which are destitute of teeth of every kind, such as the *Manis* and *Ant-eater*.

THE third and fourth orders, or divisions, are the *Pinnated* and the *Winged* Quadrupeds; the first takes in the *Walrus* and the *Seals*, and (in conformity to preceding Writers) the *Manati*. But those that compose this order are very imperfect: Their limbs serve rather the use of fins than legs; and their element being for the greatest part the water, they seem as the links between the quadrupeds and the cetaceous animals.

THE *Bats* again are winged quadrupeds, and form the next gradation from this to the class of Birds; and these two orders are the only additions I can boast of adding in this Work.

So far of System; the rest of my plan comprehends numerous Synonyms of each Animal, a brief description, and as full an account of their place, manners, or uses, as could be collected from my own observations, or the information of others; from preceding Writers on the subject; from printed Voyages of the best authorities, or from living Voyagers*. If it has the fortune to be any-ways

* And it may be added, from the different *Museums* at home and abroad, particularly from that matchless collection in the *British Museum*; and, placed as it is under the direction of Gentlemen as much distinguished for their politeness as their love of science, my access to its contents, has been rendered, at all fit times, so easy, as to put this Work under singular obligations to them.

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usefull to my Countrymen, in promoting the knowlege of Natural History, my principal object will be answered : Let it be treated with candor till something better appears ; and when that time comes the Writer will chearfully resign it to oblivion, the common fate of antiquated Systems.

DOWNING,
MARCH 20, 1771.

Thomas Pennant.

Div. I.

M E T H O D.

- Div. I. HOOFED QUADRUPEDS.
 II. DIGITATED.
 III. PINNATED.
 IV. WINGED.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Div. I. Sect. I. | Sect. II. | With large canine teeth separated from the cutting teeth. Six or more cutting teeth in each jaw. Rapacious, carnivorous. |
| Whole hoofed. | | |
| Genus | | |
| I. Horse. | | |
| Sect. II. Cloven hoofed. | xvii. Dog | |
| II. Ox | xviii. Hyæna | |
| III. Sheep | xix. Cat | |
| IV. Goat | xx. Bear | |
| V. Giraffe | xxi. Badger | |
| VI. Antelope | xxii. Opossum | |
| VII. Deer | xxiii. Weefel | |
| VIII. Musk | xxiv. Otter. | |
| IX. Camel | | |
| X. Hog | | |
| XI. Rhinoceros | Sect. III. | Without canine teeth, and with two cutting teeth in each jaw. Generally herbivorous, or frugivorous. |
| XII. Hippopotame | | |
| XIII. Tapiir | | |
| XIV. Elephant. | | |
| Div. II. DIGITATED. | xxv. Cavy | |
| Sect. I. Anthropomorphous, | xxvi. Hare | |
| frugivorous. | xxvii. Beaver | |
| xv. Ape | xxviii. Porcupine | |
| xvi. Maucauco. | xxix. Marmot | |
| | xxx. Squirrel | |
| | xxxi. Jerboa | |
| | xxxii. Rat | |
| | xxxiii. Shrew | |

- xxxiii. Shrew
- xxxiv. Mole
- xxxv. Hedge-hog.

Div. III. PINNATED.
Piscivorous, or
herbivorous*.

Seçt. IV. Without cutting
teeth.
Frugivorous, her-
bivorous.

- XL. Walrus
- XLI. Seal
- XLII. Manati.

- xxxvi. Sloth
- xxxvii. Armadillo.

Div. IV. WINGED.
Insectivorous.

- XLIII. Bats.

Seçt. V. Without teeth.
Insectivorous.

- xxxviii. Manis
- xxxix. Ant-eater.

* Their Element chiefly the Water.

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* The *WELCH* Motto signifies, *Without God nothing, with God enough*.

† The animals, or parts of animals, preserved in the *British Museum* in *London*, or the *Asbmolean* in *Oxford*, are marked *Br. Mus. Asbm. Mus.*

- XIII. A. Lion-tailed Monkey, *No.* 73. α . Variety of the Tawny M. *No.* 86.
- XIV. Long-tailed Monkey, β . p. 109. Dog-faced. From a drawing by Mr. *Edwards*. *No.* 72.
- XV. Silky Monkey, *No.* 101.
- XVI. Tail-less Maucauco, *No.* 104. Yellow, *No.* 108.
- XVII. Spotted Hyæna, *No.* 119. Arctic Fox, *No.* 113.
- XVIII. Hunting Leopard, after a Painting by Mr. *Stubbs*, *No.* 125. Black Tiger, *No.* 130.
- XIX. Bay Lynx, *No.* 136. *Persian*, *No.* 137.
- XX. Polar Bear, *No.* 139. Wolverine, *No.* 140.
- XXI. *Brazilian* Weasel, *No.* 164. *Fossane*, *No.* 171.
- XXII. *Virginian* Opossum, *No.* 144. Lesser Otter, *No.* 174.
- XXIII. *Alpine* Hare, a *Siberian* variety, *No.* 184. *Russian* Rabbet, γ . p. 252.
- XXIV. *Brazilian* Porcupine, *No.* 195. *Quebec* Marmot, 199.
- XXV. *Casan* Marmot, *No.* 201. *Lapland*, *No.* 202. *Egyptian* Jerboa, *No.* 222.
- XXVI. Black Squirrel, *No.* 210. Grey Sq. *No.* 209. *Hudson's Bay*, α . p. 280.
- XXVII. Sailing Squirrel, *No.* 220.
- XXVIII. Radiated Mole, *No.* 243. Long-tailed M. *No.* 314. Hedge-hog, *No.* 247.
- XXIX. Three-toed Sloth, *No.* 250.
- XXX. Left Ant-Eater, *No.* 262.
- XXXI. Variety of the *Ternate* Bat, β . p. 362. *New-York* Bat, *No.* 283. *

* The Bookbinder is desired to observe that each plate is numbered with the page it is to be placed opposite to.

A D D I T I O N S.

To the Article Ass, p. 3.

The *Onager*, or Wild Ass; the *Tchigetai* of *Gmelin*, *Sibir.* II. 107, and the *Kulan* of *Ritckhoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 291, are found in herds of thousands in the deserts beyond the river *Yaick*, about the rivers *Yemba* and *Sarassu*; have long erect ears, and thick long mouse-colored hair; run very swift, and are eaten by the *Tartars*.

Add, the description of ϵ . another bearded man, &c. p. 10, to that of the Spotted Monky, *No.* 75.

P. 88. Authorities for the three relations of the sagacity of Elephants. *Hamilton's Voy. East-Indies*, II. 109. *Terry's Voy.* 148. *De Buffon*, xi. 77.

P. 98. Add to *Ælian lib.*---xvi. c. 21.

Add to p. 104. A new Baboon, from a drawing lately communicated by Mr. *Paillou*; who informed me, that it was a large species, very deformed, as the figure shews; of a reddish brown color; very long limbed; went often on all fours; had a short pig-like tail, which it carried erect*. Place unknown.

P. 120. A variety of the Tawny Monky, *No.* 86. communicated by Mr. *Paillou*: face black, with long white hairs on the cheeks: body of a dull pale green; limbs grey; tail dusky**.

P. 174. *No.* 125. The Hunting Leopard is called in *India*, *Chittab*, and is the same with *Le Guepard* of *M. de Buffon*.

* *Vide* Plate XIII.

** Plate XIII. A.

Add

Add after Oriental Mouse, p. 304.

Mus barbarus. M. cauda mediocri corpore fusco, striis decem pallidis, palmis tridactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. syst. tom. I. pars. II. addenda.*

Less than the common mouse: of a brown color: marked on the back with ten slender streaks: three toes with claws on the fore feet, with the rudiments of a thumb: tail of the length of the body.

Inhabits *Barbary*.

No. 163. This animal seems to be the same with the Rattle Mouse of *Kolben hist. Cape, II. 124.* who says it lives on acorns, nuts, &c. and jumps from tree to tree like a squirrel; and that it makes a rattling noise with its tail, which is neither very long nor hairy.

P. 232. *Virginian species, add* or skunk.

E R R A T A.

Page	In the running title,	Page		
19.	Giraffe, <i>read</i>	Goat.	138. make,	<i>read</i> makes.
21.	Antelope,	Giraffe.	162. Lynceis,	Lyncis.
1.	quod.	quad.	Hyæna,	Hyænæ.
38.	Cert,	Cerf.	176. oruli,	oculi.
76.	are,	is.	188. aera,	aere.
99.	** <i>Gesner</i> ,	** <i>Strabo</i> .	197. <i>Rosomack</i> ,	<i>Rosomack</i> .
	† <i>Strabo</i> ,	† <i>Gesner</i> .	230. 265 to 272,	165 to 172.
97.	has,	have.	236. <i>Fernanaez</i> ,	<i>Fernandez</i> .
103.	Full stop after <i>de Buffon</i> ,		269. et,	at.
	comma after <i>Briffon</i> .		273. difficu ty,	difficulty.
			293. Poulatouche,	Polatouche.

S Y N O P S I S

O F

Q U A D R U P E D S.

Div. I. H O O F E D.

- SECT. I. Whole Hoofed.
 II. Cloven Hoofed.

Hoof consisting of one piece.
 Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

SECT. I.
 I. HORSE.

<p><i>Equus</i> <i>Gesner</i> quod. 404. <i>Raii</i> <i>fyu.</i> <i>quod.</i> 62. <i>Pferdt Klein</i> <i>quad.</i> 4. <i>Equus</i> <i>cauda</i> <i>undique</i> <i>fetosa.</i> <i>E.</i> <i>caballus.</i> <i>Lin.</i> <i>fyft.</i> 100. <i>Hæst.</i> <i>Faun. suec.</i> No. 47. <i>Equus</i> <i>auriculis</i> <i>brevibus</i> <i>erectis,</i></p>	<p><i>juba</i> <i>longa.</i> <i>Brisson.</i> <i>quad.</i> 69. <i>Le Cheval.</i> <i>de Buffon.</i> <i>iv.</i> 174. <i>tab.</i> I. <i>Br. Zool.</i> I. 1. <i>Wild horse.</i> <i>Leo, Afr.</i> 339. <i>Hak-</i> <i>luyt's coll. voy.</i> I. 329. <i>Bell's</i> <i>trav.</i> I. 225.</p>	<p>I. GENEROUS.</p>
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H. with a long flowing mane; tail covered on all parts with long hairs.

Cultivated in most parts of the world. In a wild state, at present only in the *Tartarian* deserts, and in *S. America*; the last from the *European* breed, escaped from the owners and turned savage. Horses unknown in *America* before its discovery by the *Spaniards*. The most generous and useful of quadrupeds,

B docil,

H O R S E.

docil, spirited yet obedient; adapted to all purposes, the draught, the chace, the race: its voice, neighing; its arms, hoofs and teeth; its tail of the utmost use in driving off insects in hot weather. Subject to various diseases, many from our abuse, more from our too great care of it. Its *exuvia* useful; the skin for collars and traces; the hair of the mane for wigs; of the tail, for the bottoms of chairs, and floor-cloths: *Tartars* feed on its flesh, and drink the milk of mares.

2. ZEBRA.

<p>Pulcher onager. <i>Martial Epig.</i> xiii. 101. <i>Oppian Cyneq.</i> iii. 183. Zebra. <i>Nieremberg.</i> 168. Zecora. <i>Ludolph. Æthiop.</i> 56. Zebra. <i>Raii syn. quad.</i> 64. <i>Klein</i> <i>quad.</i> 5. Le Zebre on L'ane rayè. <i>Briffon</i></p>	<p><i>quad.</i> 70. <i>De Buffon,</i> xii. 1. <i>tab.</i> I. II. Equus Zebra. Eq. fasciis fuscis verficolor. <i>Lin. syst.</i> 101. <i>Edw.</i> 222. Wild Afs. <i>Kolben Cape good</i> <i>Hope,</i> ii. 112.</p>
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H. with a short erect mane: tail furnished with long hairs at the end: whole body beautifully striped from the back to the belly, with lines of brown, on a very pale buff ground. The most elegant of quadrupeds.

Inhabits *Africa*, from *Congo* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, thence to *Æthiopia*. Gregarious, uselefs, untameable, vitious: vastly swift: most probably known to the *Romans*, being of the same country with the *Giraffa*, which had been early introduced into their *spectacula*. *Martial* seems to hint at it by his *pulcher onager*; *Oppian* particularly describes the stripes diverging from the black list on the back.

Afinus. *Gesner quad.* 5. *Raii syn.* Equus afinus. Eq. caudæ exter- 3. Ass.
quad. 63. mitate fetosa, cruce nigra fu-
 Esel. *Klein quad.* 6. pra. *Lin. syst.* 100. Afna.
 L'ane. *De Buffon.* iv. 377. *Faun suæ.* No. 35. ed. 1746.
 Equus auriculis longis flaccidis Afs. *Br. Zool.* I. ii.
 juba brevi. *Briffon quad.* 70.

H. with long slouching ears, short mane, tail covered with long hairs at the end: the body generally of an ash color, with a black bar cross the shoulders.

Wild in * the *African* and *Tartarian* deserts; go in small herds; extremely swift in a state of nature: mistakenly called mules. In a tame state, stupid, patient, laborious, obstinate, slow, love mild or hot climates, scarce known in the cold ones. Best in *Arabia* and the *East*.

MULE. Mulus. *Gesner quad.* 702. xiv. 336. *Briffon quod.* 71.
syn. quad. 64. Equus mulus. *Lin. syst. Faun.*
 Maul esel. *Klein quad.* 6. *suc.* No. 35. *Br. Zool.* I. 13.
 Le Mulet. *De Buffon,* iv. 401.

A spurious offspring of the horse and afs, or afs and mare: does not propagate again; *Aristotle* in that mistaken. Is very hardy; has more the form as well as disposition of the afs than horse. The finest in *Spain*, very large ones in *Savoy*.

* *Leo. Afr.* 340. *Bell's Trav.* I. 224.

Div. I. Sect. II. Cloven Hoofed.

* with Horns.

** without Horns.

H. OX.

Horns bending out laterally.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Skin along the lower side of the neck pendulous.

BULL.

Bos *Gesner quad.* 25. *Raii syn.* Bos Taurus. B. cornibus teretibus flexis. *Lin. syst.* 98. *Faun. succ.* No. 48.
quad. 70. Ochs. *Klein quad.* 9. Le Taureau. *De Buffon*, iv. 437.
 Bos cornibus levibus teretibus. *Briffon quad* tab. xiv.
 fursum reflexis. *52.* *Br. Zool.* I. 15.

O. with rounded horns, with a large space between their bases.

Still found wild in small numbers, in the marshy forests of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, and the eastern parts of *Siberia*. The *Urus*, *Bonafus*; and *Bison*, of the antients; the finest and largest tame cattle in *Holstein* and *Poland*; the smallest in *Scotland*: most useful animals, every part serviceable, the horns, hide, milk, blood, fat. More subject than other animals to the pestilence. Goes nine months with young.

In a wild state, the *Bonafus* of *Aristotle. hist. an.* ix. c. 45, and *Pliny lib.* viii. c. 15. The *Urus* of *Cæsar, lib.* vi. c. 28. *Gesner quad.* 143. *Et Bonafus*, p. 131, and *Bison*, 140. *Bison* and *Urus Rzaczinski Polon*, 214. 228. *Bell's travels*, I. 224. the *Aurochs* of the *Germans*. The antient *Gauls* used the horns

to

to drink out of; in *amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur* says *Cæsar*: if, according to *Pliny*, each horn held an *urna*, or four gallons, it was a goodly draught. *Gesner* in his *Icon. Anim.* 34, says, he saw a horn, he supposes of an *Urus*, hung against a pillar in the cathedral of *Straßbourg*, which was six feet long.

α GRUNTING. vacca grunniens villosa cauda equina, Sarluk. *Nov. com. Petrop.* v. 339. *Rubruquis voy. Harris coll.* I. 571. *Bos grunniens. B. cornibus teretibus extrorsum curvatis, vellere propendente, cauda undique jubata. Lin. syst.* 99. *La vache de Tartarie. De Buffon, xv.* 136. *Le bœuf velu. Le Brun. voy. Moscou.* I. 120. *Bubul. Bell's Travels,* I. 224. *Br. Mus.*

A mane on the neck: whole body covered with long hair, reaching almost to the ground: back hunched: tail like that of a horse, covered with full white and long hairs: strikes with its head like a goat: is very unruly: found in the country of the *Calmuks*, called by them *Sarluk*. Grunts like a hog.

In the *Br. Museum*, the tail of a cow from *Tibet*, covered with fine white silky hairs, six feet long, possibly belonging to one of this kind. *Bernier* * mentions this species; *Rubruquis* speaks of the same kind, which he says are very strong, and draw the houses of the *Tartars*; and that they have a great aversion to red.

A wild species called *Bucha*, found near the kingdom of *Tibet*, so fierce that if wounded, will turn on its enemy, and never fail of destroying him.

* P. 124. vol. II.

β. INDIAN. O. with a vast lump on the shoulders *. Differ much in size, and in the form of their horns. Some very large, of a reddish color: horns short and bending close to the neck: others very small, with horns almost upright, bending a little forward. In *Surat* a minute kind, not bigger than a great dog, which have a fierce look, and are used to draw children in small carts.

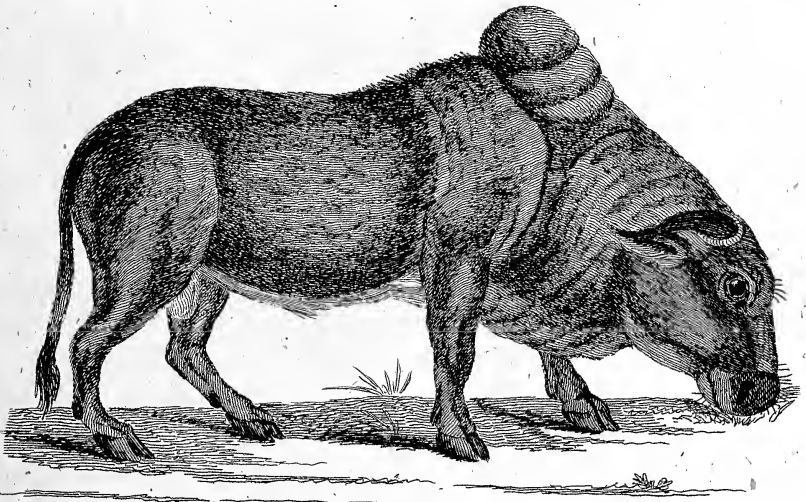
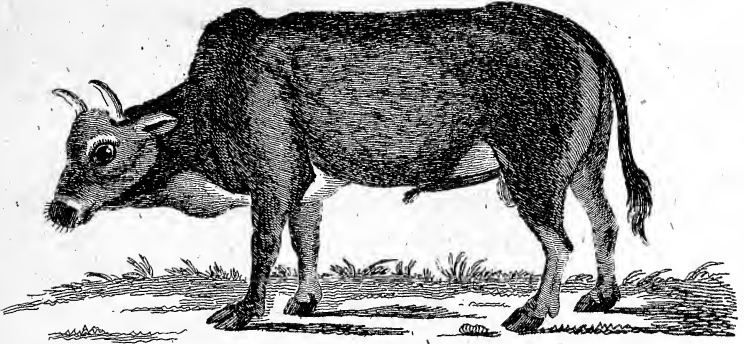
In *Celebes* a small species, not larger than a middle sized sheep, called *Anoa*, very fierce and wild, of a dark ash color, inhabiting the rocks. Mr. *Loten*, when in *India*, put some of them into a paddock, and in one night's time they killed 14 or 15 of his deer, by ripping open their bellies.

White cattle with black ears in the isle of *Tinian*.
What species?

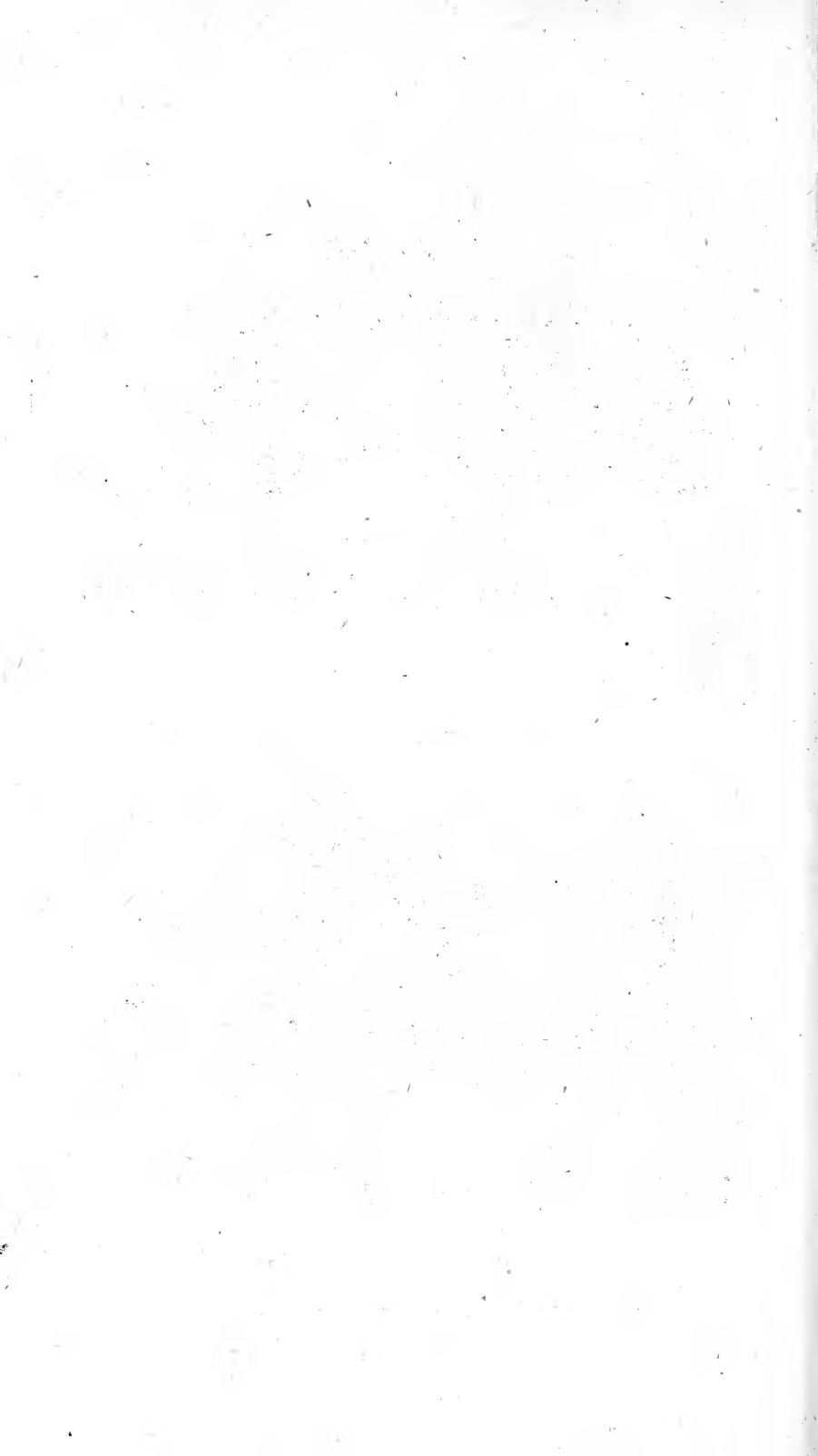
Cattle of *Abissinia*, with horns so soft and flexible that they hang quite pendulous, mentioned by *Lobo*, p. 70.

A species of ox in *Ceylon*, called *Gauvera*: his back stands up with a sharp ridge, his four feet white half way up the legs. *Knox's Ceylon*, 21.

* The same kind in *Senegal*. *Adanson's voy.* 64.



GREATER AND LESSER INDIAN OX P. 6.



Βοες αργιοι εν Αραχωτοις.

Arist. hist. lib. ii. c. 1.

Bos Indicus. *Plin. lib. viii. c. 45.*

Bubalus. *Gesner quad. 122. Raii*

syn. quad. 72. Klein quad. 10.

Bull elephants. *Ludolph. Æthiop.*

52.

Buffalo. *Dellon voy. 72. Faunul.*

Sinens.

Bos cornibus compressis, fursum reflexis, resupinatis fronte crispata. *Briffon quad. 54.*

Bos cornibus resupinatis intortis antice planis. *Lin. syst. 99.*

Le Buffle. *De Buffon xi. 284. tab. xxv. Br. Mus. Ashm. Mus.*

5. BUFFALO.

O. with large horns, strait for a great length from their base, then bending inwards; not round but compressed, and one side sharp.

Found wild in many parts of *Africa* and *India*: but in both are domesticated: serve for milking and producing cheese: are very common in *Italy*, originally brought from *India*, into *Lombardy*, in the reign of King *Agilulf*, who reigned from 591 to 616*. They are said to be found wild in *Apulia*; and to be very common in hot weather on the sea shore, between *Manfredonia* and *Barletta*; serve for the draught and for the saddle instead of horses; grow to an enormous size, twice the bulk of our largest oxen, from which some call them *Tau-relephantes*. A pair of horns in the *Br. Museum*, probably of this kind: one is 6 feet 6 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ long, weighed 21 lb. and the hollow contained five quarts of water. *Lobo* mentions some that would hold more than ten. *Dellon* has seen some in *India* 10 feet long: they are sometimes wrinkled, but oftner smooth and black: skin almost destitute of hair,

* Tunc primum caballi sylvatici et Bubali in Italiam delati, Italiae populis miraculo fuerunt. *Warnefridi de gestis Longobardor. Lib. iv. c. ii. Misson's voy. iv. 392.*

and black: eyes whitish: very common in *Italy*, especially the hotter parts, introduced there originally from *India*: are very fierce when in a state of nature: fond of wallowing in the mud: love the sides of rivers, and swim very well.

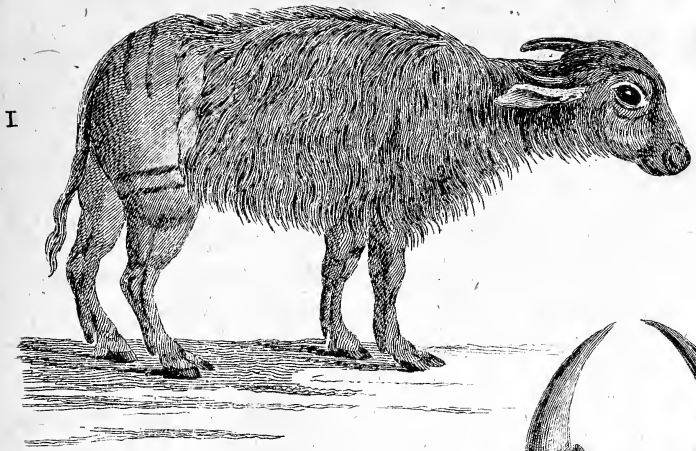
Well described by *Aristotle*, under the title of *wild oxen* among the *Arachotæ*, notwithstanding *Be-lon* and *M. de Buffon* say it was unknown to him.

A. NAKED: a small sort exhibited in *London* some years ago, under the name of *Bonafus*; of the size of a *Welch* runt: hair on the body bristly, and very thin, so that the skin appeared: the rump and thighs quite bare: the first marked on each side with two dusky stripes pointing downward, the last with two tranverse stripes: horns compressed sideways, taper, sharp at the point. *East Indies*.

- 6. AMERICAN.** *Taurus mexicanus.* *Hernandez. mex.* 587. *de Laet.* 220. *Purchas's Pilgrims,* iv. 1561.
Bison ex Florida allatus. *Raii syn. quad.* 71. *Klein quad.* 13.
Buffalo. *Larvson Carol.* 115. *Catesby App.* xxxvii. *du Pratz.* II. 49.
Bos bison. *B. cornibus divaricatis, juba longissima, dorso gibboso.* *Lin. syst.* 99.
Le Bison d'Amerique. *Briffon quad.* 56. *de Buffon,* xi. 305.
Le Bœuf de Canada. *Charlevoix v.* 193. *Br. Mus.*

O. with horns very closely united at the base, bending inwards and downwards, and turning outwards at their points; two feet round at the base, and vastly prominent, rising just on the top of the forehead; length only two feet; very sharp at the points: head and shoulders of the bull covered with very long hairs, of a dark color: body naked behind: shoulders very high: flesh scents strong of musk.

Common



I

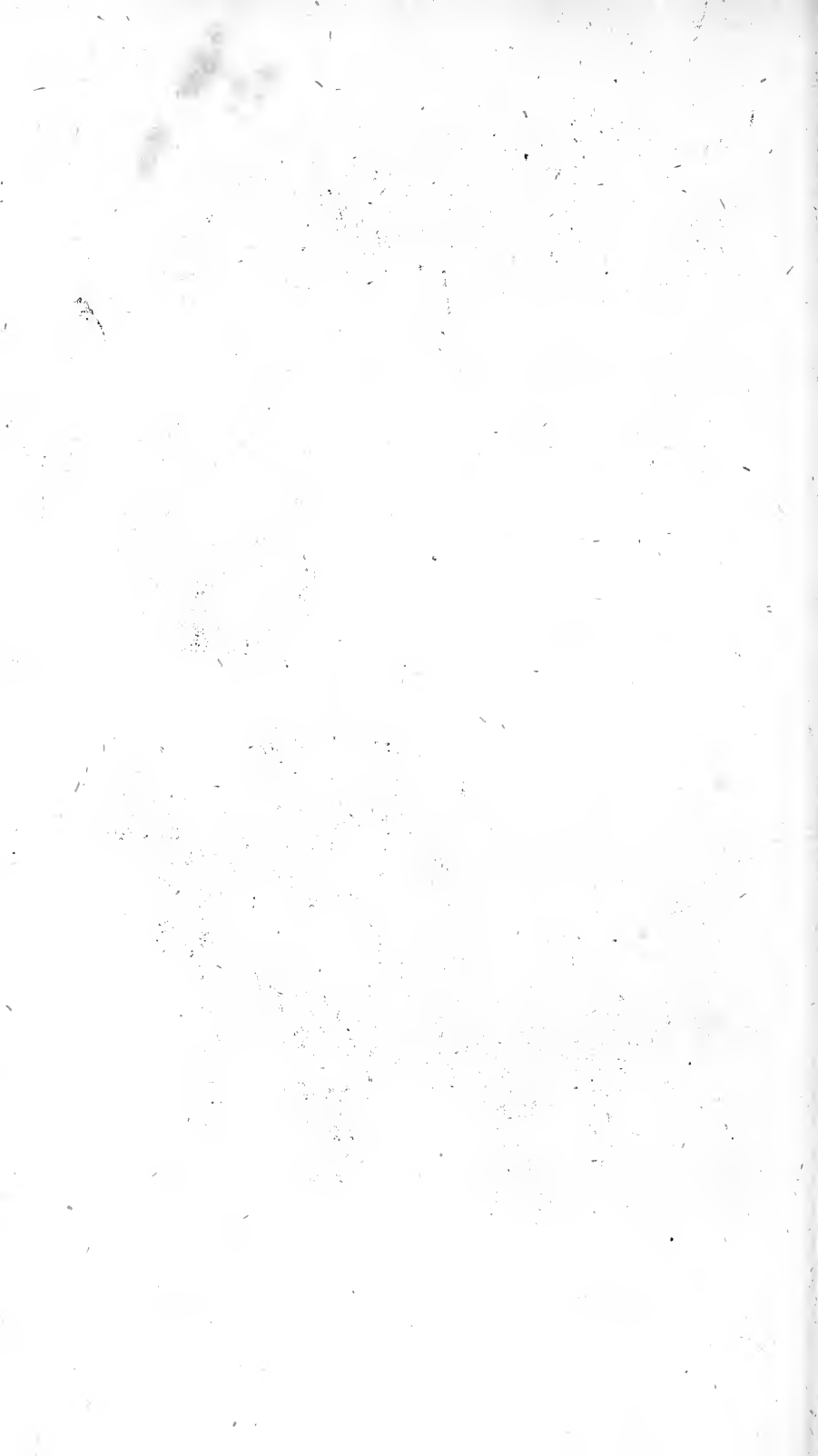


III



II

I NAKED BUFFALO P. 8. II AMERICAN B. N.º 6. III DWARF N.º 7.



Common in the interior parts of *N. America*, in the *Savanna's*; fond of marshy places: lodges amidst the high reeds: very fierce, but capable of being tamed: will breed with the common kind: the only animal analogous to the domestic creatures found in *America* by the *Europeans*: weighs from 1600 to 2400 lb. *M. de Buffon* gives the figure of some horns of this species, which he thinks came from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Le Bœuf Musqué *Charlevoix* v. 194. musk ox
Dobb's Hudson's Bay 19. 25. and *Clerk's Voy.* II. 260.
seem to be the same with the above.

Un moult beau petit bœuf d'A- brevioribus, dorso gibbo juba 7 DWARF.
frique. *Belon voy.* 119, 120. nulla. *Lin. syst.* 99.
Bos Indicus. B. cornibus aure Bekkerelwath? *Shaw's trav.* 242.

O. with horns almost close at their base, broad and flat at the beginning: receding in the middle, almost meeting at the points, and standing erect: larger than a roebuck, less than a stag: compact, and well made in all its limbs: hair shining, of a tawny brown: legs short, neck thick, shoulders a little elevated: tail terminated with long hairs, twice as coarse as those of a horse.

The horns of this animal are in the *Museum* of the royal society, described by *Grew*. p. 26. who mistakes the animal they belong to. *M. de Buffon* imagines his *Zebu* xi. 439. tab. xlii. to be *Belon's*; but that as well as *Mr. Edwards's* little *Buffalo*, plate 200, are only varieties of the *Indian ox* β. Perhaps the *Lant* or *Dant* described by *Leo Africanus*, p. 340, may be of this kind, of whose hide
are

are made shields and targets, impenetrable by a bullet. He celebrates their swiftness, says their hair is white, hoofs black as jet.

III. SHEEP. Horns twisted spirally and pointing outwards. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

8. RAM.

Ovis. *Plinii. lib. viii. c. 47. Gefner quad. 771. Raii syn. quad.*

73. Widder Schaaf. *Klein quad. 13.*

La brebis. *de Buffon, v. 1. tab. I. II.*

Aries Laniger cauda rotunda brevi. *Briffon quad. 48.*

Ovis aries. O. cornibus compressis lunatis. *Lin. syst. 97.*

Far. Faun. suec. No. 45. Br. Zool. I. 22.

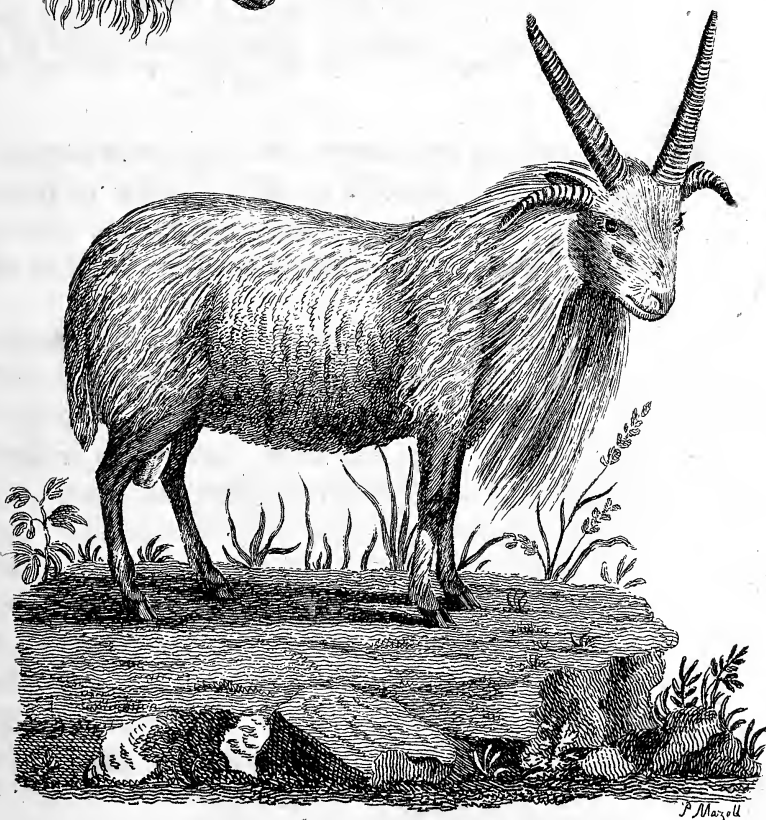
Subject to vast variety: its origin not certainly known. The *Moufflon* of *M. de Buffon*, to be described hereafter, approaches nearest; but still has some distinctions that makes it nearer allied to the goat and deer.

The sheep the most useful of the lesser animals; the source of wealth in civilized nations. *England* once the envy of *Europe* for its vast commerce in the products of this creature, now begins to be rivalled by others, thro' the neglect, the luxury, the too great avidity of our manufacturers. The *English* wool excellent for almost every purpose. The *Spanish* extremely fine; the œconomy of the shepherds admirable, as is their vast attention to the business; and their annual migrations with their flocks. The finest fleeces in the world are those of *Caramania**, reserved entirely for the *Moulbaes*

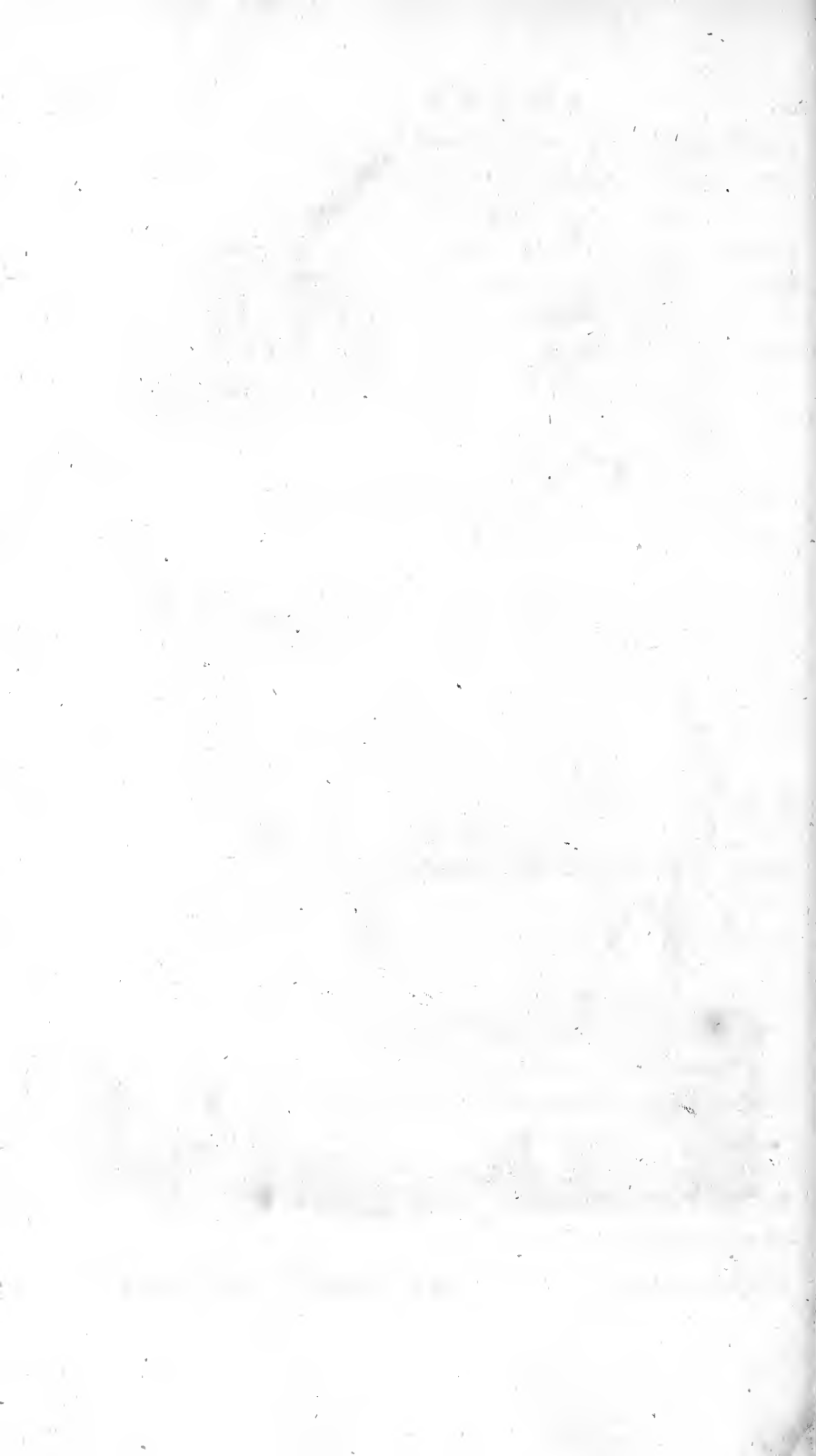
* *Chardin's Travels in Harris's Coll. ii. 878.*



III



ICRETAN SHEEP P. 11. II MANY HORND. III ICELAND P. 12



S H E E P.

11

and Priests; those of *Cachemire* * excellent; and the Lamb-skins of *Bucharia* exquisite. **.

The sheep in its nature harmless and timid; resists by butting with its horns: threatens by stamping with its foot: drinks little: generally brings one at a time, sometimes two, rarely three: goes about five months with young: is subject to the rot; worms in its liver; the vertigo.

α COMMON Sh.

With large horns twisting spirally and outwardly.

Ovis rustica. *Lin. syst.* 97.

β CRETAN Sh. *Ovis Strepliceros.* *Raii syn. quad.* 75. *Cornibus rectis carinatis flexuoso-spiralibus.* *Lin. syst.* 98.
La Chevre de Crete. *Briffon quad.*

48.
Strepliceros ou Mouton de Crete.
Belon voy. 16. *Gesner quad.* 308.
Icon. 15.

Has large horns quite erect, and twisted like a screw; common in *Hungary* (*Kram Austr.* 322.) and in *Crete*.

γ HORNLESS. *Ovis Anglica.* *Lin. syst.* 97.

Common in many parts of *England*; the largest in *Lincolnshire*, the left † horned sheep in *Wales*.

δ MANY HORNED. *Ovis polycerata.* *Lin. syst.* 97.

Common in *Iceland*, and other parts of the *North*; they have usually four horns: a kind from *Spain*,

* *Bernier's Voy.* ii. 94.

** *Bell's Travels*, I. 46. These skins bear a great price, have a fine gloss and rich look.

† left, a contraction of lesser. *vide Wallis Grammat. Linguae Anglic.* 95. and Mr. *Edwards's* *Canons of Criticism.* edit. 6th. p. 278.

with

S H E E P.

with two upright and two lateral horns: body covered with wool: forepart of the neck with yellowish hairs, 14 inches in length: was alive in *London* about three years ago: very mischievous and pugnacious: the horns the same with those in *Grew, tab. 2.*: very different from the common sort of polyceratous sheep. Compare the last with *Le Belier d'Islande de Buffon, xi. tab. xxxi.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ♂ AFRICAN. <i>Aries guineensis.</i> | <i>Lin. Syst. 98.</i> |
| <i>Margrave Brasil, 134. Raii syn. quad. 75.</i> | <i>La Brebis de Guinee. Brisson quad. 51.</i> |
| <i>Le Belier des Indes. de Buffon. xi. 362. tab. xxxiv. &c.</i> | <i>Sheep of Sahara. Shaw's travels, 241.</i> |
| <i>Ovis guineensis. O. auribus pendulis, palearibus laxis pilosis.</i> | <i>Carnero or Bell wether. Della Valle trav. 91.</i> |

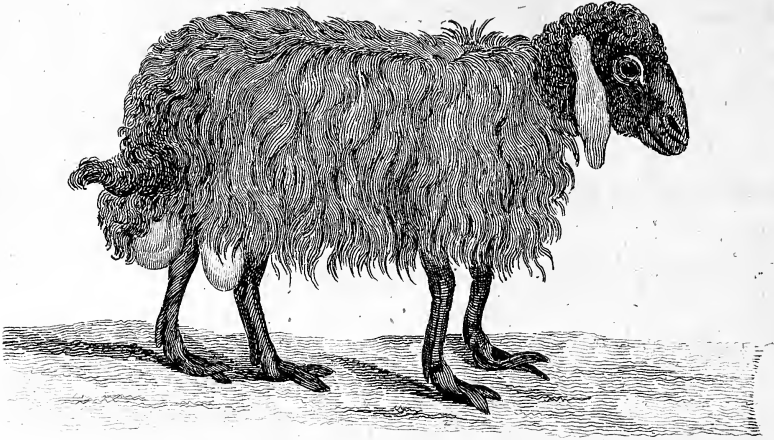
Meagre; very long legged and tall: short horns: pendent ears, covered with hair instead of wool: short hair: wattles on the neck. Perhaps the *Adimain* of *Leo Africanus, 341.* which he says furnishes the *Lybians* with milk and cheese; is of the size of an afs, shape of a ram, with pendent ears. *Della Valle* tells us, that at *Goa* he has seen a wether bridled and saddled, which carried a boy twelve years old.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ♂ BROAD TAILED. <i>Ludolph. Æthiop. 53. Ovis arabica. Caii opusc. 72. Gesner quad. Icon. 15. Faunul. Sinens.</i> | <i>Lin. Syst. 97. Brisson quad. 50. Nov. Com. Petrop, v. 347. tab. 8. Le Mouton de Barbarie. de Buffon xi. 355. tab. xxxiii. Shaw's travels, 241. Russel's Aleppo, 51.</i> |
| <i>Ovis laticauda. Raii syn. quad. 74.</i> | |

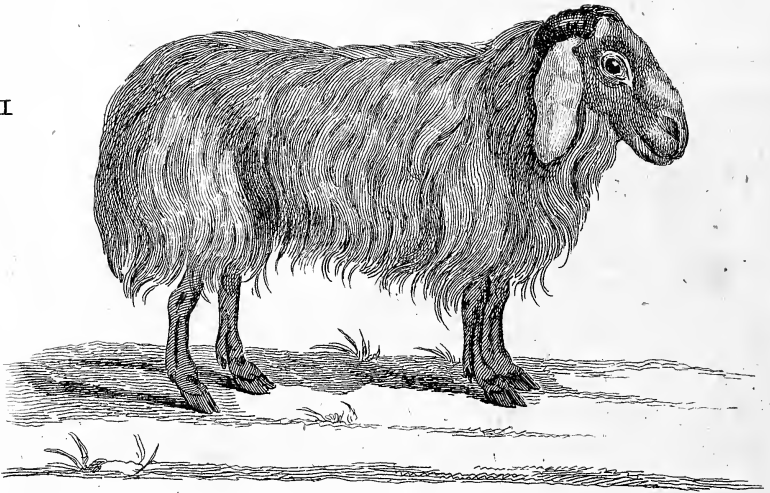
Common in *Syria, Barbary* and *Æthiopia.* Some of their tails end in a point, but oftner square or round.
They



I



II



I BROAD TAILED SHEEP.

II CAPE SHEEP.

They are so long as to trail on the ground, and the shepherds are obliged to put boards with small wheels under the tails to keep them from galling. These tails are esteemed a great delicacy, are of a substance between fat and marrow, and are eaten with the lean of the mutton. Some of these tails weigh 50 lb. each.

Horns bending backward, and almost close at their base. IV. GOAT.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

The male generally bearded.

<p>Ibex. <i>Plinii lib.</i> viii. c. 53. Bouc estain. <i>Belon. obs.</i> 14. Bouc sauvage. <i>Gaston de Foix.</i> 99. Ca- pricorné. <i>Munster Cosmogr.</i> 381. Ibex. <i>Gesner quad.</i> 303. <i>Raii syn.</i> <i>quad.</i> 77. <i>Briffon quad.</i> 39. Capra Ibex. C. Cornibus supra</p>	<p>nodosis, in dorsum reclinatis, gula barbata. <i>Lin. syst.</i> 95. <i>Klein quad.</i> 16. Le Bouquetin. <i>de Buffon xii.</i> 136. <i>tab.</i> xiii. xiv. Steinbock. <i>Kram. Austr.</i> 321. <i>Ri- dinger kleine Thiere,</i> No. 71. <i>Br. Mus. Abm. M.</i></p>	<p>9. WILD.</p>
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G. with large knotted horns, reclining backwards : head very small : on the chin of the male a dusky beard : the rest of the hair tawny, mixed with ash color : females are less, and have smaller horns, more like those of a common she-goat, and have few knobs on the upper surface ; bring one young, seldom two at a time *. Inhabit the highest Alps of the *Grisons* country, and the *Vallais* ; are also found in *Crete* : are very wild and difficult to be shot, as they always keep on the highest points. Their chace very dangerous : being very strong, they often tum-

* *Ridinger.*

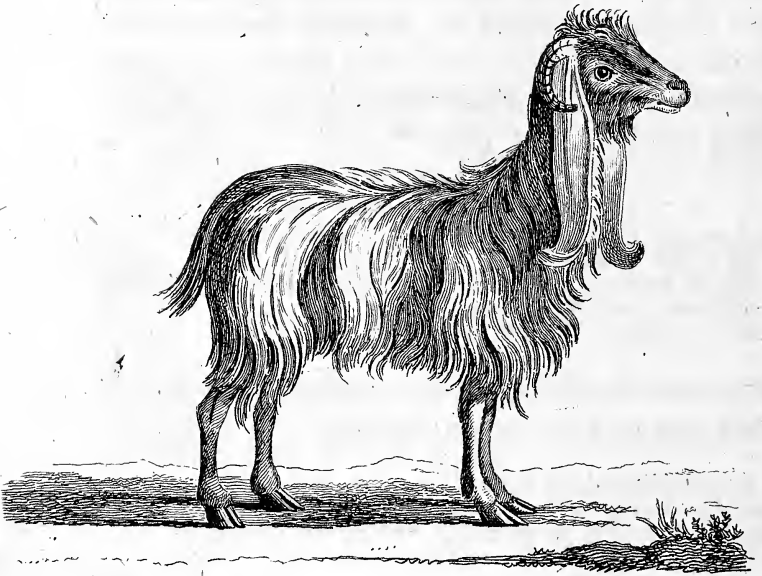
G O A T.

ble the incautious huntsman down the precipices, except he has time to lie down, and let the animals pass over him. Its blood much esteemed in pleurifies; are said, not to be long lived.

α DOMESTIC. Capra, *Gesner quad.* 266. *Raii syn. quad.* 77. Siegen bock. *Siege. Kleinquad.* 15. Le bouc, La Chevre. *Briffon quad.* 38. *de Buffon v. 59. tab. viii.* C. Hircus. C. cornibus carinatis arcuatis. *Lin. syst.* 94. Goat *Br. Zool.* I. 29. *Get. Faun. suec.* No. 44.

The former is the stock from whence the tame species sprung; the horns of these are smoother and freer from knots, and have a curvature outwards towards their ends. The colors of the tame goats vary; the hair in some is long, and quite trails on the ground: others are smooth.

In *Alpine* countries is the substitute of the sheep; its flesh, milk and cheese the food of the inhabitants: cannot bear excessive cold: loves temperate and warm climates: is very lively, wanton, active: very libidinous: short lived: its skin useful in many manufactures: the hair for making wigs: the milk restorative in consumptive cases: brouzes more than it grazes: destructive to trees: goes with young four months and a half: generally brings two at a time, sometimes three, rarely four.



SYRIAN GOATS.

β ANGORA. Angora Goat. *Tournefort's voy.* II. 351. *Hasselquist*, 191. *Lin. syst.* 94. *Briffon quad.* 39. *de Buffon*, V. 71. *tab.* x. xi.

Found only near *Angora*, *Beibazar* and *Cougna* in *Asiatic Turkey* *. Those of the last place brown or black; and the two first of a silky fineness and silvery whiteness, in curled locks of eight or nine inches in length; the basis of our fine camblets; the hair imported here in form of thread, for the *Turks* will not suffer it to be exported raw, as the spinning gives employ to multitudes of poor. This variety is confined to a district of two or three days journey in extent; if they change climate, the hair grows coarser. The Goat-herds are very attentive to them, perpetually combing and washing them; are shorter than our goats and their horns less. Whether *Strabo* meant this kind? as *M. Tournefort* conjectures, when he mentions those on the banks of the *Halys*; very scarce, says he, in other places. The word *Strabo* uses is ζόβρες, which signifies roebucks, not goats **.

γ SYRIAN. *Capra mambrina* *Briffon quad.* 47. *feu syriaca.* *Gesner quad.* 153. *Prosper Alp. hist. Egypt.* I. 229. *Raii syn. quad.* 81. *C. cornibus* *Rauwolf's travels*, II. 71. *Russel's reclinatis, auribus pendulis,* *Aleppo*, 62. *gula barbata.* *Lin. syst.* 95.

Plentifull in the *East*: supply *Aleppo* with milk: their ears of a vast length, hanging down like those

* And according to *Nieuboff*, 232, at *Gomron*. Perhaps that exquisite hair taken from the breast of a wild goat of the great *Tibet*, called *Touz*, may be of this kind. Vide *Bernier's voy.* II. 94.

** *Lib.* xii.

of hounds: are from one to two feet long: sometimes they are so troublesome, that the owners cut off one to enable the animal to feed with more ease. The horns are black and short.

♂ AFRICAN. *Capra depressa*. Le bouc d'Afrique. *de Buffon*,
C. cornibus erectis apice recurvis. *Lin. syst.* 95. xiii. 154. *tab.* xviii. xix.

A dwarf variety, found in *Africa*. The male covered with rough hair, and beneath the chin hang two long hairy wattles: the horns short, very thick, and triangular, and lie so close to the scull as almost to penetrate it: the horns of the female are much less, neither has it wattles: its hair is smooth.

♂ WHIDAW. *Capra reversa*. *bus, gula barbata*. *Lin. syst.* 95.
C. cornibus depressis incurvis. Le bouc de Juda. *de Buffon*, xii.
 minimis cranio incumbentibus. 154. *tab.* xx. xxi.

From *Juda* or *Whidaw*, in *Africa*. A small kind: the horns short, smooth, and turn a little forwards. *Linnaeus* says, that this and the preceding came from *America*; but certainly before its discovery by the *Spaniards*, the goat and every other domestic animal was unknown there.

♂ CAPRICORN. Le Capricorne. *de Buffon*, xii. 146. *tab.* xv.

A variety with short horns, the ends turning forward: their sides annulated: the rings more prominent before than behind.

Rupicapra, *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 15.* 99*. *Briffon quad. 41. de Buffon, 10. CHAMOIS.*
Geſner quad. 200. Raii ſyn. quad. xii. 136. tab. xvi.
 78. *Scheuchzer. It. Alp. I. 155, &c.* Gemſe, *Klein quad. 18. Ridinger*
capra rupicapra. C. cornibus *Kleine Thiere, No. 72. wild. Thiere,*
erectis uncinatis. Lin. ſyſt. 95. 25.
 Chamois ou Yſard. *Belon. obſ. 54.* Antilope rupicapra. *Pallas miſcel.*
 Yſarus ou Sarris. *Gaſton de Foix, 4. Spicil. 7. Br Muſ.*

G. with ſlender black upright horns, hooked at the end: behind each a large orifice in the ſkin: forehead white: along the cheeks a duſky bar: reſt of the body deep brown: tail ſhort: hoofs long, and much divided.

Inhabits the *Alps of Dauphinè, Switzerland, and Italy*; the *Pyrænean mountains, Greece, and Crete*: does not dwell ſo high in the hills as the *Ibex*, and is found in greater numbers. They feed before ſun-riſe and after ſun-ſet: during winter lodge in hollows of the rocks to avoid the falls of the *Avelanches*: during that ſeaſon eat the ſlender twigs of trees, or the roots of plants, or herbs which they find beneath the ſnow: are very timid and wathfull: each herd has its leader, who keeps centry on ſome high place while the reſt are at food; and if it ſees an enemy, gives a ſharp ſort of a hiſs by way of ſignal, when they inſtantly take to flight. They have a moſt piercing eye, and quick ear and ſcent: are exceſſively ſwift and active: are hunted during winter for their ſkins, which are very uſeful in manufactures, and for the fleſh, which is very well

* *Gaſton de Foix, Seigneur du Rù*, commonly called *Roy Phebus*, a celebrated writer on hunting, whoſe works are added to thoſe of *Jacqués de Fouilloux*, entitled, *La Venerie & Fauconnerie.* Paris 1585.

tasted. The chase is a laborious employ: they must be got at by surprize, and are shot with riss'd-barrel'd guns: in their stomach is often a hairy ball covered with a hard crust of an oblong form: are said to be long lived: bring two, seldom three young at a time.

II SIBERIAN.

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| Musimon, <i>Plinii, lib. viii. c. 49.</i> | <i>quad. 42. & la chevre du Levant, 46.</i> |
| Ophion, <i>Lib. xxviii. c. 9. xxx. c. 15.</i> | <i>Le Moufflon, de Buffon, xi. 352. tab. xxix.</i> |
| Tragelaphus, <i>Belon obs. 54. Raii syn. quad. 82. Klein quad. 20.</i> | <i>Rupicapra cornubus arictinis. Argali, Nov. com. Petrop. iv. 49. 388. tab. 8.</i> |
| Musimon seu Musimon, <i>Gesner quad. 823.</i> | <i>Fishtäll, Lerwee, Shaw's trav. 243. Br. Mus.</i> |
| Capra Ammon, <i>Lin. syst. 97.</i> | |
| Le Chamois de Siberie, <i>Briffon</i> | |

G. with large horns bending back, close at their base, distant at their points, with circular rugæ. These animals vary in size and color: the skin of one the *British Museum* did me the favor of accepting was covered with pale ferruginous hair: on the sides short. on the top of the neck longer, and a little erect: along the lower side of the neck, and on the shoulders, the hair was 14 inches long: beneath the hair was a short wool: on the knees a bare spot, as if by kneeling to lie down: tail very short: horns 25 inches long, 11 in girth in the thickest place, one foot seven inches distant from point to point. I think this skin came from one of the isles of the *East Indies*.

Those of *Corsica* are less: their color deep brown mixed with rust color, and a certain hoariness: the hind legs, belly and rump, white: the horns of the females are much less than those of the males.

Inhabit

Inhabit the north-east parts of *Asia*; *Barbary*, *Sardinia*, *Corfica*, and *Greece*: live amidst the mountains, and run with vast swiftness among the rocks. Those of *Kamtchatka* are so strong that ten men can scarce hold one, and the horns are so large as sometimes to weigh 30 lb. and so capacious that young foxes often shelter themselves in the hollow of such as by accident fall off in the deserts: grow to the size of a young stag: propagate in autumn: bring one young at a time, sometimes two.

Belon very judiciously styles this species the *Tragelaphus*, from the mixture it seems to have of the goat and deer. Supposed by *M. de Buffon* to be the sheep in a wild state: doubted by myself, since opportunity has been had of seeing some of these animals from *Sardinia* and *Corfica*.

- V. GIRAFFE. Horns short, upright, truncated at the top.
 Neck and shoulders of a vast length.
 Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, the two out-
 most bilobated. No teeth in the upper jaw.

12. CAMELO- PARD. Camelopardalis *Plinii lib. viii. 160. Raii syn. quad. 90. Brisson quad. 37. De Buffon, xiii. 1.*
c. 18. Dion Cassius, lib. 43. Præ- Cervus camelopardalis. C. cor- nest. parvem. apud Shaw suppl. 88. nibus simplicibus, pedibus anti- Oppian cyreg. iii. 466. cis longissimis. Lin. syst. 92.
La Giraffe que les Arabes nom- Tragus Giraffa. Klein quad. 22.
ment Zurnapa. Belon obs. 118. 119. Leo Afr. 337. Gesner quad.

G. with short strait horns covered with hair, and truncated at the end and tufted with hair: in the forehead a tubercle about two inches high resembling a third horn: height from the crown of the head to the soles of the fore feet 17 feet: that from the top of the rump to the bottom of the hind feet only nine: length of the neck seven: from the withers to the loins only six: the fore legs not longer than the hind legs; but the shoulders of a vast length, which gives the disproportionate height between the fore and hind parts: horns six inches: head like that of a stag: neck slender and elegant, and on the upper side is a short mane: ears large: tail long, with strong hairs at the end: color of the whole animal a dirty white marked with large broad rusty spots.

Inhabits the forests of *Æthiopia* and other interior parts of *Africa*, is very timid, but not swift: from the strange length of its fore legs, cannot graze without dividing them to a vast distance; it there-
 fore

fore lives by brouzing the leaves of trees: kneels like a camel when it would lie down; is a gentle animal, and is very scarce. I saw the skin of a young one at *Leyden* well stuffed, and preserved; otherwise might possibly have entertained doubts in respect to the existence of so extraordinary a quadruped. *Belon's* figure very good.

Known to the *Romans* in early times; appears among the figures in the assemblage of *eastern* animals on the celebrated *Prænestine* Pavement, made by the direction of *Sylla*, represented both grazing and brouzing in its natural attitudes: exhibited at *Rome* by the popular *Cæsar* among other animals in the *Circæan* games. Finely and justly described by *Oppian*.

VI. ANTE-
LOPE. Annulated or twifted horns.

Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

The feveral species that compofe this genus, two or three excepted, inhabit the hotteft part of the globe ; or at left thofe parts of the temperate zone that lie fo near the tropics as to form a doubtful climate.

None therefore, except the *Saiga* *, are to be met with in *Europe* ; and, notwithstanding the warmth of *South America*, is fited to their nature, yet not a fingle species has ever been difcovered in any part of the new world. Their proper climates feems therefore to be thofe 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 a needless repetition to obferve here, that the ANTELOPES are animals of a moft elegant and active make ; of a reftlefs and timid difpofition ; extremely watchfull ; of great vivacity ; remarkably fwift ; remarkably agile ; and moft of their boundings fo light, fo elastic, as to ftrike the fpectator with aftonifhment. What is very fingular, they will ftop in the midft of their courfe, for a moment gaze at their purfuers, and then refume their flight **.

* Found between the *Don* and *Dnieper* ; and, as I have heard, even in *Transylvania*.

** *Shaw's trav.* 244.

As the chace of these animals is a favorite diversion with the *eastern* nations, from that may be collected proofs of the rapid speed of the ANTELOPE tribe. The Grehound, the fleetest of dogs, is unequal in the course; and the sportsman is obliged to call in the aid of the Falcon, trained to the work, to seize on the animal and impede its motions, to give the dogs opportunity of overtaking it. In *India*, and in *Persia*, a sort of Leopard is made use of in the chace: this is an animal that takes its prey not by swiftness of foot, but by the greatness of its springs, by motions similar to that of the ANTELOPE; but should the Leopard fail in its first essay, the game escapes*.

The fleetness of this animal was proverbial in the country it inhabited even in the earliest times: the speed of *Asabel*** is beautifully compared to that of the † *Tzebi*; and the *Gadites* were said to be as swift as the *Roes* upon the mountains. The inspired writers took their similes from such objects that were before the eyes of the people they addressed themselves to. 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 this is still a common comparison in the *East*: *Aine el Czazel*, or “You have eyes of an ANTELOPE,” is the greatest compliment that can be to paid a fine woman ††.

* *Bernier's trav.* iv. 45. *Voy. de Boullaye le Gouz.* 248.

** *Sam.* I. ii. v. 18.

† *Sbarw's trav. suppl.* 74. who informs us, that this word should have been translated, the *Antelope*; not the *Roe*, as the text has it.

†† *Pr. Alp. hist. Ægypt.* I. 232.

A N T E L O P E.

Some species of the ANTELOPES form herds of two or three thousands, while others keep in small troops of five or six. They generally reside in hilly countries; tho' some inhabit plains: they often brouze like the goat, and feed on the tender shoots of trees, which gives their flesh an excellent flavor. This is to be understood of those that are taken in the chace; for those that are fattened in houses are far less delicious. The flesh of some species are said to taste of musk, which perhaps depends on the qualities of the plants they feed on.

This preface was thought necessary to point out the difference in nature between this and the Goat kind, with which most of the systematic writers have classed this animal: but the ANTELOPE forms an intermediate genus, a link between the Goat and the Deer. They agree with the first, in the texture of the horns, which have a core in them; and they never cast them: with the last, in the elegance of their form, and great swiftness.

* With arcuated horns.

13. BLUE.

Blue Goat. *Kolben's Cape.* II. Antelope *Leucophœa. Pallas Miscel. 4. Spicil. Zool. 6. Br. Mus.*
114.

A. with sharp-pointed, taper, arcuated horns bending backwards, marked with twenty prominent rings, but smooth towards their points, twenty inches long: ears sharp-pointed, above nine inches in length: larger than a buck: color, when alive, a fine blue; when dead, changes to a bluish grey, with a mixture

ture of white : hairs long : beneath each eye a large white mark : belly white : tail seven inches long ; the hairs at the end six inches. From a skin bought at *Amsterdam*, brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*; where they are found, but far up the country. This is the species which, from the length of its hair and form of the horns, connects this genus with that of the Goat.

** Strait horns.

<p><i>Gazella indica cornibus rectis longissimis nigris prope caput tantum annulatis. Raii syn. quad. 79.</i></p> <p><i>Capra Gazella. C. cornibus teretibus rectissimis longissimis annulatis. Lin. syst. 96.</i></p>	<p><i>La Gazelle des Indes. Brisson quad. 43.</i></p> <p><i>Le Pafan. De Buffon, xii. 213. tab. xxxiii. fig. 3. xv. 190.</i></p> <p><i>Elk. Kolben, II. 110. Br. Mus. Asbm. Mus.</i></p>	<p>14. ÆGYPTIAN.</p>
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A. with strait slender horns, near three feet long, annulated; at their base a triangular black spot, bounded on each side with white : a black line extends from the neck to the loins : neck, back and sides, dark grey : breast and belly white : tail about two feet long, terminated with black hairs : length of the whole skin six feet.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, the *Cape*, *Arabia*, the *Levant*, *India*. Dwells in the plains.

Pasèn,

15. BEZOAR. Pasèn, capricerva. *Kæmfer. Amæn. exot.* 398. La Gazelle du Bezoar. *Briffon quad.* 44.
 Cornu ignotum. *Gesner quad.* Algazel. *De Buffon*, xii. 211. tab. xxxiii. fig. 1, 2.
 309. La Gazelle. *Belon obs.* 120. *Alpin. hist. Ægypt.* I. 232. tab. xiv. Capra bezoartica. C. cornibus arcuatis totis annulatis, gula barbata. *Lin. syst.* 96. *Br. Mus. Afhm. Mus. quad.* 80.

A. with very long, slender, upright horns, bending at the upper part inward towards each other; some are much annulated, others smoother: size of a goat: red, mixed with ash color.

Inhabits the inhospitable and rough mountains of *Laar* in *Persia*: very swift and timid: never descends into the plains: is one of the animals which produce the *Bezoar**, celebrated by the *Orientalists* as an alexipharmic. Found also in *Ægypt*.

16. INDIAN. Le Coudous. *De Buffon*, xii. 357. Nilgaux or gray oxen? *Bernier*, tab. 47. iv. 47.
 Antelope oryx. *Pallas Miscel.* 9. Pacasse. *Voy. Congo. Churchill's Spicil.* 15. *Coll.* I. 623. *Br. Mus. Afhm. Mus.*

A. with thick strait horns, marked with two prominent spiral ribs near two-thirds of their length, smooth towards their end; some are above two feet long: those at the *British Museum*, with part of the skin adhering, are black: the color of the hair on

* According to *Tavernier*, ii. 154. it is also found in Cows, Goats and Apes.

the fragment of the head is of a reddish brown, bounded on the cheeks by a dusky line; beneath, of a pale brown. If this animal is the same with the *Pacasse* of *Congo*, and the *Nilgau* of *India*, they vary in color; the first being white, spotted with black and red; the last, grey. They grow to a large size.

Inhabit *India* and different parts of the south of *Africa*: the flesh is reckoned very good; are very tame, monogamous; roar very loud.

Le Guib. *De Buffon*, xii. 327. Antelope scripta. *Pallas Miscel.* 17. HAR-
 tab. xl. 8. *Spicil.*, 15. NESSED.

A. with strait horns nine inches long pointing backwards, with two spiral ribs; ears broad: color a deep tawny: beneath each eye a white spot: sides most singularly marked with two transverse bands of white, crossed by two others from the back to the belly: the rump with three white lines pointing downwards on each side: the thighs spotted with white: tail ten inches long, covered with long rough hairs.

Inhabits the plains and woods of *Senegal*, living in large herds.

Capra sylvestris Africana Grim- tab. xli.
 mii. *Raii syn. quad.* 80. *Klein* Le Chevrotain d'Afrique. *Briffon*
quad. 19. *quad.* 67. *Seb. Mus.* I. tab. 43.
Moschus *Grimmia.* M. capite C. D.
fasciculo tophoso. *Lin. syst.* 92. Antilope *Grimmia.* *Pallas Mis-*
La Grimme. *De Buffon*, xii. 307. *cel.* 10. tab. I. *Spicil.* 38. tab. III.

18. GUINEA.

A. with strait black horns, slender and sharp-pointed, not three inches long, slightly annulated at

A N T E L O P E.

at the base : height about 18 inches : most elegant form : ears large : eyes dusky ; below them a large cavity, into which exuded a strong-scented oily liquid : between the horns a tuft of black hairs : the color of the neck and body brown, mixed with cinerous, and a tinge of yellow : belly white : tail short ; white beneath, black above.

I examined this animal a few years ago, in company with Doctor *Pallas*, at the *Prince of Orange's* menagery, near the *Hague*. Several had been brought over from *Guinea* ; but, except this, all died. Dr. *Pallas* said that the females were hornless : it seems, therefore, that Dr. *Grimm*, who first described this species, never saw any but the female.

19. ROYAL. King of the harts. *Bosman's voy.* *Mus.* I. 70. tab. xliii.
 236. *Adanson's voy.* 207.
 Petite biche. *Des Marchais*, I. Le Chevrotain de *Guinea.* *De*
 312. *Buffon*, xii. 315. tab. xliiii. fig. 2.
Cervula parvula Africana. *Seb.* its horn.

A. with very short strait horns, black and shining as jet : scarce two inches long : ears broad : height not above nine inches : legs not thicker than a goose quill : color a reddish brown : the females want horns.

Inhabits *Senegal* and the hottest parts of *Africa*, called in *Guinea*, *Guevei* : are very agile, will bound over a wall twelve feet high : are very tame, but so tender as not to endure transportation into our climate.

* * Horns
 *



M & F. WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE N^o 21.

* * Horns bending forwards.

Quadruped from *Bengal. Pb. Tr. coll. I. 775.*
 No. 476. *Abridg. xi. 398. tab. vi. Antilope Tragocamelus. Pallas*
Biggel. Mandelstoe's voy. Harris's Miscel. 5. Spicil. 9.

20. INDOSTAN.

A. with horns seven inches long bending forward : eyes black and lively : neck strong, bending forward like that of a camel ; along the top a short mane : on the shoulders a large lump, resembling that of the *Indian ox*, tufted with hair : hind parts like those of an afs : tail 22 inches long, terminated with long hairs : legs slender : on the lower part of the breast the skin hangs like that of a cow : hair short and smooth, of a light ash-color, in some parts dusky : beneath the breast, and under the tail, white : on the forehead is a black rhomboidal spot. The height of this animal, to the top of the lump on its shoulders, was 12 hands.

Inhabits the most distant parts of the *Mogul's* dominions ; chews the cud ; lies down and rises like a camel : its voice a sort of croaking, or like the rattle of deer in rutting time. Doctor *Parsons*, to whom we are of late years obliged for the best zoologic papers in the *Pb. Tr.* is the only writer who has described this animal.

A. with short horns bending a little forward : ears large, marked with two black stripes : a small black mane on the neck and half way down the back : a tuft of long black hairs on the fore part of the neck ; above that a large spot of white ; another

21. WHITE-FOOTED.

A N T E L O P E.

other between the fore-legs on the chest: one white spot on each fore foot; two on each hind foot: tail long, tufted with black hairs: height to the top of the shoulders about four feet: color a dark grey.

Female of a pale brown color: no horns: with a mane, tuft, and striped ears like the male: on each foot three transverse bands of black and two of white.

Inhabits *India*. A pair was living last year at *Claremont*.

22. SWIFT.

Dama. *Plinii, lib. xi. c. 37.* *tab. xxxiv.*
 Cemas. *Ælian. An. lib. xiv. c. 14.* Antilope dama. *Pallas Miscel. 5.*
 Le Nanguer. *De Buffon, xii. 213.* *Spicil. 8.*

A. with round horns eight inches long reverting at their ends: length of the animal three feet ten inches; height, two feet eight inches: general color tawny: belly, lower part of the sides, rump, and thighs, white: on the fore part of the neck a white spot: but this species varies in color.

Inhabits *Senegal*; is easily tamed; very swift. *Ælian* compares its flight to the rapidity of a whirlwind.

23. RED.

Le Nagor. *De Buffon, xii. 326.* Antilope reduunca. *Pallas Spicil. 8.*
tab. xlvi.

A. with horns five inches and an half long; one or two slight rings at the base: length, four feet; height, two feet three inches: ears five inches long: hairs stiff and bright: in all parts of a reddish color.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

**** With

**** With twisted horns.

Strepficeros. *Caii opusc.* 56. *Ges-* *cel.* 9. *Spicil.* 17.
ner quad. 309. *Icon.* 31. *Cerf du Cap de Bonne esperance.*
Le Condoma. De Buffon, xii. 301. *Hist. et Com. Acad. Palatin. tom. I.*
tab. xxxix. vol. xv. 142. 487. *Br. Mus. Asbm. Mus.*
 Antilope Strepficeros. *Pallas Mis-*

24. STRIPED.

A. with smooth horns twisted spirally, compressed sideways, with a ridge on one side following the wreaths, consist of three bends, are three feet nine inches long, of a pale brown color, close at the base; two feet seven inches and an half distant at the points, which are round and sharp: in the upper jaw a hard horny substance disposed in ridges: length of the animal nine feet; height, four: body long and slender: legs slender: face brown, marked with two white lines proceeding from the corner of each eye and uniting above the nose: the color in general of a reddish cast mixed with grey: from the tail, along the top of the back, to the shoulders, is a white stripe: from this are seven others, four pointing towards the thighs, and three towards the belly: on the upper part of the neck is a short mane: beneath the neck, from the throat to the breast, are some long hairs hanging down: the breast and belly are grey: tail two feet long, brown above, white beneath, black at the end.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

Strepficeros

25. COMMON. *Strepsiceros* et *Addax*? *Plinii* flexuosis contortis. *Lin. syst.* 96.
lib. viii. c. 54. xi. c. 37. L'Antelope. *De Buffon*, xii. 215.
Gazella Africana, the Antelope. *tab. xxxv. xxxvi.*
Raii, syn. quad. 79. La Gazelle. *Briffon. quad.* 44.
Tragus Strepsiceros. *Klein. quad.* Antilope cervicapra. *Pallas Mij-*
 18. *cel. 9. Spicil.* 18. *tab. I. II. Er.*
Capra Cervicapra. C. cornibus *Mus. Ashm. Mus.*
teretibus, dimidiato-annulatis,

A. with upright horns, twisted spirally, surrounded almost to the top with prominent rings; about sixteen inches long, twelve inches distance between point and point: in size, rather less than the fallow deer or buck: color, brown mixed with red, and dusky: the belly and inside of the thighs white: tail short, black above, white beneath. The females want horns.

Inhabits *Barbary*. The form of these horns, when on the skull, not unlike that of the ancient Lyre, to which *Pliny* compares those of his *Strepsiceros*. The *Brachia*, or sides of that instrument, were frequently made of the horns of animals, as appears from ancient gems. *Monfaucon* has engraven several. *Suppl. Antiq. III. tab. 75.*

α BROWN. *Lidmécé*? *Shaw's travels.*

Less than a Roebuck: horns like those of the last: face, back and sides of a very deep brown, the last bordered with tawny: belly and inside of the legs white: above each hoof a black spot: tail black above, white beneath. Inhabits *Bengal*: possibly also *Barbary*, being nearer the size of the *Lidmee* than any other.

β SMOOTH.

β SMOOTH HORNED. *De Buffon*, xii. 217. *tab. xxxvi. fig. 3.*

In my cabinet is a pair of horns twisted like those of the preceding, but quite smooth and black: they are joined together in a parallel direction, the points turned different ways: when thus mounted they are carried by the *Faquirs* in *India*, by way of weapon.

*
** * with horns bending in the middle,
and reverting forwards towards their
end.

Gazella Africana cornibus brevioribus, ab imo ad summum feré annulatis, et circum medium inflexis. *Raii syn. quad.* 80.
La Gazelle. *De Buffon*, xii. 201.

tab. xxiii.
La Gazelle d'Afrique. *Briffon. quad.* 45.
Capra Dorcas. *Lin. syst.* 96.
Antilope Dorcas. *Pallas. Spicil.* I. 11.

26. BARBARY.

A. with horns twelve inches long, round, inclining first backwards, bending in the middle, and then reverting forwards at their ends, and annulated with about thirteen rings on their lower part: upper side of the body reddish brown; lower part and buttocks white: along the sides the two colors are separated from each other by a strong dusky line: on each knee a tuft of hair: the *Dorcas* of *Ælian.* *lib. xiv. c. 14.*

Inhabits *Barbary*, *Ægypt*, and the *Levant*.

D

Le

27. FLAT-
HORNED. Le Kevel. *De Buffon*, xii. 204. Antilope Kevela. *Pallas Miscel-*
tab. xxiv. 7. *Spicil.* 12.

A. with horns shaped like those of the last, but flattened on their sides; the rings more numerous, from fourteen to eighteen: the size equal to a small roebuck: in colors and marks resembles the preceding.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

28. WHITE. Antilope pygargus. *Pallas. Spicil.* 10.

A. with horns like those of the *Kevel*, fourteen inches and an half long: size superior to a common Buck: ears seven inches long: face of a pure white: cheeks and neck of a fine bright bay: back, of a cinereous brown dashed with red: along the middle a dark list: sides, flanks and shoulders, a deep brown; separated from the belly by a darker shade: belly and rump white: trunk of the tail seven inches long: hairs black, which reached four inches beyond the end: hoofs short.

From a skin bought at *Amsterdam*. From the *Cape*? not the *Tzeiran* of *M. de Buffon*, as *Dr. Pallas* imagines; for the horn which the former has figured as belonging to that animal, is the horn of the *Blue Antelope*, No. 13.

Ahu, Tzeiran *Olearius's Trav.* Yellow Goat? *Du Halde china.* 29. CHINESE.
 226. *Kampfer amæn. exot.* 403. II. 253, 278, 290.
Caprea campestris gutturosa. Antilope *Bell's travels.* I. 311.
Nov. Com. Petrop. v. 347. *tab. ix.* 319.
Le Tzeiran de Buffon, xii. 207.

A. with slender horns, bending a little in the middle, reverting towards the end; annulated on their lower part, smooth and very black at their ends: size of a roebuck, of the same color, and has the same actions.

Inhabits the vast plains beyond the lake *Baikal*: the natives eat the flesh, and use the skins for cloathing: the horns are much esteemed by the *Chinese*, who give a large price for them. These animals love the banks of rivers, and will readily take the water to pass from side to side.

Colus Gesner quad. 361. teretibus rectiusculis perfectè 30. SCYTHIAN.
Suhak. Rzaczynski hist. Polon. 224. annulatis apice diaphanis gula
Ibex imberbis Nov. Com. Petrop. imberbi. *Lin. syst.* 97.
v. tab. xix. vii. 39. *Le Saiga. de Buffon,* xii. 198. *tab.*
Sayga Phil. Tr. 1767. p. 344. xxii. *fig. 2.*
Bell's travels I. 43. Antilope scythica. *Pallas spicil.* 9.
Capra Tatarica. C. cornibus Faunul. sinens.

A. with horns a foot long, bending a little in the middle, the points inclining inward, the ends smooth; the other part surrounded with very prominent annuli; of a pale yellow color, and the greatest part semipellucid. Length, four feet nine inches and a quarter: height before, two feet six inches and a half; behind, two feet seven inches and a half: tail three inches: head like that of a sheep: nose very large, and arched; marked the whole length with

a small line, caused by the elevation of the *septum narium*: the nostrils tubular and large: the upper lip hangs over the under: the nose is formed of a muscular substance mixed with fat: the cutting teeth are placed so loose in their sockets as to move with the least touch. The male is covered with rough hair like the he goat, and has a very strong smell. The female is smoother: the hair on the bottom of the sides and the throat is long, and resembles wool: that on the sides of the head and neck is hoary: the back and sides of a dirty white: the breast, belly and inside of the thighs, of a shining white. The females hornless and timid: if attacked by wolves or dogs, the males place them in a circle, and stand round them, with their heads towards the enemy, and will defend them stoutly: bleat like sheep: their common pace a trot: when they go faster it is by leaps: are swifter than roebucks: feed by lifting up the upper mandible and going backward. The skin is soft, and excellent for gloves, belts, &c. Their best season is *September*: at other times, the skins are penetrated by worms. The fat resembles that of mutton; in taste, like that of a buck: the head is reckoned the most delicate part. Found between the *Tanais* and *Boristhenes*, and as far as *Astrachan*, in flocks of 6 or 10,000; and seem to be the same with those called by *Le Brun**, *wild Sheep* or *Ablavos*, which are met with among the *Burattes*, near lake *Baikal*, in herds of thousands. The young are easily tamed, and will readily return to their master, tho' turned out on the *Step*, or desert**.

* *Le Erun's Trav.* I. 115.

** *Ritchkoff orenb. Topogr.* I. 288.

Le Corine de Buffon, xii. 205. tab. xxvii.

31. SPOTTED.

A. with very slender horns six inches long, surrounded with circular *rugæ*: less than a roebuck: each side the face a white line: neck, body and flanks, tawny: belly and inside of the thighs white: separated from the sides by a dark line: on the knees is a tuft of hair. Some are irregularly spotted with white. Perhaps these are the spotted goats of Kolben, II. 115.

Inhabits Senegal.

Bubulus Plinii lib. viii. c. 15.

Vache de Barbarie, *Memoire de*

32. CERVINE.

βυβάλου? Oppian Cynege. II.

L'acad. I. 205.

Lin. 300.

Bucula cervina Caii opusc. 63.

Bufelaphus Gesner quad. 121.

Le Bubale de Buffon xii. 294.

tab. xxxvii. xxxviii.

Antilope Bubalis Pallas spicil. 12.

A. with horns bending outward and backward, almost close at their base, and distant at their points; twisted and annulated; very strong and black; some are above twenty inches long, and above eleven in girth at the base: head large, and like that of an ox: eyes placed very high and near the horns: the form of the body a mixture of the stag and heifer: the size of the first: the tail rather more than a foot long, terminated with a tuft of hair: color, a reddish brown.

Inhabits Barbary. This the *Bubalus* of the ancients, not the *Buffalo*, as later writers have supposed. *Pliny* remarks an error of the same kind in his days, speaking of the *Urus*, says, *Uros, quibus*

A N T E L O P E.

imperitum vulgus bubulorum nomen imponit, cum id gignat Africa, vituli potius cervive quadam similitudine.

33. SENEGAL. Le Koba de Buffon xii. 210. 267. çama Seb. Mus. I. 69. tab. xlii. tab. xxxii. fig. 2. Cert qu'on nomment Temama- çama Seb. Mus. I. 69. tab. xlii. fig. 4. Asb. Mus.

A. with horns almost close at the base, a little above bending out 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 points six; length, seventeen inches; circumference at the bottom eight; surrounded with fifteen prominent rings; the ends smooth and sharp: 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 fetlock, a dusky mark: hoofs small: tail a foot long, covered with coarse black hairs, which hang far beyond the end. Length of the whole skin which I bought at *Amsterdam*, seven feet.

Inhabits *Senegal*, where the *French* call it *La grande vache brune*. Certainly, neither the *Temama-çama* of *Hernandez*, nor even a native of *America*, as *Seba* asserts.

Le Kob, ou petite vache brune, de Buffon, xii. 210. 267. tab. xxxii. 34 GAMBIAN.
fig. 1.

A. with horns thirteen inches long, five inches and a half round at the bottom, very distant in the middle, and pretty close at the base and points; surrounded with eight or nine rings; smooth at their upper part.

Inhabits Senegal.



N. 33



N. 13

R. Murray Sc^t

D 4

Horns

VII. DEER. Horns upright, solid, branched, annually deciduous. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

* With palmated horns.

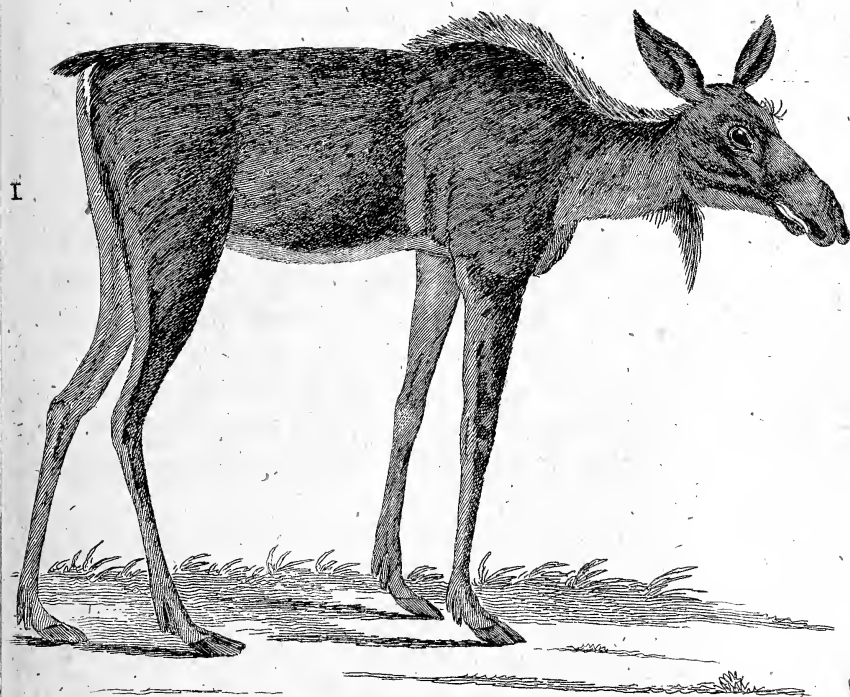
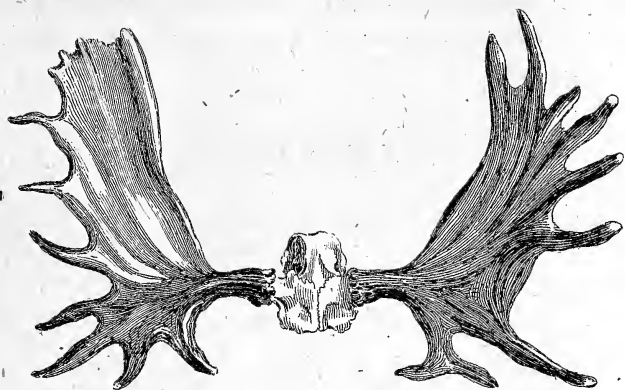
35. ELK.

Alce, machlis, *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 15. Gesner quad. I. 3. Munster Cosmog. 883.*
Cervus palmatus, Alce, Elant. Klein quad. 24. Ridinger will. Thiere. 36.
Elk, Raii syn. quad. 85. Scheffer Lapl. 133. Bell's trav. I. 5, 215, 322.
Cervus Alces. C. cornibus acaulibus palmatis, caruncula gutturali, Lin. syst. 92. Belg. Faun. Succ. No. 39. Los, Rzaczinski Polon. 212.
C. cornibus ab imo ad summum palmatis, Briffon quad. 6. Faunul. Sinens.
L'Elan, de Buffon, xii. 79. tab. vii. viii. Br. Mus. Asb. Mus.

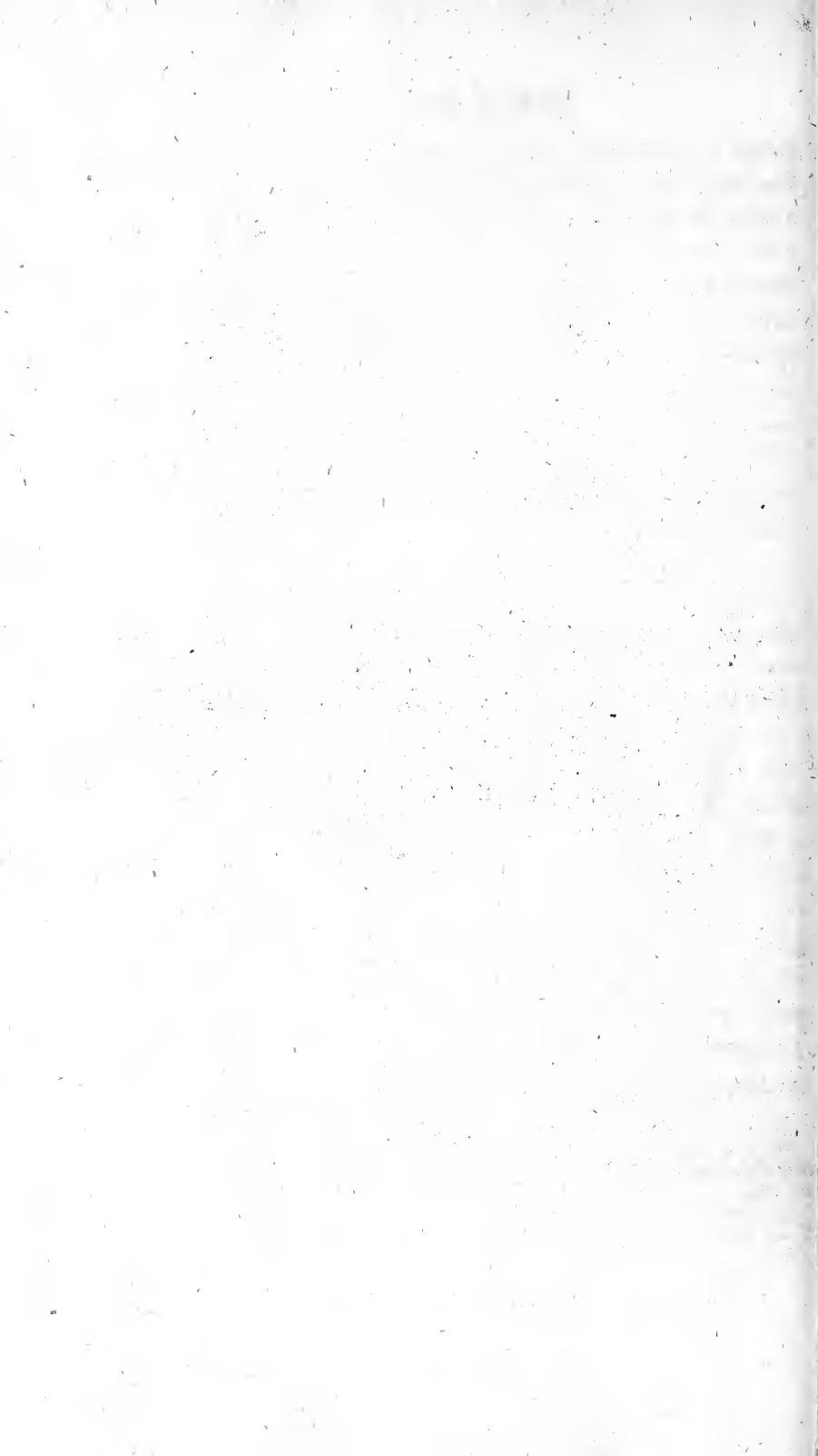
D. with horns with short beams spreading into large and broad palms, one side of which is plain, the outmost furnished with several sharp snags. No brow antlers*. The largest I have seen is in the house belonging to the *Hudson Bay* company, weigh'd 56lb. length 32 inches; between tip and tip, 34; breadth of the palm $13\frac{1}{2}$. There is in the same place an excellent picture of an Elk, which was killed in the presence of Charles XI. of *Sweden*, and which weighed 1229lb. It is a very deformed and seemingly disproportioned beast. A young female of

* In the *British Museum* is a pair of Elk horns, which in all respects resembles the others, except that on the beam of each horn: about four inches from the base is a branch, round and trifurcated: very different from a brow-antler. It is the only one of the kind I ever saw; so, probably, is a meer accident; for neither the many *European* Elks horns, or the two pair of *American* Elk or Moose, I have examined, are furnished with brow-antlers. Those in question seem to be the very pair which Mr. Dale describes and figures, *Phil. Transf. abridg. ix. 85. tab. 6. fig. 50.*

about



I FEM. MOOSE OR ELK. II ELK'S HORNS N^o 35.



about a year old, was to the top of the withers 5 feet high, or 15 hands; the head alone 2 feet long, length of the whole animal from nose to tail, about 7 feet: the neck much shorter than the head, with a short thick upright mane, of a light brown color. The eyes small: the ears 1 foot long, very broad and slouching: nostrils very large: the upper lip square, hangs greatly over the lower, and has a deep sulcus in the middle, so as to appear almost bifid: nose very broad: under the throat a small excrescence, from whence hung a long tuft of coarse black hair: the withers very high: fore legs 3 feet 3 inches long: from the bottom of the hoof to the end of the *tibia* 2 feet 4 inches: the hind legs much shorter than the fore legs: hoofs very much cloven: tail very short; dusky above, white beneath: color of the body in general a hoary black; but more grey about the face than any where else. This was living last spring at the marquis of *Rockingham's* house, at *Parson's-green*. It seemed a mild animal; was uneasy and restless at our presence, and made a plaintive noise. This was brought from *North America*, and was called * the *Moose Deer*. A male of this species, and the horns of others having been brought over ⁷³ of late years, prove this, on comparison with the horns of the *European Elk*, to be the same animal. But the accounts that *Josselyn* and *Dudly* ** give of the size

* From *Musu*, which in the *Algonkin* language signifies an Elk. *Vide Kalm iter.* vol. III. 510. *Germ. ed. de Laet.* 73. *Purchas's Pilgr.* iv. 1831.

** *Josselyn's voy, New England*, 88. *New Engl. rarities*, 19. *Phil. Trans. abridg.* vii. 447.

of the *American Moose* has all the appearance of being greatly exaggerated; the first asserting, that some are found 12 feet or 33 hands high, and the last makes it only one foot lower; but *Charlevoix*, *Dierville* and *Lescarbot* *, with greater appearance of probability, make it the size of a horse, or an *Auvergne* mule, which is a very large species; and the informations also that I have received from eye-witnesses, make its height from 15 to 17 hands. The writers who speak of the *European* kind, confine its bulk to that of a horse. Those who speak of the gigantic Moose, say, their horns are six feet high; *Josselyn* makes the extent from tip to tip to be two fathom, and *La Hontan* ** from hearsay pretends, that they weigh from 300 to 400 lb.; notwithstanding he says that the animal which is to carry them is no larger than a horse. Thus these writers vary from each other, and often are not consistent with themselves. It seems then that *Josselyn* and *Dudley* have been too credulous, and taken their evidence from huntsmen or *Indians*, who were fond of the marvellous; for it does not appear that they had seen it. The only thing certain is, that the Elk is common to both continents; and that the *American* having larger forests to range in and more luxuriant food, grows to a larger size than the *European*. In *America* they are found, tho' rarely, in the back parts of *New England*; in the peninsula of *Nova Scotia*, and in *Canada*; in *Europe*

* *Charlevoix hist. nouvelle France*, v. 185. *Dierville voy. de L'Acadie* 122. *Lescarbot hist. nouv. France* 810. The French call this animal, *Orignal*.

** *Voy. N. America*, I. 57.

they inhabit *Lapland*, *Norway*, *Sueden* and *Russia*; in *Asia*, the N. E. parts of *Tartary* and *Siberia*; but in each of those continents inhabit only parts, where cold reigns with the utmost rigor during part of the year.

They live amidst the forests for the conveniency of browsing the boughs of trees, for the great length of their legs and the shortness of their neck prevents them from grazing with any sort of ease; they often feed on water plants, which they can readily get at by wading; and *M. Sarrasin* * says, they are so fond of the *Anagyris fœtida*, or stinking bean trefoil, as to dig for it with their feet, when covered with snow.

They have a singular gait; their pace is a high shambling trot, but they go with vast swiftness; in old times these animals were made use of in *Sueden* to draw sledges; but as they were frequently accessory to the escape of murderers and other criminals, the use was prohibited under great penalties. In passing thro' thick woods, they carry their heads horizontally, to prevent their horns being entangled in the branches. In their common walk they raise their fore feet very high; that which I saw stepped over a rail near a yard high with great ease.

They are very inoffensive animals except when wounded, or in the rutting season, when they become very furious, and at that time swim from isle to isle, in pursuit of the females. They strike with both horns and hoofs; are hunted in *Canada* during win-

* *Martyn's abridg. mem. and hist. Acad. iv. 253.*

ter, when they sink so deep in the snow as to become an easy prey: the flesh is much commended for being light and nourishing, but the nose is reckoned the greatest delicacy in all *Canada*: the tongues are excellent, and are frequently brought here from *Russia*: the skin makes excellent buff leather*: *Linnaeus* says it will turn a musket ball: the hair which is on the neck, withers and hams, of the full grown Elk, is of great length and very elastic, is used to make mattresses: the hoofs were supposed to have great virtues in curing epileptics. It was pretended, that the Elk being subject to that disease, cured itself by scratching its ear with its hoof.

The Elk was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Alce* and *Machlis*: they believed that it had no joints in its legs; and, from the great size of the upper lip, imagined it could not feed without going backward as it grazed.

Before I quit this subject it will be proper to take some notice of the enormous horns that are so often found fossil in *Ireland*, and which have always been attributed to the Moose Deer: I mean the Moose Deer of *Josselyn*; for no other animal could possibly be supposed to carry so gigantic a head. These horns differ very much from those of the *European* or *American* Elk; the beam, or part between the base and the palm, is vastly longer: each is furnished with a large and palmated brow antler, and the snags on the upper palms are longer. The measurements of a pair of these horns are as follow:

* Numbers of the *American* Elk skins are sent from hence to *Bayonne*, where they are dressed, and sold to the *Gallegos*, who make buff waistcoats of them.

from

from the insertion to the tips, 5 feet 5 inches; the brow antlers 11 inches; the broadest part of the palm, 18; distance between tip and tip, 7 feet 9: but these are small in comparison of others that have been found in the same kingdom. Mr. *Wright*, in his *Loubiana*, tab. xxii. Book III. gives the figure of one that was eight feet long, and fourteen between point and point. These horns are frequent in our *Museums*, and at gentlemen's houses in *Ireland*: but the Zoologist is still at a loss for the recent animal. I have been informed by a gentleman long resident in *Hudson's Bay*, that the *Indians* speak of a beast of the Moose kind*, but far superior in size to the common one, which they say is found 7 or 800 miles S. W. of *York Fort*. If such an animal exists, with horns of the dimensions just mentioned, and of proportionable dimensions in other parts, there is a chance of seeing *Josselyn's* account verified: for if our largest elks of seventeen hands high carry horns of scarce three feet in length, we may very well allow the animal to be thirty-three hands high which is to support horns of 3 or 400lb. weight.

* Called by the *Indians*, *Waskeffeu*.

36. REIN.

- Tarandus? *Plinii lib. viii. c. 34.*
 Le Rangier ou Ranglier. *Gaston de Foix apud du Fouilloux 98.*
 Tarandus, Rangifer *Gesner quad. 839, 840. Icon. quad. 57, 58.*
 Cervus mirabilis, *Jonston quad. Munster Cosmog. 1054.*
 Macarib, Caribo, Pohano. *Joselin's New England rarities, 20.*
 Cervus rangifer *Raii syn. quad. 88.*
 Rennthier *Klein quad. 23. Ridinger wild. Thiere. 33.*
 C. Tarandus. C. cornibus ramosis recurvatis teretibus, summitatibus palmatis. *Lin. syst. 93.*
 Rhen. *Faun. Succ. No. 41. Amæn. Acad. iv. 144.*
 Le Renne de Buffon, *xii. 79. tab. x. xi. xii. Brisson quad. 63.*
 Reindeer *Scheffer Supl. 82. 129.*
 Le Brun's travels, *I. 10. 11. Œuvres de Maupertuis, III. 198. Voyage d'Outhier 141. Hist. Kamtchatka, 228. Bell's travels, I. 213. Martin's Spitzberg, 99. Crantz Greenl. I. 70. Egede Greenl. 60. Dobb's Hudson's bay. 20. 22. voy. Hudf. bay. II. 17. 18.*
 Le Caribou, *Charlevoix hist. nouvelle France, v. 190. Br. Mus. Ashm. Mus.*

D. with large but slender horns bending forwards, the top palmated, with brow antlers broad and palmated: horns on both sex; those of the female less, and with fewer branches. A pair from *Greenland* was 3 feet 9 inches long, 2—6 from tip to tip; weighed 9 lb. 12 oz. height of a full grown Rein, 4 feet 6; space round the eyes always black; when it first sheds its coat, the hairs are of a brownish ash color; after that changes to white; the hairs are very closely set together; along the fore part of the neck are very long and pendent: hoofs large: tail short. Inhabits the farthest north of any hoofed quadruped; in *America, Spitzbergen, and Greenland*, but not further south than *Canada*. In *Europe, Samoidea, Lapland, Norway*; in *Asia*, the north coast, as far as *Kamtzchatka*, and the inland parts as low as *Siberia*; found in all these places in a state of nature; is domesticated only by the *Laplanders, Samoides* and *Kamtzchatkans*; is to the first the substitute of the horse, the cow, the goat and the sheep;

sheep; and is their only wealth; the milk of the Rein affords them cheefe; the flesh, food; the skin, cloathing; the tendons, bowstrings; and when split, thread; the horns, glue; the bones, spoons. During the winter it supplies the want of a horse, and draws their sledges with amazing swiftness over the frozen lakes and rivers; or over the snow, which at that season covers the whole country. A rich *Laplander* is possessed of a herd of a thousand Reins. In autumn they seek the highest hills to avoid the *Lapland Gadfly**, which at that time deposits its eggs in their skin; it is the pest of these animals, and numbers die that are thus visited. The moment a single fly appears, the whole herd instantly perceives it, they fling up their heads, toss about their horns, and at once attempt to fly for shelter amidst the snows on the loftiest *Alps*. In summer they feed on several plants; but during winter, on the rein-liverwort**, which lies far beneath the snow; which they remove with their feet and palmated brow antlers, in order to get at their beloved food. They live only sixteen years.

Horns vary in size, and a little in form: one at Mr. *John Hunter's*, with two broad four-furcated branches over the brow antlers, bending a little inwards: the whole was stronger and broader, in proportion to the length, than common, and of a dull deep yellow color.

* *Cestrus Tarandi Faun. Suec. No. 1731. Flor. Lap. 360.*

** *Lichen rangiferinus sp. pl. II. 1920. Fl. Lap. 331.*

37. FALLOW. Προξ. *Aristot. hist. An. lib. II.*
 c. 14.
Platyceros Plinii lib. xi. c. 38.
Oppian Cyneq. lib. II. lin. 293.
Platogna. Belon obs. 55.
Dama vulgaris five recentiorum
Gefner quad. 307.
Daniel. Rzaczynski Polon. 217.
Cervus Platyceros, Fallow Deer.
Raii syn. quad. 85.
Cervus palmatus. Dam-tan-
hirsch Klein quad. 25.
Cervus dama. C. cornibus ra-
mosis recurvatis compressis: sum-
mitate palmata Lin. syst. 93. Hof-
selquist. itin. 290.
Dof, Dofhiort Faun. suec. No. 42.
Le Dain de Buffon vi. 161. tab.
xxvii. Brisson quad. 62.
Buck. Br. Zool. I. 34. Pontop.
Nor-way. II. 9. Du Halde China
I. 315. Faunul. sinens.

D. with horns palmated at their ends and pointing a little forward, and branched on the hinder side; two sharp and slender brow antlers, and above them two small slender branches. Color of this deer various, reddish, deep brown, white, spotted. Not so universal as the stag; rare in *France* and *Germany*. Found in *Greece*, the *Holy Land*, and the North of *China*. In great abundance in *England*; but, except on a few chases, at present confined in parks. *M. de Buffon* says, that the fallow deer of *Spain* are almost as large as stags. None originally in *America*. What are improperly called by that name will be described hereafter. Are easily tamed: during rutting time, will contest with each other for their mistress; but are less fierce than the stag: during that season, will form a hole in the ground, make the female lie down in it, and then often walk round and smell at her. *Moore* speaks of a species found on the banks of the *Gambia*, in the interior parts of *Africa*, near *Barracunda*, called *Toncong*, which he says differed not in form from the *English* fallow deer; only that its size was equal to that of a small horse, and weighed

weighed 300lb. it had also on its neck an erect black mane four or five inches long*.

** With rounded horns.

Cervus *Plinii lib. viii. c. 32. Gef-ner quad. 326.* 93. Hiort, Kron-hiort. *Faun. suec. No. 4.* 38. STAG.
 Jelen. *Rzaczinski Polon. 216.* Le Cerf de *Buffon*, vi. 63. *tab. ix.*
 Red Deer, Stag, or Hart. *Raii x. Briffon quad. 58.*
syn. quad. 84. Stag, or Red Deer. *Br. Zool. I.*
 Cervus nobilis. Hirsch. *Klein 34. Shaw's travels, 243.*
quad. 23. *Catesby Carolin. App. xxxviii. Law-*
 C. Elaphus. C. cornibus ramo- *son Carolin. 123. Faunul. sinens.*
 ris teretibus recurvatis. *Lin. syst.*

D. with long upright horns, much branched: slender and sharp brow antlers. Color of the stag generally a reddish brown, with some black about the face, and a black list down the hind part of the neck and between the shoulders. Grows to a large size: one killed in the county of *Aberdeen* weighed 18 stone *Scots*, or 314lb. horns of the *American* stags sometimes weigh 30 lb. and are above four feet high.

Common to *Europe, Barbary, North of Asia and North America*. Lives in herds: one male generally supreme in each herd. Furious and dangerous in rutting time. Seeks the female with a violent braying. Rutting season in *August*. Begins to shed its horns the latter end of *February*, or beginning of *March*: recovers them entirely by *July*. Fond of the sound of the pipe; will stand and listen atten-

* *Travels up the Gambia, 205.*

tively. The account of the *Cervina Senectus**, or vast longevity of the Stag, fabulous. Hinds go with young above eight months, bring one at a time, seldom two: secure the young from the stag, who would destroy it. Flesh of these animals coarse and rank: skin useful for many purposes: from the horns is extracted the celebrated spirit of *hartshorn*; but the horns of all other deer yield the same salt. The *Hippelaphus*** of the antients, only a large race of stags, with longer hair on the neck, giving it the appearance of a mane. This is distinguished by the *French* with the title of *Cerf d'Ardenne*: by the *Germans*, with that of *Brandhirtz*. Under the same variety may be also brought the *Tragelaphus*; so called from being more hairy than common †.

Le Cerf de Corse of *M. de Buffon*, vi. is the least species, of a deep brown color. *Vide p. 95. tab. xi.* This may be the same as the small kind of stag, rather larger than the fallow deer, which *Dr. Shaw* says is found in *Barbary*, whose female the *Moors* call in derision *Fortass*, or Scald head, from having no horns ‡. In *Ceylon*, (as I have been informed by *Mr. Loten*) are two varieties of stags; one of the common size, the other 14 hands high, and are called there *Elks*.

Du Halde, I. 122. speaks of a small sort of stag,

* *Juvenal Sat. xiv. 251. Pliny lib. viii. c. 33.* Speaks of some that were taken about 100 years before his time, with golden collars on their necks, which had been put on them by *Alexander the Great*.

** *Aristot. Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.*

† *Gesner quad. 296.*

‡ *Travels, 243.*

found in *Sunnan*, a province of *China*, not bigger than a common dog.

Fallow deer *Lawson Carol.* 123. *Dama virginiana Raii syn. quad.*
Catesby App. xxxviii. *du Pratz,* 86. *Pb. Tr. Abridg.* ix. 86. *Br.*
 II. 50. *Mus. Astm. Mus.*

39. VIRGINIAN.

D. with slender horns, bending very much forward: have numerous branches on the interior sides; no brow antlers: about the size of the *English* fallow deer: of a light color, a cinereous brown: tail longer than that of the *English* Buck: a quite distinct species, and peculiar to *America*. Are found in vast herds. Those near the shores are lean and bad, and subject to worms in their heads and throats. Are very restless; always in motion: not fierce: their flesh dry; but of the utmost importance to the *Indians*, who dry it for their winter provision. The skins a great article of commerce, vast numbers annually imported from our colonies. Feed during hard winters on the moss which hangs in long strings from the *American* trees, in the northern parts.

Axis Plinii lib. viii. c. 21. Belon 262.
obs. 119. (fæm.) *Raii syn. quad.* L'Axis de *Buffon*, xi. 397. *tab.*
 89. speckled deer *Nieuboff voy.* xxxviii. xxxix.

40. Axis.

D. with slender trifurcated horns; the first branch near the base; the second near the top; each pointing upwards: size of the fallow deer: of a light red color: the body beautifully marked with white spots: along the lower part of the sides next the belly is a line of white: the tail long as that of a fallow deer; red above, white beneath.

E 2

Common

Common on the banks of the *Ganges*, and in the isles of *Ceylon* and *Java*: will bear our climate: breed in the Prince of *Orange's* menagery near the *Hague*: are very tame: have the sense of smelling: very exquisite: readily eat bread, but will refuse a piece that has been breathed on.

41. GREAT
AXIS.

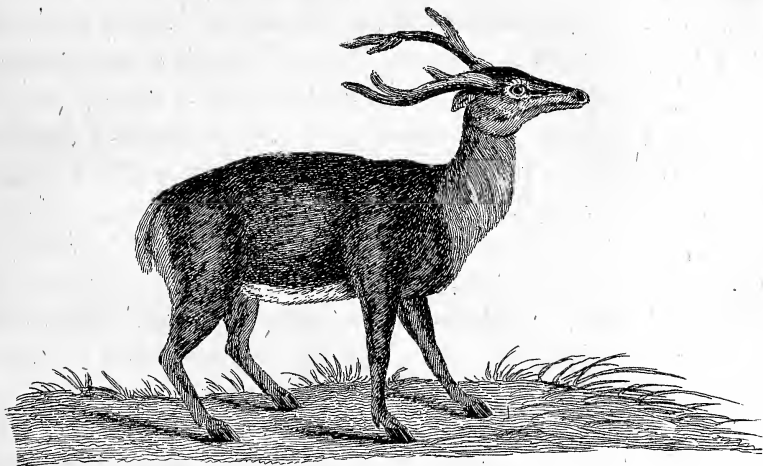
In the *British Museum* is a pair of large horns, of the same shape with the former, and, like them, trifurcated; are very thick strong, and rugged; of a whitish color; two feet nine inches long; two feet four inches between tip and tip. There is not in any of the catalogues the least hint of the place they come from; or any history relating to them. From their general appearance, seem to be of a species different from the former.

42. PORCINE.

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

In possession of Lord *Clive*, brought from some part of *India*; called, from the thickness of their body, Hog Deer.

II

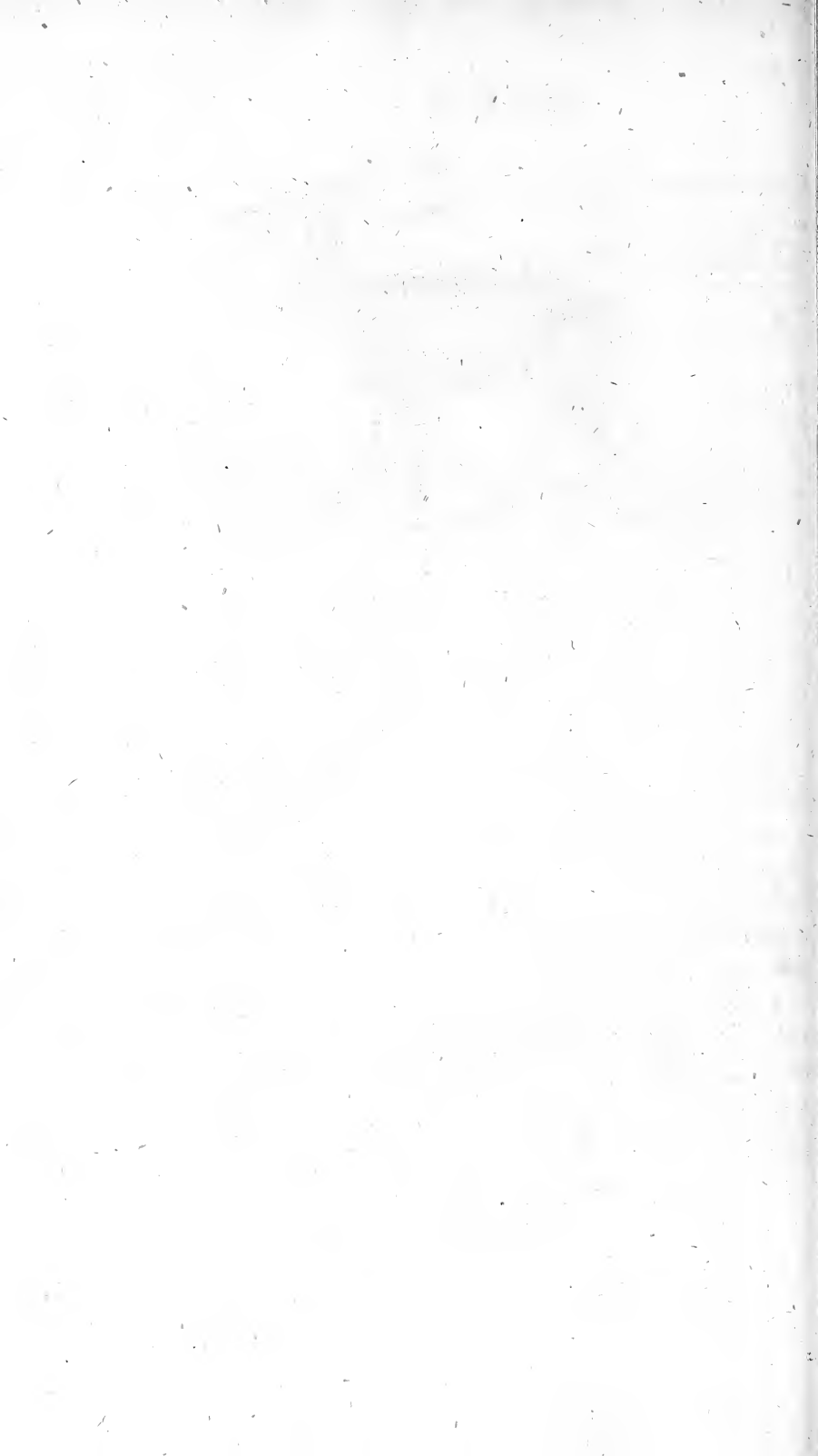


I



I REIN N° 36.

II PORCINE DEER N° 42.



- Caprea *Plinii lib. xi. c. 37.*
 Caprea, capreolus, Dorcas *Gef-ner quad. 296.*
 Sarn *Rzacziński Polon. 27.*
 Cervus minimus *Klein quad. 24. Faunul. finens.*
 Cervus capreolus. C. cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis, fummi-
 tate bifida *Lin. syst. 94. Radjur. Faun. suec. No. 43.*
 Le Chevreuil de *Buffon, vi. 289. tab. xxxii. xxxiii. Brisson quad. 61. Charlevoix N. France, v. 195. Roebuck Br. Zool. I. 139. Bell's Trav. I. 200. Br. Mus. Ash. Mus.* 43. R O E.

D. with strong upright rugged trifurcated horns from six to eight inches long: length, from nose to tail, three feet nine inches: height before, two feet three inches: behind, two feet seven inches: tail, one inch: weight of a full grown buck near 60 lb. hair in summer very short and smooth; ends of the hairs deep red, bottoms dark grey: in winter, very long and hoary at the tips, except on the back, where it is often very dark: the legs slender; and below the first joint of the hind legs is a tuft of long hair: rump, and underside of the tail, white.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*, as far north as *Norway*: found in *Tartary* and *China*; not in *Africa*. Uncertain whether this kind is found in *N. America*, notwithstanding it is mentioned by *Charlevoix*: un-noticed by *Lawson* and *Catesby*. Frequent in the highlands of *Scotland*, but in no other part of *Great Britain*.

Fond of mountainous wooded countries, brouzes very much, and during winter eats the young shoots of fir and beech: is very active; lives in small families: brings two young at a time; conceals them from the buck: the flesh delicate, but never fat.

44. MEXICAN. Teutlalmaçame *Hernandez An. Mexic* 324. Biche des bois, *Barrere France Equin.* 151.
 Cuguaca-apara? *Marcgrave Brasil*, 235. *Pise Brasil*, 97. Chevreuil d'Amérique. *de Buffon*, vi. 210, 243. tab. xxxvii.
 Baieu *Bancroft Guiana*, 122. Le Cariacou? *de Buffon*, xii. 324.
 Cervus major, corniculis brevif- 347. tab. xlv.

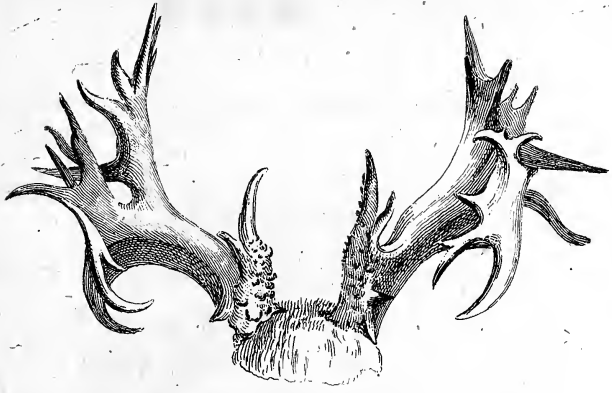
D. with strong thick rugged horns, bending forward; ten inches long; nine between point and point; trifurcated in the upper part; one erect snag about two inches above the base: by accident subject to vary in the number of branches: head large: neck thick: eyes large, and bright: about the size of the *European Roe*: color of the hair reddish; when young, spotted with white.

Inhabits *Mexico*, *Guiana*, and *Brasil*; not only the internal parts of the country, but even the borders of the plantations: the flesh inferior to that of *European venison*. A species very distinct from the *Roe* of the old continent. An accurate account of the hoofed quadrupeds, of the new continent, among the *desiderata* of the Zoologist.

In the *Museum* of the Royal Society is a pair of horns of some animal of the *Roebuck* kind, styled by *Grew** horns of the *Indian Roebuck*: they are sixteen inches long, and the same between tip and tip; are very thick, strong and rugged; near the base of each is an upright forked branch; the ends bend forward, divide into two branches, each furnished with numerous snags.

* *Ravishes*, 24.

III



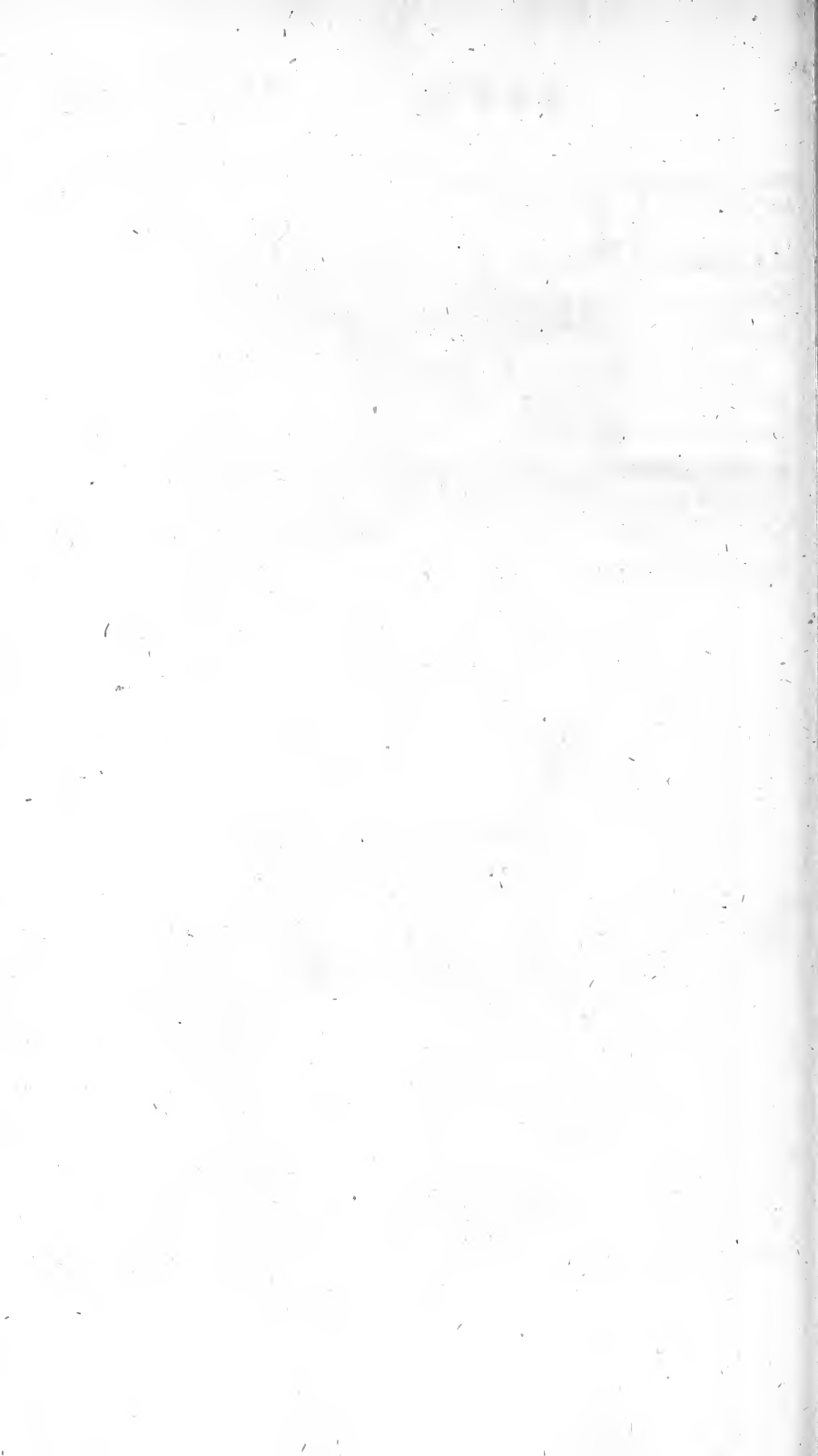
II



I



I FOSSIL HORNS P. 44. II VIRGINIAN DEER N° 39.
 III MEXICAN N° 44.



Cervus Guineensis. *C. griseus subtus nigricans*. *Mus. Fr. Ad.* 12. 45 GREY.
Lin. Syst. 94.

An obscure species, doubtful whether a Deer, a Musk, or female Antelope; for the horns were wanting in the animal described by *Linnaeus*.

Size of a cat; of a grey color: between the ears a line of black: a large black spot above the eyes: on each side the throat a line of the same color pointing downwards: the middle of the breast black: the fore legs and sides of the belly, as far as the hams, marked with black: ears rather long: under side of the tail black.

** Without horns.

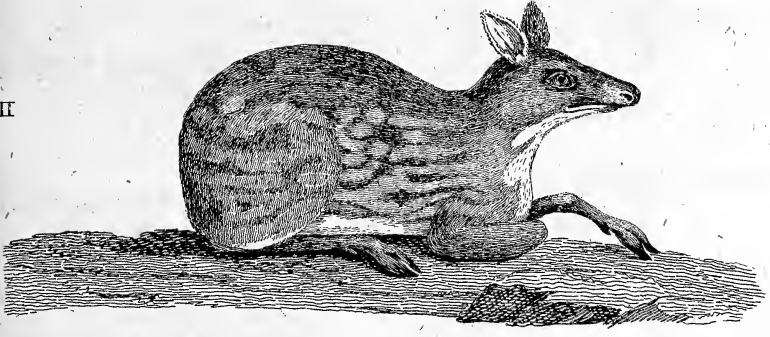
VIII. MUSK. Two long tusks in the upper jaw.
Eight small cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

46. TIBET. Capreolus Moschi. *Gesner quad. lenberg, 339.*
695. *Du Halde China, I. 63. 324. Grew's*
Animal Moschiferum *Raii syn. Museum, 21.*
quad. 127. Schrockius hist. Moschi, Moschus Moschiferus. M. folli-
1. tab. 1. culo umbilicali Lin. syst. 91.
Animal Moschiferum, Kabarga. *Tragulus, sp. 5. Le Musc Briffon*
Nov. com. Petrop. iv. 393. quad. 67. Klein quad. 18.
Musk animal. *Tavernier's trav. Le Musc de Buffon xii. 361. Faunul.*
II. 153. *Le Brun's Trav. I. 116. suens.*
Bell's Trav. I. 249. II. 88. Strab-

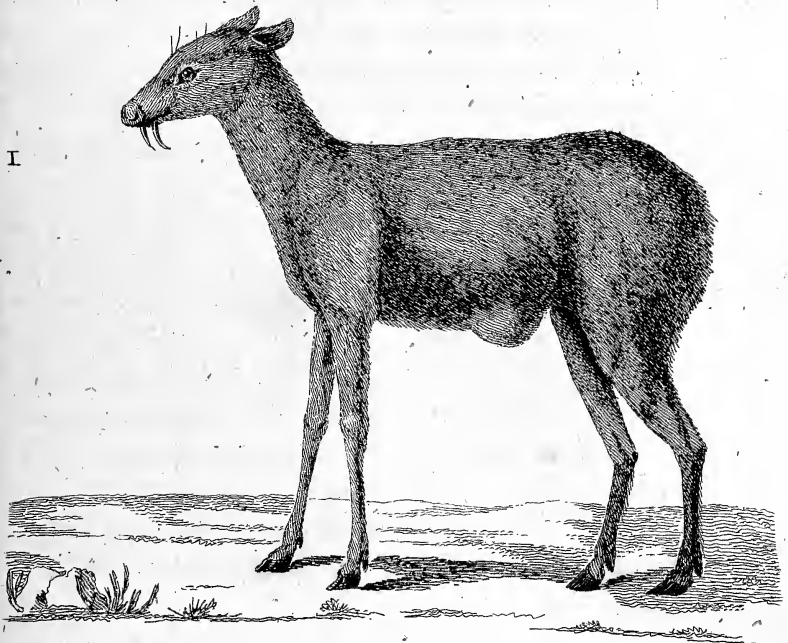
M. of the form of a roebuck : length three feet three inches, from the top of the shoulders to the soles of the feet, two feet three inches. From the top of the haunches to those of the hind feet, two feet nine inches.

Upper jaw much longer than the lower, on each side a slender tusk, near two inches long, very short on the inner edge, and hanging out quite exposed to view : in the lower jaw eight small cutting teeth ; and in each jaw six grinders : ears long and narrow, inside of a pale yellow, outside deep brown : chin yellow : hair on the whole body, erect, very long, and each marked with short waves from top to bottom : color near the lower part cinereous, black near the end ; the tips ferruginous : hoofs slender and black ; spurious hoofs of the fore feet very long : tail an inch long, hid in the hair : the scrotum of a bright

II

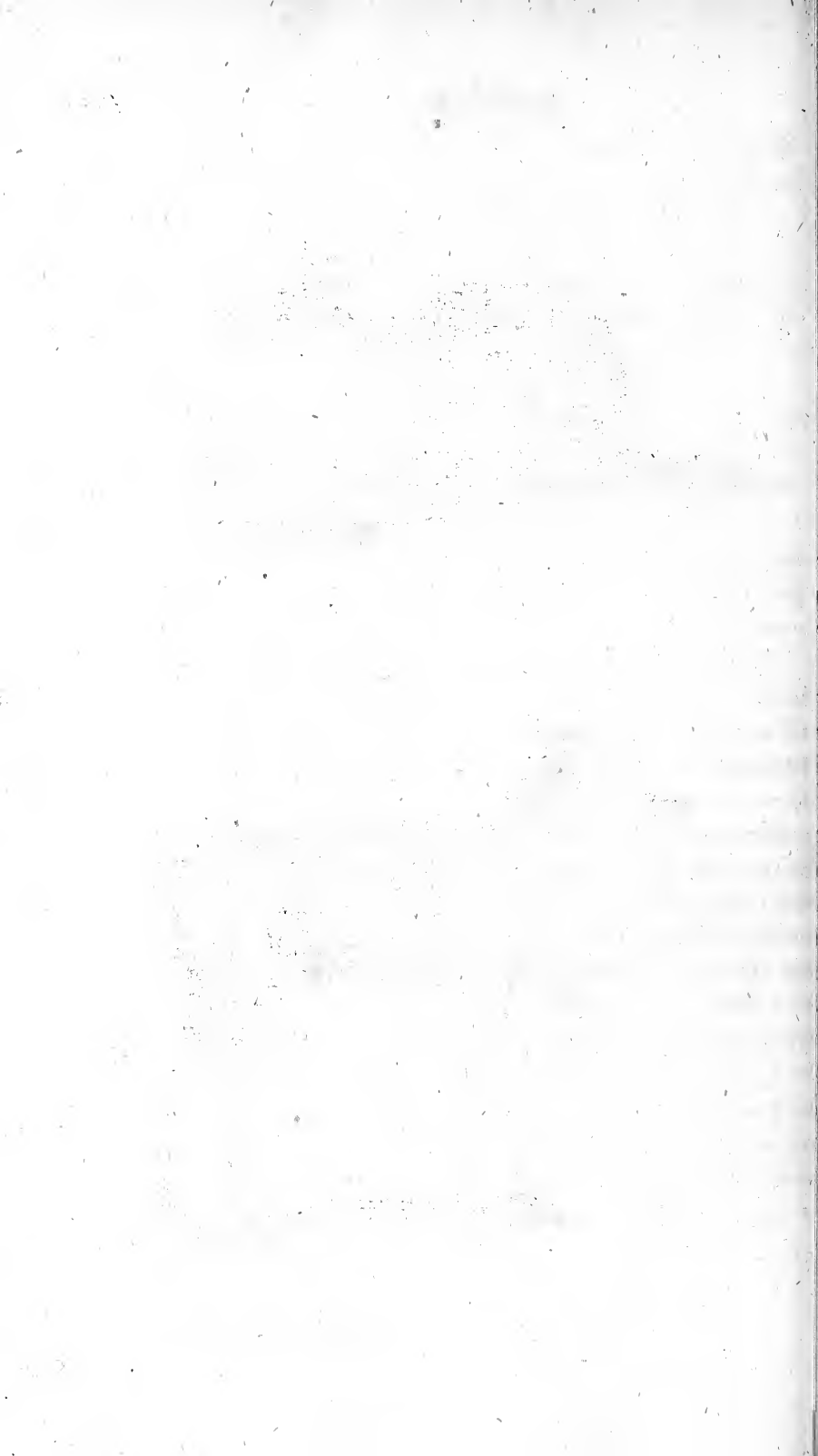


I



I TIBET N° 46.

II INDIAN MUSK N° 48.



bright red color; but the penis so hid as scarce to be discovered.

Female less than the male: nose sharper: wants the two tusks, and has two small teats.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Tibet*, the province of *Mokang Meng* in *China*, *Tonquin*, and *Bontan*; about the lake *Baikal*, and near the rivers *Jenessea*, and *Argun*. Found from *Lat.* 60 to 44 or 45; but never wanders so far south, except when forced thro' hunger by great falls of snow, when they migrate south to feed on corn and new-grown rice. Inhabit naturally the mountains that are covered with pines: love solitude: avoid mankind. If pursued seek the highest summits, inaccessible to men or dogs.

That noted drug the musk is produced from the male. It is found in a bag or tumor of the size of a hen's egg on the belly of that sex only. It is furnished with two small orifices; the largest is oblong, the other round; the one is naked, the other covered with long hairs. The musk is contained in this, for Mr. *Gmelin* tells us, that on squeezing the tumor, the musk was forced thro' the apertures in form of a fat brown matter. The hunters cut off the bag and tie it up for sale; but are very apt to adulterate the contents, by mixing other matter with it to encrease the weight. These animals must be found in great plenty, for *Tavernier* says, that he bought in one journey 7673 musk bags. The musk of *Tibet* is far superior to that of other places, and of course much dearer. The flesh of the males is much infected with this drug, but is eaten by the
Russians

Russians and *Tartars*. It is strongest in rutting time.

47. BRASILIAN. Cuguacu-ete. *Margrave Brasil.* 123.
 235. *Piso Brasil.* 97. *Cervula furinamentis, fubrubra*
Biche de Guiane. des Marchais. *albīs maculis notata. Seb. Mus. I.*
 III. 295. *71. tab. xlv. Klein quad. 22.*
Wirrebocerra. Bancroft Guiana. Brisson quad. 67.

M. about the size of a roebuck: ears four inches long: the veins very aparent: eye large and black; nostrils wide: space about the mouth black: the hind legs longer than the fore legs: tail short: hair on the whole body short and smooth: on the head and neck brown: the throat and lower part of the neck white: body and legs tawny: hoofs black.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Brasil*; are excessively timid, and most remarkably active, and swift; like goats they can stand with all their four legs placed together on the point of a rock. They are frequently seen swimming the rivers, and at that time are 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 likeness to deer, both sexes are without horns. M. de *Buffon* accuses *Seba* of an error, in placing this animal in *Surinam*; but the last is vindicated by several authorities, who have had ocular proof of its existence in *Guiana*, &c.

Meminna Knox hist. Ceylon. 21. de Buffon. xii. 315. Pissay Hamilton's 48. INDIAN, 409. E. Indies. I. 261.

M. length 1 foot 5; weight 5 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$; of a cinereous olive color: throat, breast and belly white: sides and haunches spotted, and barred transversely with white: ears large and open: tail very short.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; a fine drawing of this animal was communicated to me by Mr. *Loten*, late governor in *Ceylon*.

Le Chevrotain des Indes. de Buffon. quad. 66. Tr. indicus. 65. Klein 49. GUINEA, fon. xii. 315. 341. tab. xlii. xliii. quad. 21. Tragulus Guineensis. Brisson Moschus pygmæus Lin. syst. 92.

M. nine inches $\frac{1}{2}$ long: head, legs, and whole upper part of the body tawny: belly white: no spurious hoofs: two very broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw: on each side of them, three others very slender: in the upper jaw two small tusks: ears large: tail an inch long. In possession of Mr. *Guy* of *York Buildings*, who said it came from *Guinea*. M. de *Buffon* says it is found in the *East-Indies*. The horns which *Linnæus* says are sold as belonging to this animal are those of the *Royal Antelope*, p. 28.

To this genus must be referred a large species mentioned by *Nieuboff*, p. 209, found in the isle of *Formosa*, which he calls stags, less than ours, but without horns.

IX. CAMEL. No cutting teeth in the upper jaw. Upper lip divided like that of a hare. Six cutting teeth in the lower jaw.
Small hoofs. No spurious hoofs.

50. ARABIAN. *Καμηλος Αραβιος* *Arist. hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.* Dromedary. *Raii syn. quad. 143. Klein quad. 42.*
Camelus Arabicus *Plinii lib. viii. c. 18.* Camelus Dromedarius. C. topho dorfi unico. *Lin. syst. 90.*
Camel called Hugiun *Leo Afr. 338.* Le Dromedaire de *Buffon*, xii. 211.
Camelus Dromas *Gesner quad. 159. Pr. Alp. hist. Ægypt. I. 223.* Camel with one bunch. *Pocock's trav. I. 207. Shaw's trav. 239.*
Camelus unico in dorso gibbo, *Ruffel's hist. Aleppo. 56. 57. Plaisied's journal, 82.*
feu Dromedarius. Camel, or

C. with a bunch on the back : head small : ears short : neck long, slender and bending : height to the top of the bunch six feet six inches : hair soft : longest about the neck, under the throat, and about the bunch : color of that on the protuberance dusky : on the other parts a reddish ash color : tail long : the hair on the middle soft : on the sides coarse, black and long : hoofs small : feet flat, divided above, but not thro' : the bottom excessively tough yet pliant : has six callosities on the legs, one on each knee, one on the inside of each foreleg, on the upper joint ; one on the inside of the hind leg, at the bottom of the thigh, another on the lower part of the breast, the places that the animal rests on when it lies down.

The riches of *Arabia*, from the time of *Job* to the present, the patriarch reckoned 6000 camels among

among his pastoral treasures; the moderns estimate their wealth by the numbers of these useful animals; without them great part of *Asia* and *Africa* would be wretched; by them the sole commerce is carried thro' arid and burning tracts, impassible but by beasts which providence formed expressly for the scorched deserts. Their soles are adapted to the sands they are to pass over, their toughness and spongy softness preventing them from cracking. Their great powers of sustaining abstinence from drinking, enables them to pass over unwatered tracts for seven or eight days without requiring the least liquid; *Leo Africanus* says for fifteen. They can discover water by their scent at half a league's distance, and after a long abstinence will hasten towards it, long before their drivers perceive where it lies.

Their patience under hunger is such, that they will travel many days fed only with a few dates, or some small balls of bean or barley-meal; or on the miserable thorny plants they meet with in the deserts.

The largest kind will carry a load of 1000 or 1200lb. weight. They kneel down to be loaded; but rise the moment they find the burthen equal to their strength: they will not permit an ounce more to be put on: are most mild and gentle, at all times, but when they are in heat: during that period, are seized with a sort of madness, that it is unsafe to approach them: are not prevailed on to quicken their pace by blows; but go freely if gently treated, and seem enlivened by the pipe, or any musick.

musick. In winter they are covered with long hair, which falls off in the spring, and is carefully gathered, being wove into stuffs, and also cloths to cover tents. In summer their hair is short. Before the great heats the owners smear their bodies, to keep off the flies. The *Arabs* are very fond of the flesh * of young camels. The milk of these animals is their principal subsistence; and the dung of camels is the fuel used by the Caravans in the travels over the deserts.

There are varieties among the camels. The *Turkman* is the largest and strongest. The *Arabian* is hardy. What is called the *Dromedary*, *Mai-bary*, and *Raguabl*, is very swift. The common sort travel about 30 miles a day. The last, which has a less bunch, and more delicate shape, and also much inferior in size, never carries burdens; but is used to ride on. In *Arabia*, they are trained for running matches: and in many places, for carrying couriers, who can go above 100 miles a day, on them; and that for nine days together,** over burning deserts uninhabitable by any living creature. The *Chinese* call these swift camels, expressively, *Fong Kyo to*, or camels with *feet of the wind*. The *African* camels are the most hardy, having more distant and more dreadful deserts to pass over than any of the others, from *Numidia* to the kingdom of *Æthiopia*. *She Chin*, a *Chinese* physician, says, that camels are found wild N. W. of his country †.

* *Athenæus* relates, that the *Persian* monarchs had whole camels served up to their table. *Lib. iv. p. 130.* as the *Romans* had whole boars.

** *Leo Afr. 338.*

† *Du Halde China II. 225.*

- Καμηλος Βακτρος *Arist. hist. An. II. c. 1.* bus, feu Bactrianus. *Raii syn. 51. BACTRIAN,*
quad. 145.
 Camelus Bactrianus *Plinii lib. viii. C. dorfi*
c. 18. tophis duobus *Lin. syst. 90. Klein*
 Camel called Becheti *Leo Afr. quad. 41.*
 338. *Le Chameau de Buffon xi. 211.*
 Camelus *Gesner quad. 150. Pr. iab. xxii. Brisson quad. 32.*
Alp. hist. Ægypt. I. 223. iab. 13. Perfian camel *Russel's hist. Aleppo,*
 Camelus duobus in dorso tuberi- 57.

C. with two bunches on the back; in all other respects like the preceding; of which it seems to be a meer variety, and is equally adapted for riding or carrying loads,

It is found only in *Asia*, and even there is rare, the breed being almost confined to some parts of *Persia* and the southern parts of *Tartary*. They do not differ in their nature or manners from the other kind.

Camels have been introduced into *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*; but, for want of knowlege of their diet and treatment, have in general been of very little service †.

† *Brown's hist. Jamaica, 488. Ligon's hist. Barbadoes, 58.*

52. LLAMA. Ovis Peruana *Hernandez An. Mex.* 660. *Marcgrave Brasil*, 243. Huanucu-Llama. *de Laet*. 328. Allo-camelus *Scaligeri*. Ovis Indica *Gesner quad.* 149. Llama. *Ovalle chile. Churchill's Coll.* 44, 45. Guanaco *ibid.* *Cieza's Travels*, 232. 233. *Frezier's voy.* 154. *Feuillee obs. Peru*, 23. - *Ulloa's voy.* I. 478. *Wood's voyage in Dampier's*, IV. 95. Camelus Glama. C. corpore laevi, topho pectorali. *Lin. syst.* 91. Camelus Peruvianus *Glama dictus Raii syn. quad.* 145. Le Lama de *Buffon* XIII. 16. Camelus pilis brevissimis. Le Chameau de Perou. *Briffon quad.* 34. Camelus spurius *Klein quad.* 42.

C. with an almost even back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck, bending much, and very protuberant* near the junction with the body: in a tame state, with smooth short hair; in a wild state, with long coarse hair**; white, grey and ruffet, disposed in spots. According to *Hernandez*, yellowish, with a black line from the head along the top of the back to the tail, and belly white. The spotted may possibly be the tame; the last, the wild *Llamas*. The tail short: the height from four to four feet and a half: length, from the neck to the tail, six feet. The carcass, divested of skin and offals, according to the editor of *Mr. Biron's voyage*, weighed 200lb. in general the shape exactly resembles a camel, only it wanted the dorsal bunch.

It is the camel of *Peru* and *Cbili*; and before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was the only beast of burthen known to the *Indians*. It is as mild, as gentle, and as tractable. We find, that before the intro-

* *Matthiolus* observed, at the point of this protuberance, a sort of impostume, with matter distilling from it. This I suspect to be accidental; for the animal he saw was one shewn in *Germany*. Vide *Marcgrave*, 243. No writer, who described the *Llama* in its native country, mentions this circumstance.

** *Ulloa*. I. 479.

duction of mules *, they were used by the *Indians* to plow the land; that at present they serve to carry burthens of about 100lb. that they go with great gravity, and, like their *Spanish* masters, nothing can prevale on them to change their pace. They lie down to be loaden; and when wearied, no blows can provoke them to go on. *Feuillée* says, they are so capricious, that if struck, they instantly squat down, and nothing but careffes can induce them to rise. When angry, have no other method of revenging injuries than by spitting, and they can ejaculate their *saliva* to the distance of ten paces; if it falls on the skin, it raises an itching and a reddish spot. Their flesh is eaten, and said to be as good as mutton. The wool has a strong disagreeable scent. They are very sure-footed; therefore used to carry the *Peruvian* ores over the ruggedest hills and narrowest paths of the *Andes*. They inhabit that vast chain of mountains, their whole length, to the straits of *Magellan*; but, except where those hills approach the sea, as in *Patagonia*, never appear on the coasts. Like the camel, they have powers of abstaining long from drink, sometimes for four or five days: like that animal's, their food is coarse and trifling.

As every domestic animal has, or had its stock or origin in a wild state, we believe the *Llama* and the *Guanaco* to be the same. The *Llama* is described as the largest of the two domestic animals the *Peruvians* have; for, except that, they knew no

* *Ovalle* 44.

other than the congenerous *Pacos*. We find two animals similar to these, wild; the larger, or *Guanico*, may be supposed to be a savage *Llama*; the lesser, or *Vicunna*, to be the *Pacos* in a state of nature: the brief descriptions we have left us of each, give us little room to doubt but that the difference of color and hair arises only from culture.

In a wild state they keep in great herds in the highest and steepest parts of the hills; and while they are feeding, one keeps centry on the pinnacle of some rock: if it perceives the approach of any one, it neighs; the herd takes the alarm, and goes off with incredible speed. They out-run all dogs; so there is no other way of killing them but with a gun. They are killed for the sake of their flesh and their hair; for the *Indians* weave the last into cloth*. From the form of the parts of generation, in both sexes, no animal copulates with such difficulty: it is often the labor of a day, *Antequam actum ipsum venereum incipiant, et absolvant.***.

53. PACOS. Pacos *Hernandez*, 663. Paco, Peruvianum lanigerum, *Pacos* vicunna *de Laet*. 328. 329. *Cieza*. dictum. *Raii syn. quad.* 147. 233. Camelus laniger. *Klein. quad.* 42. Ovis chilensis. *Marcgrave* 244. Le Paco. *de Buffon* xiii. 16. *Wood's voy. Dampier*, iv. 95. Camelus pilis prolixis toto corpore vestitus. *Le vigogne. Brisson quad.* *Narborough's voy.* 32. 35. Vicunna, Alpaques. *Frezier's voy.* 153, 154. *Ulloa's voy.* I. 479. Camelus *feu* Camelo congener Camelus *feu* Camelo congener corpore lanato. *Lin. syst.* 91.

C. with the body covered with long and very fine wool, of the color of dried roses, or a dull purple: the belly white: in a tame state: varies in color:

* *De Laet*, 329.

Hernandez, 662.

shaded

shaped like the former, but much less; the leg of one I saw was about the size of that of a buck.

Are of the same nature with the preceding: inhabit the same places, but are more capable of supporting the rigor of frost and snow: they live in vast herds; are very timid, and excessively swift: sometimes the *Guanacoes* associate with them. The *Indians* take the *Pacos* in a strange manner: they tie cords with bits of wool or cloth hanging to them, above 3 or 4 feet from the ground, cross the narrow passes of the mountains, then drive those animals towards them, which are so terrified by the flutter of the rags as not to dare to pass, but huddling together, give the hunters opportunity to kill with their slings as many as they please. The tame ones will carry * from 50 to 75 lb.

These animals yield a *Bezoar*: *Waser* ** says he has taken thirteen out of the stomach of a single beast: they were ragged and of several forms, some round, some oval, others long: they were green at first, but changed to ash color.

* *Brewer's voy. chile in Churchill, I. 511.*

** *Waser's voy. in Dampier, III. 384.*

X. HOG. Cutting teeth in both jaws.

54. COMMON. (Wild). *Sus fera*, aper *Plinii lib.* viii. c 51. *Gesner quad.* 918.
Sus agreffis five aper, wild boar or fwine. *Raii fyn. quad.* 96.
 Wieprz lefny, Dzik. *Rzaczynski Polon.* 213.
 Wild Schwein. *Klein quad.* 25.
 Le Sangher. *de Buffon v.* 99. *tab.* xiv.
Sus caudatus, auriculis Brevibus, fubrotundis, cauda pilofa. *Briffon quad.* 75.
Sus aper. *Lin. fyn.* 102.
- (Tame). *Sus.* *Gesner quad.* 872.
Raii fyn. quad. 92.
 Schwein. *Klein quad.* 25.
 Le Cochon. *de Buffon v.* 99. Le verrat. *tab.* xvi.
Sus caudatus, auriculis oblongis, acutis, cauda pilofa. *Briffon quad.* 74.
Sus fcrofa. S. dorfo anticè fetofa, caudapilofa. *Lin. fyn.* 102. *Swiin. Faun. fucc. No.* 21. *Br. Zool. I.* 41.

H. with the body covered with bristles: two large tusks above and below: in a wild state, of a dark brinded color, and beneath the bristles is a soft curled fhort hair: the ears fhort, and a little rounded. TAME: the ears long, fharp pointed, and flouching: the color generally white, fometimes mixed with other colors.

In a tame state, univerfal, except in the frigid zones, and *Kamtschatka**, and fuch places where the cold is very fevere. Since its introduction into *America*, by the *Europeans*, abounds to excefs in the hot and temperate parts. Found wild in moft part of *Europe*, except the *British* ifles, and the countries N. of the *Baltic*: in *Asia*, from *Syria* to the borders of the lake *Baikal*** : in *Africa*, on the coaft of *Barbary*. In the forests of *S. America* † are vaft droves, which derive their origin from the *Euro-*

* *Hift. Kamts.* 108.† *Des Marchais voy.* III. 312.** *Bell's trav.* I. 279.*Gumilla orenoque* II. 4.

bean kind relapsed into a state of nature, and are what Mr. *Bancroft*, in his history of *Guiana*, 126, describes as a particular species, by the name of *Warree*. Cannot bear excessive cold: inhabit wooded countries: very swift: a stupid, inactive, drowsy animal, fond of wallowing in the mud to cool its surfeited body: greedy, voracious, but not indiscriminate in the choice of its food; has been found to eat 72 species of plants, reject 171; very fond of various roots: so brutal as to eat its own offspring. Usefull in *America*, by clearing the country of rattle-snakes, which it devours with safety: restless in high winds: has a natural disposition to grow fat: is very prolific, brings sometime 20 young at a time: its flesh of vast use, takes salt the best of any; furnishes our table with various delicacies; *brawn*, peculiar to the *English*. The *Romans* made a dish

Of the swelling unctuous Paps
Of a fat prægnant Sow, newly cut off.

& GUINEA. *Porcus guineensis.* toso, cauda longitudine pedum
Marcgrave Brasil. 230. Raii Syn. Lin. syst. 103.
quad. 96. Le Cochon de Guinea de *Buffon*
Sus porcus. S. dorso posticè se- xv. 146. Brisson quad. 76.

H. with a lesser head than the common kind: very long, slender, and sharp pointed ears: tail hanging down to the heels, without hairs: the body covered with short red shining hairs, but about the neck and lower part of the back a little longer: no bristles: a domestic variety of the common kind.

* *Alchymist Aët. ii. Sc. ii.*

F 3

β CHINESE.

β CHINESE. *Sus chinensis*. *Lin.* 99. *tab.* xv.
syft. 102. *Briffon quad.* 75. *Javan Hog.* *Kolben Cape I.* 117.
 Le cochon de Siam. *de Buffon v.*

H. with the belly hanging almost to the ground : legs short : tail reaching to the heels : the body generally bare, as is the case in general with the swine of *India*.

γ. H. with undivided hoofs, only a variety of the common kind.

55. ÆTHIOPIAN.

Engalla. *Sorrento's voy. in Church-bill.* I. 667. *Barbot.* 487. *Dampier's voy?* I. 320.
 African wild boar. *Adanson's voy.* 139. *Deflandes Martyns mem. Acad.* v. 386.
Sus Æthiopicus, *Hardlooper.* *Pallas miscel. zool.* 16. *tab.* 11.
specil fasc. II. 1. *tab.* I. *Flacourt hist. Madagascar.* 511.
Sus Æthiopicus. *S. facculo molli sub oculis.* *Lin. syft. App. Tom.* III. 223.
Sanglier du cap vert. *de Buffon xiv.* 409. xv. 148. *Ashm. Mus.*

H. with small tusks in the lower jaws ; very large ones in the upper ; in old boars bending up towards the forehead, in form of a semicircle ; no foreteeth : nose broad, depressed, and almost of a horny hardness : head very large and broad : beneath each eye a hollow, formed of loose skin, very soft, and wrinkled ; under these a great lobe or wattle, lying almost horizontal, broad, flat, and rounded at the end, placed so as to intercept the view of any thing below from the animal.

Between these and the mouth on each side a hard callous protuberance : mouth small : skin dusky : bristles

bristles disposed in *fasciculi*, of about five each; longest between the ears, and on the beginning of the back, and but thinly dispersed on the rest of the back.

Ears large and sharp pointed, inside lined with long whitish hairs: tail slender and flat; does not reach lower than the thighs, and covered with hairs disposed in *fasciculi*.

Body longer, and legs shorter than in the common swine: its whole length 4 feet 9 inches; height before 2—2; but in a wild state grows to an enormous size.

I saw this animal, 1765, at the Prince of Orange's menagery near the *Hague*; it was young, and probably had not its full number of teeth; I imagine so, as the head of a boar from *Cape Verd*, described by *M. de Buffon*; and jaws of another preserved in the *Asmolean Museum*, at *Oxford*, evidently of the same species with this, had in the upper jaw two cutting teeth; and in the lower six; and in each were six grinders, the farthest of them very large.

These animals inhabit the hottest parts of *Africa*, from *Senegal* to *Congo*, also the island of *Madagascar* *. We know little of their nature, but they are represented as very fierce and swift; and that they will not breed either with the domestic or *Chinese* sow, for that at the *Hague* killed one of the last, and treated the other very roughly, which for experiment were turned to it **.

* Ces sangliers, principalement les masses, ont deux cornes a costez de nez qui sont comme deux *callositez*. *Flacourt hist. Madag.* 152.

** *Vosmaer Monogr.*
F 4.

56. MEXICAN Quauhtla coymatl. Quapizotl. II. 876.
 aper mexicanus *Hernandez an.* Pecary. *Wafer's voy.* Dampier III.
mex. 637. 328. iv. 48. *Roger's voy.* 345.
 Hogs with navels on their backs. *Des Marchais voy.* III. 312. *Gumil-*
Purchas's Pilgr. III. 868. 966. *la orenoque* II. 6. *Bancroft Guiana.*
 Tajacu. *Piso Brasil* 98. *Barrere* 124. *de Buffon* x. 21. tab. iii. iv.
France æquin. 161. *Seb. mus.* I. 177.
 Tajacu, Caaigora. *Marcgrave* Javaris *Rochfort Antilles* I. 285.
Brasil. 229. *O-valle cbile Cõurch-* Sus ecaudatus, folliculum icho-
hill. III. 2. rosum in dorso gerens. *Briffon*
 Tajacu seu aper mexicanus mos- quad. 77.
 chiferus. *Raii syn. quad.* 77. Sus dorso cystifero, cauda nulla.
 Mexican musk hog. *Ph. Tr. abr.* S. Tajacu. *Lin. f. sist.* 103.

H. with four cutting teeth above, six below; two tusks in each jaw; those in the upper jaw pointing down, and little apparent when the mouth is shut; the others hid: length from nose to the end of the rump about three feet: head not so taper as in common swine: ears short and erect: body covered with bristles, stronger than those of the *European* kind, and more like those of a hedge-hog; they are dusky, surrounded with rings of white; those on the top of the neck and back are near five inches long, grow shorter on the sides; the belly almost naked: from the shoulders to the breast is a band of white: no tail: on the lower part of the back is a gland, open at the top, discharging a foetid ichorous liquor; this has been mistakenly called a *navel*.

Inhabits the hottest parts of *S. America*, and some of the *Antilles*: lives in the forests on the mountains: not fond of mire or marshy places: less fat than the common hog: goes in great droves: are very fierce: will fight stoutly with the beasts of prey:

prey: the *Jaguar*, or *American* leopard is its mortal enemy; often the body of that animal is found with several of these hogs slain in combat. Dogs will scarce attack it: if wounded will turn on the hunter. Feeds on fruits and roots, on toads, and all manner of serpents, and holding them with the fore-feet, skins them with great dexterity. Is reckoned very good food; but all writers agree that the dorsal gland must be cut out as soon as the animal is killed, or the flesh will become so infected as not to be eatable. The *Indian* name of this species is *Paquiras**, from whence seems to be derived that of *Pecary*.

Aper in *India* &c. *Plinii lib.* viii. c. 52.

ὄσ τετρακέρωσ. *Ælian an. lib.* xviii. c. 10.

Baby-rouffa. *Bontius India.* 61.

Grew's Museum. 27. *Raii syn. quad.*

96. *Klein quad.* 25. *Seb. Mus.* I.

80. *tab.* 50. *Valeniy Amboin.* III.

268.

Strange hog. *Purchas's Pilgr.* II.

1693. v. 566. *Nieuboff's voy.* 195.

Sus dentibus duobus caninis frontibus innatis. S. *Babyrouffa.* *Lin syst.*

104.

Sus caudatus, dentibus caninis superioribus, ab origine sursum versis, arcuatis, cauda floccosa. *Briffon quad.* 76.

Le Babirouffa. *de Buffon* xii. 379. *tab.* XLVIII. *Br. mus.* *Asbm. mus.*

57. INDIAN.

H. with four cutting teeth in the upper, six in the lower jaw; ten grinders to each jaw; in the lower jaw two tusks pointing towards the eyes, and standing near eight inches out of their sockets; from two sockets on the outside of the upper jaw, two other teeth, twelve inches long, bending like horns, their ends almost touching the forehead: ears small, erect, sharp pointed: along the back are some weak

* *Gumilla.*

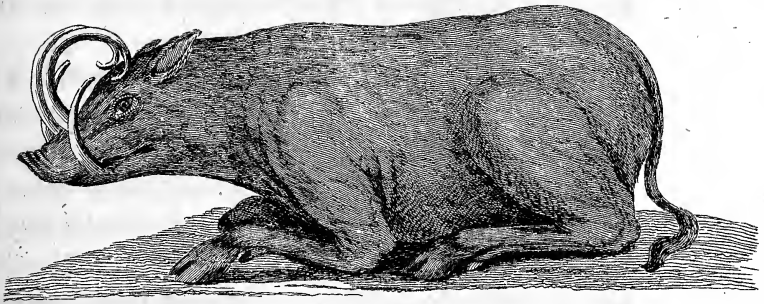
bristles:

bristles : on the rest of the body only a sort of wool, such as is on lambs : the tail long, ends in a tuft, and is often twisted : the body plump and square ; not of the elegant form that *Bontius* and *Nieuboff* give it ; as appears by an original drawing Mr. *Loten* favored me with.

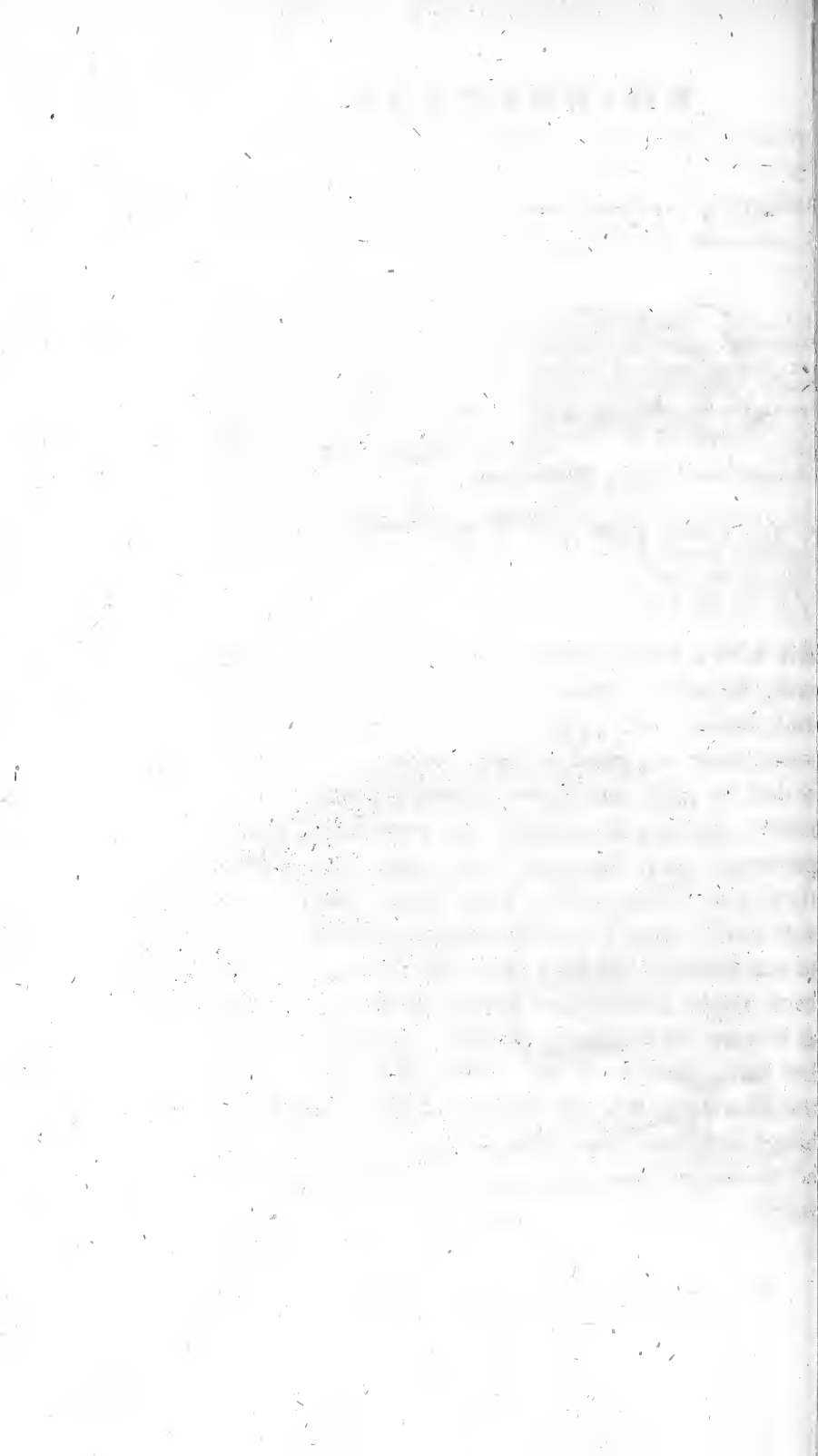
Inhabits *Buero*, a small isle near *Amboina* : it is also found in *Celebes*, but neither on the continent of *Asia*, or *Africa* ; what *M. de Buffon* takes for it, is the *Æthiopian* boar. Is sometimes kept tame in the *Indian* isles : live in herds : have a very quick scent : live on herbs and leaves of trees ; never ravage gardens like other swine : their flesh well-tasted : when pursued and driven to extremities, rush into the sea, swim very well, and even dive, and pass thus from isle to isle : in the forests often rest their head, by hooking their upper tusks on some bough *. The tusks, from their form, useless in fight.

* The natural history of this animal is taken from *Valentin's list* of the *East Indies*, from a translation Mr. *Loten* was so obliging to communicate to me.

With



I INDIAN HOG N^o 57. II VARIETY OF COMMON HOG.



With one, sometimes two, large horns on the nose. XI. RHINOCEROS.
Each hoof cloven into three parts.

- Rhinoceros. *Plinii lib. viii. c. 20.* *tan Itin. 56.* *Purchas's Pilgr. II.*
Gesner quad. 842. *Raii syn. quad. 1001. 1773.* *Bontius India. 50.* 58. ONE-
 122. *Klein quad. 26.* *Greav's mu-* *Borri hist. Cochín-China. 797.* *Voy.* HORNED.
seum, 29. *Worm mus. 336.* *de Buf-* *Congo Churchill I. 668.* *Du Halde*
fon, xi. 174. tab. vii. *Briffon quad.* *China. I. 120.* *Faunul Sinens.*
 78. *Pb. Tr. Abr. ix. 93.* *Kolben II.* *Rhinoceros unicornis. Lin. syst.*
 101. *104.* *Edw. 221.* *Br. mus. Ashm.*
 Rhinoceros or Abbados. *Linfect-* *mus.*
- α. Two horned. *Urfus cornu*
gemino. Martial spectac. ep. 22. *Flacourt hist. Madag. 395.* *de Buffon*
Pb. Tr. Abr. ix. 100. xi. 910. *xi. 186.* *Lobo Abiss. 230.*
Pb. Tr. vol. lvi. 32. tab. 2. *Rhinoceros bicornis. Lin. syst.*
104. *Br. mus.*

Rh. with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, sometimes three feet and a half long, black, and smooth: the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth: the nostrils placed transversely: the ears large, erect, pointed: eyes small and dull: the skin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs: the skin so thick and so strong as to turn the edge of a scymeter, and resist a musket ball: slender, flatted at the end, covered on the sides with very stiff thick black hairs: the belly hangs low: the legs short, strong and thick: the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Those

RHINOCEROS.

Those which have been brought to *Europe* have been young and small: *Bontius* says, that in respect to bulk of body, they equal the elephant; but are lower on account of the shortness of the legs.

Inhabits *Bengal, Siam, Cochin-China, Quangsi in China*, the isles of *Java*, and *Sumatra, Congo, Angola, Æthiopia*, and the country as low as the *Cape*: loves shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places: fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is said by that means to give shelter in the folds of its skin to scorpions, centipeds, and other insects. Is a solitary animal: brings one young at a time, very solicitous about it: quiet and inoffensive; but provoked, furious: very swift, and very dangerous: I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but survived the wound. Is dull of sight; but has a most exquisite scent: feeds on vegetables, particularly shrubs, broom, and thistles: grunts like a hog: is said to consort with the tiger; a fable, founded on their common attachment to the sides of rivers, and on that account are sometimes found near each other. Are said when it has flung down a man, to lick the flesh quite from the bone with its rough tongue; this very doubtful; that which wounded the gentleman retired instantly after the stroke.

Its flesh is eaten; *Kolben* says it is very good: the skin, the flesh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, used in *India* medicinally; the horn is in great repute as an antidote against poison*, especially that of a

* It was not every horn that had this virtue: some were held very cheap, while others take a vast price.

virgin *Abbada*; cups are made of them. Found sometimes with * double horns: *Martial* alludes to a variety of this kind by his *Ursus cornu gemino*.

Is the unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the antients; the *Oryx* and *Indian afs* of *Aristotle* **, who says it has but one horn; his informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an afs, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. This was also the *bos unicornis* and *fera monoceros* of *Pliny* †; both were of *India*, the same country with this animal; and in his account of the *monoceros*, he exactly describes the great black horn and the hog-like tail. The *unicorn* of HOLY WRIT has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros*, rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and great strength.

It was known to the *Romans* in very early times: its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* † pavement. *Augustus* introduced one into the shews ‡, on his triumph over *Cleopatra*; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it §.

The combats between the Elephant and *Rhinoceros*, a fable, derived from *Pliny*.

* *Hamilton*, in his voyage to the *East Indies*, I. 8. says, that he saw brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one root; the longest 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.

** *Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.*

† *Lib. viii. c. 21.*

‡ *Dion. Cassius, lib. 51.*

§ *Pb. Tr. xi. 913.*

XII. HIPPO-
POTAME. Four cutting teeth in each jaw : two tusks in each.
Each hoof divided into four parts.

59. HIPPO-
TAME. *Ἴππος ποταμίου* *Aristot. hist. An.*
lib. II. c. 7. *Shaw's Trav. Suppl. 87.*
Hippopotamus Plinii, lib. viii. *Sea horie Dampier's Voy. II. 104.*
c. 26. *Adanson's Voy. 133. Moore's Voy.*
Belon obs. 104. des Poissons 19, 20. *Gambia, 105, 188, 216. River-*
Gesner quad. 493. Radziwil iter *405. tab. 28.*
Hierosol. 142. Raii syn. quad. 123. *Water Elephants. Barbot Voy.*
River horie, or Hippopotamus, *Guinea, 113, 73.*
Grew's Museum, 14. tab. I. Lu- *Hippopotamus pedibus quadri-*
dolph. Æthiop. 60. *lobis. H. amphibius. Lin. syst.*
Cheropotamus et Hippopotamus *101. Hasselquist iter, 201. Klein*
Prosp. Alp. hist. Ægypt, I. 245. *quad. 34.*
Sea horie Leo Afr. 344. Sea oxe *L'Hippopotame de Buffon, XII,*
ibid. Lobo Abiss. 105. Kolben. Cape. *22. tab. III. Brisson quad. 83.*
II. 129. *Br. Mus. Asbm. Mus.*
Hippopotamus, or Behemoth.

H. with four cutting teeth in each jaw ; those in the lower jaw strait and pointing forward, the two middlemost the longest : four tusks ; those in the upper jaw short ; in the lower, very long and truncated obliquely : head of an enormous size : its mouth vastly wide : the ears small and pointed, lined within very thickly with short fine hairs : the eyes and nostrils small, in proportion to the bulk of the animal : on the lips are some strong hairs scattered in patches here and there : the hair on the body is very thin, of a whitish color, and scarce discernible at first sight : there is no mane on the neck, as some writers feign ; only the hairs on that part are rather thicker : the skin is very thick and strong, and of a dusky color : the tail is about a foot long, taper, compressed and naked : the hoofs are divided

vided into four parts: but notwithstanding it is an amphibious animal, are unconnected by membranes: the legs short and thick.

In bulk, it is second only to the Elephant: the length of a male has been found to be seventeen feet; the circumference of its body fifteen; its height near seven; the legs near three; the head above three and a half; its girth near nine. *Hasselquist* says, its hide is a load for a Camel.

Inhabits the rivers of *Africa*, from the *Niger* to the *Cape of Good Hope*. Found in none of the *African* rivers which run into the *Mediterranean*, except the *Nile*, and even there only in the upper *Ægypt**, and in the fens and lakes of *Æthiopia*, which that river passes through: is a mild and gentle animal, unless it be provoked: inhabits equally the land and the water: during night, leaves the rivers to graze, and does great damage to the sugar canes and plantations of rice and millet: it also feeds on the roots of trees, which it loosens with its great teeth; and will prey on small fish: it is a clumsy animal on the land, walks slowly; but when pursued, takes to the water, plunges in and sinks to the bottom, and is seen walking there at full ease: it often rises to the surface, and remains with its head out of water, frequently making a bellowing noise that may be heard at a vast distance: if wounded, will rise and attack boats or canoes with

* *Dr. Shaw* says, that the present race of *Ægyptians* are not even acquainted with this animal; none ever appearing below the cataracts of the *Nile*. It was not so formerly; for *Radzivil* relates, that he saw and shot at four near *Damietta*. *Hasselquist* confirms the account of our countryman.

great fury, and often sink them by biting large pieces out of the sides, and frequently people are drowned by them; for they are as bold in the water, as they are timid on land: are most numerous high up the rivers; very rarely found near their mouths: sleep on shoals of sand in the midst of the stream.

They are capable of being tamed. *Belon* says, he has seen one so gentle, as to be let loose out of a stable, and fed by its keeper, without attempting to injure any one. They are generally taken in pit falls, and the poor people eat the flesh. In some parts, the natives place boards, full of sharp irons, in the corn grounds; which these beasts strike into their feet, so become an easy prey. Sometimes they are struck in the water with harpoons fastened to cords; and ten or twelve canoes are employed in the chase*. The teeth are most remarkably hard, even harder than ivory, and much less liable to grow yellow. *Des Marchais*** says, that the dentists prefer them for the making of false teeth. The skin, when dried, is used to make bucklers, and is of an impenetrable hardness.

A herd of females has but a single male: they bring one young at a time, and that on the land, but suckle it in the water. Among other errors related of them, that of their enmity with the *Croco-*

* *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1544. *Hasselquist* gives a strange account of another method of taking them. The natives lay a great heap of peas in the places the *Hippopotame* frequents: it eats greedily; then growing thirsty, drinks immoderately; the peas in its belly swell, the animal bursts, and is found dead. p. 188. *Engl. Ed.*

** II. 149.

dile, an eye-witness declaring he had seen them swimming together without any disagreement*.

Is the *Bebemoth* of *Job*: known to the *Romans*: *Scaurus* treated the people with the sight of five *Crocodiles* and one *Hippopotame*** , during his adileship; and exhibited them in a temporary lake. *Augustus* produced one at his triumph over *Cleopatra* †. An antient writer asserts, that ‡ these animals were found in the *Indus*; which is not confirmed by any modern traveller.

* *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 1544, 1568.

** *Plinii lib. viii. c. 26.*

† *Dion. Cassius, lib. 51.*

‡ *Vide Gesner Pisc. 419.*

- XIII. T A -
P I I R. Fore hoofs divided into four parts,
Hind hoofs into three.

60. LONG-NOSED. Tapiirete *Brasilienfibus, Lufitanis* Anta ou grand Bete. *Gumilla Ore-
noque, II. 15. Condamine voy. 82.*
Anta *Marcgrave Brasil, 229. Pijo* Species of Hippopotamus, or ri-
Brasil, 101. Nieuboff's voy. 23. ver horfe, *Bancroft Guiana, 127.*
Raii fyn. quad. 125. Klein quad, Le Tapir ou Manipouris *Briffon*
36. *quad. 81. de Buffon, xi. 444. tab.*
Elephant hog, *Wafers voy. in* *quad. xliii.*
Dampier, III. 400. Hippopotamus terrestris. H. pe-
Mountain cow, *Dampier, II. 102.* dibus pofficis trifulcis, *Lin. Syft.*
Sus aquaticus multisulcus. Bar- *Ed. x. 74.*
vere France AEquin. 160.

T. with the nofe extended far beyond the lower jaw; flender, and forming a fort of proboscis; capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure; the fides fulcated; the extremities of both jaws ending in a point; ten cutting teeth in each; between them and the grinders, a vacant space: in each jaw ten grinders: ears erect: eyes small: body formed like that of a hog: the back arched: legs short: hoofs small, black and hollow: tail very small: grows to the fize of a heifer half a year old: the hair is short: when young, spotted with white; when old, of a dusky color.

Inhabits the woods and rivers of the *eastern* fide of *South America*, from the Isthmus of *Darien* to the river of *Amazons*: fleeps, during day, in the darkeft and thickeft forests adjacent to the banks: goes out in the night-time in fearch of food: lives on grafs, fugar-canes, and on fruits: if difturbed, takes to the water; fwims very well; or finks be-
low,

low, and, like the *Hippopotame*, walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The *Indians* shoot it with poisoned arrows: they cut the skin into bucklers, and eat the flesh, which is said to be very good: is a falacious, slow-footed, and sluggish animal: makes a sort of hissing noise. *Gumilla* says, it will make a vigorous resistance if attacked, and scarce fails slaying the dogs which it can lay hold of.

Dampier and *Bancroft* give very faulty descriptions of this beast, imagining it to be the same with the *Hippopotame*.

Caby-bara *Marcgrave Brasil*, 230.

Piso Brasil, 99. *Raii syn. quad.* 126.

River hog. *Waser in Dampier*, III. 400.

Cochon d'Eau *des Marchais*, III. 314.

Sus maximus palustris. *Cabiai*, *cabionora*. *Barrere France Æquin.* 160.

Capivard Froger's voy. 99.

Sus hydrochæris. *S. plantis tri-dactylis cauda nulla.* *Lin. syst.* 103.

Hydrochærus, *Le Cabiai*. *Brifson quad.* 80. *de Buffon*, xii. 384. *tab. xlix.*

Irabubos Gumilla orenoque, III. 238.

61. THICK-NOSED.

T. with a very large and thick head and nose; small rounded ears; large black eyes; upper jaw longer than the lower; two strong and great cutting teeth in each jaw; eight grinders in each jaw; and each of those grinders form on their surface seemingly three teeth, each flat at their ends*; legs short; toes long, connected near their bottoms by a small web; their ends guarded by a small hoof;

* *M. de Buffon* denies this: his description was taken from a young subject; but *Marcgrave* and *des Marchais*, who had opportunities of examining these animals in their native country, agree in this singular construction of the teeth.

no tail; hair on the body short, rough and brown; on the nose, long and hard whiskers: grows to the size of a hog of two years old.

Inhabits the same countries with the preceding: lives in the fenny parts not remote from the banks of great rivers: runs slowly: swims and dives remarkably well, and keeps for a long time under water: feeds on fruits and vegetables: is very dexterous in catching fish, which it brings on shore and eats at its ease: it sits up, and holds its prey with its fore feet, feeding like an ape: feeds in the night, and commits great ravages in gardens: keeps in large herds, and makes a horrible noise like the braying of an ass: grows very fat: the flesh is eaten, is tender, but has an oily and fishy taste: is easily made tame*, and soon grows very familiar.

* *Muratori hist. Paraguay, 258.*

No cutting teeth; two vast tusks; a long proboscis. Feet round, terminated by five small hoofs.

XIV. ELEPHANT.

Ελεφας Arist. Hist. An. lib. 1. c. 11. IX. c. 1.
Elephas Plinii, lib. viii. c. 1. Gesner quad. 376. Raii syn. quad. 131. Klein quad. 36. Ludolph. Æthiop. 54. BoullayeLe Gouz. 250. Delon's voy. 71. Leo Afr. 336. Kolben's Cape, II. 98. Bosman's hist. Guinea, 230. Linschottan iter, 55. Du Halde's China, II. 224. Adan-son's voy. 138. Moore's trav. 31. Borri's account Cochin China, 795. Barbot's Guinea, 141, 206, 207, 208. Seb. Mus. I. 175. tab. iii. Ed'w. 221. L'Elephant Brisson quad. 28. de Buffon, xi. 1. tab. I. Elephas maximus Lin. syst. 48. Faunul. Sinens. Br. Mus. Asbm. Mus.

62. GREAT.

E. with a long cartilaginous trunk, formed of multitudes of rings, pliant in all directions, terminated with a small moveable hook: the nostrils at the end of the trunk; its use that of a hand, to convey any thing into the mouth: no cutting teeth: four large flat grinders in each jaw; in the upper two vast tusks, pointing forwards, and bending a little upwards; the largest * are seven feet long, and weigh 152 lb. each: the eyes small: ears long, broad and pendulous: back much arched: legs thick and very clumsy and shapeless: feet undivided; but the margins terminated by five round hoofs: tail like that of a hog: color of the skin dusky, with a few scattered hairs on it.

The largest of land animals: there are certain

* To be understood of those imported into *England*.

accounts of their attaining the height of twelve feet; others are said to have been three feet higher.

Inhabits *India* and some of its greater islands, *Cochin-China*, and some of the provinces of *China*; abounds in the southern parts of *Africa*, from the river *Senegal* to the *Cape*, and from thence as high as *Æthiopia* on the other side: found in greatest numbers in the interior parts, where there are vast forests, near the sides of rivers: are fond of marshy places, and love to wallow in the mire like a hog: swim very well: feed on the leaves and branches of trees: do great damage to the fields of corn, and to plantations of *Coco Palms*, tearing up the trees by the roots to get at their tops.

Often sleep standing; are not incapable of lying down as is vulgarly believed: are very mild and harmless, except wounded, or during the rutting time, when they are seized with a temporary madness: are said to go one year with young, bring one at a time: live 120 or 130 years*; are 30 years before they arrive at their full growth. Drink by means of their trunk, sucking water up it, and then conveying it into the mouth; are very careful of the trunk, conscious that their existence depends on it; is to them as a hand; is their organ of feeling and of smell, both which senses it has in the most exquisite degree: notwithstanding its bulk is exceedingly swift: its strength matchless; the tame elephants carry small pieces of artillery, small towers, with numbers of people in them, and also vast loads: is not at pre-

* *Tavernier's voy. part II. 96.*

sent domesticated in *Africa*, only in the more civilized continent of *Asia*; they are much more numerous in *Africa*, in some parts swarm, so that the negroes are obliged to make their habitations under ground for fear of them. Are killed and eaten by the natives; the trunk said to be a delicious morsel: caught in pit-falls, covered with branches of trees; sometimes chased and killed with launces, are instantly killed by a slight wound in the head, behind the ears. All the teeth are brought from *Africa*; frequently picked up in the woods; uncertain whether shed teeth, or from dead animals: the *African* teeth * which come from *Mosambique* are 10 feet long; those of *Malabar* only 3 or 4; the largest in *Asia* are those of *Cochin-China*, which even exceed the elephants of *Mosambique* **. The skin is thick, and when dressed, proof against a musket ball: the flesh, the gall, the skin. The bones, according to *Shi Chin*, are used in medicine †.

Is, notwithstanding the great dullness of its eye and stupidity of its appearance, the most docil and most intelligent of animals: tractable and most obedient to its master's will: sensible of benefits, resentful of injuries: directed by a slight rod of iron hooked at one end: are in many parts of *India* the executioners of justice; will with their trunks break every limb of the criminal, or trample him to death, or transfix him with their tusks, according as they are directed: are so modest as never to permit any one to see them copulate: have

* *DeJon's voy.* 74.

** *Borri*, 795.

† *Du Hable-China*, II. 224.

a quick sense of glory. In *India*, they were once employed in the launching of ships: one was directed to force a very large vessel into the water; the work proved superior to his strength: his master, with a sarcastic tone, bid the keeper take away this lazy beast and bring another: the poor animal instantly repeated his efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot*. In *Delli*, an Elephant passing along the streets, put his trunk into a taylor's shop, where several people were at work; one of them pricked the end with his needle: the beast passed on, but in the next dirty puddle filled his trunk with water, returned to the shop, and spurted every drop among the people who had offended him, spoilt their work.

An Elephant in *Adsmeer*, which often passed through the *Bazar* or Market, as he went by a certain herb-woman, always received from her a mouthfull of greens: at length he was seized with one of his periodical fits of rage, broke his fetters, and running through the market, put the crowd to flight; among others, this woman, who in haste, forgot a little child she had brought with her. The animal recollecting the spot where his benefactress was wont to sit, took up the infant gently in his trunk and placed it in safety on a stall before a neighboring house.

Another, in his madness, killed his *Cornac* or Governor: the wife seeing the misfortune, took her two children and flung them before the Elephant; saying, *Now you have destroyed their father, you may as well put an end to their lives and mine.* It in-

* *Ludolph. Com. in hist. Æthiop.* 147.

stantly stopped, relented, took the greatest of the children, placed him on its neck, adopted him for its *Cornac*, and never afterwards would permit any body else to mount it.

At the Cape of *Good-Hope*, it is customary to kill those animals, for the sake of their teeth, by the chace. Three horsemen, well-mounted and armed with launces, attack the Elephant alternately, each relieving the other as they see their companion pressed, till the beast is subdued. Three *Dutchmen* (brothers) who had made large fortunes by this business, determined to retire to *Europe*, and enjoy the fruits of their labors; but resolved, before they went, to have a last chace by way of amusement: they met with their game, and began the attack in the usual manner; but unfortunately one of their horses fell down and flung its rider: the enraged animal instantly seized the unhappy man with its trunk, flung him up to a vast height in the air, and received him on one of its tusks; then turning towards the two other brethren, as if it were with an aspect of revenge and insult, held out to them the impaled wretch wreathing on the bloody tooth*.

The *Indians* have from very early times employed the elephant in their wars: *Porus* opposed the passage of *Alexander*, over the *Hydaspes*** , with eighty-five of these animals; *M. de Buffon* very justly imagines that it was some of the elephants taken by that monarch, and afterwards transported into *Greece*, which were employed by *Pyrrhus* against

* *Voyage de la Caille*, 160.

** *Quint. Curtius*, lib. viii. c. 42.

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the *Romans*. From the time of *Solomon*, ivory has been used in ornamental works; it was one of the imports of his navy of *Tharshish*, whose lading was gold and silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks*.

The teeth of this animal is often found in a fossil state; some years ago two great grinding teeth, and part of the tusk of an elephant were given me by some miners, who discovered them at the depth of 42 yards in a lead-mine in *Flintshire*; one of the strata above them was lime-stone, about 8 yards thick; the teeth were found in a bed of gravel in the same mine; the grinders were almost as perfect as if just taken from the animal; the tusk much decayed, soft, and exfoliating.

The grinders and tusks of the *Mammoth*, so often found fossil in *Siberia*, must be referred to this animal, as is evident from the account and figures of those in the *Pb. Tr. abridg.* ix. 87. by Mr. *Breynius*†. The *Molares* differ not in the least from those recent; but the tusk has a curvature far greater than those of any elephant I have seen; whether this was accidental or preternatural, cannot be determined from a single specimen; *Strahlenberg* says they are somewhat more crooked ‡ than elephants teeth commonly are; and others relate that a pair weighed 400lb. which exceeds the weight of the largest recent tusks: there are also found with them fossil grinders of 24lb. weight; but since, in

* *Kings* I. 10.

† Who has given very accurate figures of the entire head, the *molares*, the tusk and the thigh bone.

‡ *Hist. Russia*, 402. Also *Bell's Travels*, II. 165. *Le Brun's Travels*, I. 63.

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all other respects, those grinders resemble those of the living elephants; and one being found lodged in the skeleton of [the same head with the tusks, we cannot deny our assent to the opinion of those who think them to have been once the parts of the animal we have just described.

These are found lodged in the sandy banks of the *Siberian* rivers; sometimes entire skeletons are found: the tusks are made use of as ivory, formed into combs, and used to inlay cabinets. The *Tartars* have many wild notions about the *Mammouth*, such as its being a subterraneous animal, &c. &c. *Linnaeus* * says it is the skeleton of the *Walrus* flung on shore.

An animal only known in a fossil state, and that but partially; from the teeth, some of the jaw-bones, the thigh bones and *vertebrae*, found with many others five or six feet beneath the surface, on the banks of the *Ohio*, not remote from the river *Miame*, seven hundred miles from the sea coast.

63. AMERICAN.

Some of the tusks near seven feet long, one foot nine inches in circumference at the base, and one foot near the point; the cavity at the root or base nineteen inches deep: the tusks of the true elephant have sometimes a very slight lateral bend, these have a larger twist or spiral curve towards the smaller end; but the great and specific difference consists in the shape of the *molars* or grinders, which are made like those of a carnivorous animal,

* *Syst. Nat.* 49.

not

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not flat and ribbed transversely on their surface like those of the recent elephant, but furnished with a double row of high and conic processes, as if intended to masticate, not to grind their food.

A third difference is in the thigh bone: which is of a great disproportionable thickness to that of the elephant, and has also some anatomical variations.

The tusks have been cut and polished by the workers in ivory, who affirmed, that in texture and appearance they differed not from the true ivory: the *molars* were indurated to a great degree. Specimens of these teeth and bones are deposited in the *British Museum*, that of the *Royal Society*, and in the cabinet of Doctor *Hunter**. I should have been less accurate in this description, had not that gentleman favored me with his observations on some particulars, which otherwise might have escaped my notice.

These fossil bones are also found in *Peru*, and in the *Brazils*: as yet the living animal has evaded our search; it is more than probable that it yet exists in some of those remote parts of the vast new continent, unpenetrated yet by *Europeans*. Providence maintains and continues every created species; and we have as much assurance, that no race of animals will any more cease while the Earth remaineth, *than seed time, and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day or night.*

* Who has obliged the world with an ingenious essay on the subject, *vide Pb. Tr.* Vol. LVIII. 34. The late worthy *Peter Collinson*, in the preceding volume, gave us other notices of these bones.

To this may properly be added a very obscure animal, mentioned by *Nieubhoff**, and called by the *Chinese* of *Java*, *Sukotyro*. It is of the size of a large ox: has a snout like a hog: two long rough ears; and a thick bushy tail: the eyes placed upright in the head, quite different from other beasts: on the side of the head, next to the eyes, stand two long horns, or rather teeth, not quite so thick as those of an elephant. It feeds on herbage, and is but seldom taken.

* *Nieubhoff's voy. in Churchill's coll. II. 360.*

D I V. II. Digitated Quadrupeds.

S E C T. I. Anthropomorphous*.

- XV, APE. Four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine.
 Each of the feet formed like hands, generally with flat nails, and, except in one instance, have four fingers and a thumb.
 Eye-brows above and below.

A most numerous race; almost confined to the torrid zone: fills the woods of *Africa*, from *Senegal* to the *Cape*, and from thence to *Æthiopia*: a single species is found beyond that line, in the province of *Barbary*: found in all parts of *India*, and its islands; in *Cochin-China*, in the S. of *China*, and in *Japan*; and one kind is met with in *Arabia*: they swarm in the forests of *S. America*, from the isthmus of *Darien*, as far as *Paraguay*.

Are lively, agile, full of frolick, chatter and grimace: from the structure of their members, have many actions in common with the human kind: most of them are fierce and untameable; some are of a milder nature, and will shew a de-

* *Animals approaching the human form*: A term to be taken in a limited sense; to be applied to all of this section, as far as relates to their feet, which serve the uses of hands in eating, climbing, or carrying any thing: to the flatness of the nails, in many species; and to some, resemblance of their actions, resulting from the structure of their parts only, not from any superior sagacity to that of most others of the brute creation.

gree of attachment; but in general are endowed with mischievous intellects: are filthy, obscene, lascivious, thieving: feed on fruits, leaves and insects: inhabit woods, and live in trees: in general are gregarious, going in vast companies: the different species never mix with each other, always keep apart and in different quarters: leap with vast activity from tree to tree, even when loaded with their young, which cling to them. Are the prey of leopards, and others of the feline race; of serpents, which pursue them to the summit of the trees, and swallow them entire. Are not carnivorous, but for mischiefs sake will rob the nests of birds of the eggs and young: in the countries where apes most abound, the sagacity of the feathered tribe is more marvellously shewn in their contrivances to fix their nest beyond the reach of these invaders*.

Apes and parrots (the apes of birds) are more numerous in their species than any other animals; their numbers and their different appearances made it necessary to methodize and subdivide the genus; accordingly Mr. *Ray* first distributed them into three classes:

Simia, APES, such as wanted tails.

Cercopitbeci, MONKIES, such as had tails.

And from the last he formed another division, viz.

Papiones, BABOONS, those with short tails:

to distinguish them from the common monkies, which have very long ones.

From this *Linnaeus* formed his method; *M. de Buffon* followed the same; but makes a very judi-

* *Indian Zoology* p. 7. tab. viii.

cious subdivision of the long-tailed apes, or the true monkies, into such which had prehensile tails *, and such which had not. I shall endeavour in this genus no other reform in the system of our countryman, than what that gentleman has made; in respect to the *trivial* names of the species, I have in general invented such as I supposed congruous, or in a few instances retained those of *M. de Buffon*.

*

Without tails; the true APES.

64. GREAT. Satyrus *Gesner quad.* 863. Le Pongo *ibid.*
 Pongo *Purchas's Pilgr.* II. 982. v. L'Homme de bois. *Simia unguibus omnibus planis et rotundatis cæsarie faciem cingente. Brisson quad.* 134.
 Homo sylvestris, orang outang. *Homo Troglodytes. Homo nocturnus Lin. syst.* 33. *Amæn. Acad.* vi. 68. 69. 72.
Bontius Java. 84. *Beckman's Borneo* 37. *Simia satyrus. S. ecaudata ferruginea, lacertorum pilis reversis, natibus tectis. Lin. syst.* 34. *Br. Mus.*
 Baris *Nieremberg.* 179.
 Barrys *Barbot's Guinca.* 101.
 Quojas morrou. *idem* 115.
 Chimpanzee *Scotin's print.* 1738.
 Man of the wood *Edw.* 213.
 Le Jocko *de Buffon* xiv. 44. *tab. I.*

A. with a flat face, and a deformed resemblance of the human: ears exactly like those of a man: hair on the head longer than on the body: body and limbs covered with reddish and shaggy hair; longest on the back, thinnest on the fore-parts: face and paws swarthy: buttocks covered with hair.

Inhabits the interior parts of *Africa*, the isles of *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, and *Java*. Are solitary, and

* Animals with this kind of tail can lay hold of any thing with it, for it serves all the uses of a hand; they can twist it round the branch of a tree, and suspend themselves by it, or keep them secure in their seat, while their feet are otherwise employed. This faculty is common to some *Monkies*, to *Macaucos* and one species of *Porcupine*. *Vide plates of yellow Macauco, and Brazilian Porcupine.*

live

live in the most desert places : grow to the height of six feet : has prodigious strength, will overpower the strongest man. The old ones are shot with arrows ; only the young can be taken alive : live entirely on fruits and nuts : will attack and kill the negroes who wander in the woods : will drive away the elephants, and beat them with their fists, or pieces of wood : will throw stones at people that offend them : sleep in trees ; make a sort of shelter from the inclemency of the weather : are of a solitary nature, grave appearance, and melancholy disposition, and even when young not inclined to frolick : are vastly swift and agile : go erect : sometimes carry away the young negroes*.

When taken young are capable of being tamed ; very docil, are taught to carry water, pound rice, turn a spit. The *Chimpanzee* shewn in *London*, 1738, was extremely mild, affectionate, good-natured ; like the satyr of *Pliny*, *mitissima natura* ; very fond of the people it was used to : eat like a human creature : lay down in bed like one, with its hand under its head : fetch a chair to sit down on : drink tea, pour it into a saucer if too hot : would cry like a child ; be uneasy at the absence of its keeper. This was only two feet four inches high, and was a young one : that described by Doctor *Tyson*** two inches shorter. There is great possibility that

* These accounts are chiefly taken from *Andrew Battel*, an *English* sailor, who was taken prisoner 1589, and lived many years in the inner parts of *Congo* ; his narrative is plain, and seems very authentic . it is preserved in *Purchas's* collection.

** *Orang outang, sine homo sylvestris* ; or the anatomy of a *Pygmie*. *Folio*. *London* 1699.

H

these

these animals may vary in size and in color, some being covered with black, others with reddish hairs.

Not the *Satyrs* of the antients, which had tails*, and were a species of monkey. *Linnaeus's Homo nocturnus*, an animal of this kind, unnecessarily separated from his *Simia Satyrus*. Some of the authorities in the *Amæn Acad.* very doubtfull. Sir *John Mandeville*, p. 361, certainly meant this large species, when he says he came to *another yle where the Folk ben alle skynned roughe beer, as a rough best, saf only the face, and the pawme of the hond.*

65. PYGMY. Πιθηκος. *Aristot. hist. an. lib. c. 8.* *Brisson quad. 133.*
Simia Gesner quad. 847. Raii syn. quad. 149. *Le Pitheque de Buffon xix. 84.*
Ape 2d. sp. Bosman's Guinea. 242. *Simia sylvanus. S. ccaudatus, na-*
Le Singe. Simia unguibus om- *tibus calvis capite rotundato. Lin.*
nibus planis planis, et rotundatis *lyst. 34.*

A. with a flattish face: ears like those of a man: body of the size of a cat: color above of an olive brown, beneath yellowish: nails flat: buttocks naked: sits upright.

Inhabits *Africa*. Not uncommon in our exhibitions of animals: very tractable, and good-natur'd: most probably the pygmy of the antients. Abounds in *Æthiopia***, one seat of that imaginary nation:

* *Ælian* gives them tails, *lib. vii. c. 2.* *Pliny* says they have teeth like dogs, *lib. vii. c. 2.* circumstances common to many monkeys. *Ptolomy lib. vii. c. 2.* speaks of certain islands in the *Indiæ* ocean, inhabited by people with tails like those with which *Satyrs* are painted, whence called the isles of *Satyrs*. *Kæping*, a *Suede*, pretended to have discovered these *Homines Caudati*, that they would have trafficked with him, offering him live parrots; that afterwards they killed some of the crew that went on shore, and eat them, &c. &c. *Amæn Acad. vi. 71.*

** *Ludolph. Æthioph. 57.*

were believed to dwell near the fountains of the Nile*; descended annually to make war on the cranes, i. e. to steal their eggs, which the birds may be supposed naturally to defend; whence the fiction of their combats. *Strabo* judiciously** observes, that no person worthy of credit ever ventured to assert he had seen this nation: *Aristotle* speaks of them only by hear-say, *ωσπερ λεγεται*, they were said to be mounted on little horses, on goats, on rams, and even on partridges. The *Indians* taking advantage of the credulity of people, embalmed this species of ape with spices, and sold them to merchants as true pygmies †: such, doubtless, were the diminutive inhabitants mentioned by *Mr. Grose* ‡ to be found in the forest of the *Carnatic*.

Feed on fruits; are very fond of insects, particularly of ants; assemble in troops ||, and turn over every stone in search of them. If attacked by wild beasts, take to flight; but if overtaken, will face their pursuers, and by flinging the subtle sand of the desert in their eyes, often escape §.

Le grand Gibbon de *Buffon*, xiv. 92. tab. ii.

66. LONG-ARMED.

A. with a flat swarthy face surrounded with grey hairs: hair on the body black and rough: buttocks bare: nails on the hands flat; on the feet,

* *Aristot. hist. an. lib. viii. c. 13.*

** *Gesner quad. 852. From Marco Polo.* They take off all the hair, except a little they leave by way of beard.

† *Lib. xvii.*

‡ *Voy. E. Indies. 365.*

|| *Ludolph. Æthiop. 57.*

§ *Idem, 58.*

long: arms of a most disproportioned length, reaching quite to the ground when the animal is erect, its natural posture: of a hideous deformity.

Inhabits *India*, *Malacca*, and the *Mollucca* Isles: a mild and gentle animal: grows to the height of four feet. The great black ape of *Mangsi*, a province in *China*, seems to be of this kind*.

α LESSER. Resembling the former, but much less: its colors brown and grey. From *Malacca*. Le petit gibbon de *Buffon* xiv. tab. iii.

β A species in possession of Lord *Clive* about two years ago, much resembling the last, but more elegant in its form, and the arms shorter; but so nearly allied in shape, as not to be separated: face, ears, crown of the head, feet and hands, black: the rest of the body and arms covered with silvery hairs: about three feet high: good-natured, and full of frolick.

67 BARBARY. Κυνοκεφαλος *Aristot. hist. an. lib. ii. c. 8.* Le Singe Cynocephale. *Brisson quad.*
 Cynocephalus *Plinii, lib. viii.* Simia Inuus. S. ecaudata natibus calvis, capite oblongo. *Lin. c. 54. Gesner quad. 859.*
 Simius cynocephalus *Pr. Alp. syst. 35.*
Egypt, I. 241. tab. xv. xvi. Yellow ape? *Du Halde China, I. Le Magot de Buffon, xiv. 109. 120. La Roque voy. Arabia, 210. tab. vii. viii.*

A. with a long face, not unlike that of a dog: canine teeth, long and strong: ears like the human: nails flat: buttocks bare: color of the upper part

* *Du Halde, I. 118.*

of the body a dirty greenish brown: belly of a dull pale yellow: grows to above the length of four feet.

Inhabits many parts of *India*, *Arabia*, and all parts of *Africa*, except *Ægypt*, where none of this genus are found. A few are found on the hill of *Gibraltar*, which breed there: probably from a pair that had escaped from the town; for I never heard that they were found in any other part of *Spain*.

Are very ill-natured, mischievous and fierce; agreeing with the character of the antient *Cynocephali*: are a very common kind in exhibitions: by force of discipline, are made to play some tricks; otherwise, are more dull and fullen than the rest of this genus: assemble in great troops in the open fields in *India**: will attack women going to market, and take their provisions from them. The females carry the young in their arms, and will leap from tree to tree with them. Apes were worshipped in *India*, and had magnificent temples erected to them. When the *Portuguese* plundered one in *Ceylon*, they found in a little golden casket** the tooth of an ape; a relique held by the natives in such veneration, that they offered 700,000 ducats to redeem it, but in vain; for it was burnt by the Vice-roy, to stop the progress of idolatry.

* *Dellon's voy.* 83.

** *Linschottan's voy.* 53. In *Amadabat* are hospitals for apes, and other maimed animals. *Tavernier's voy. part II.* 48. The same writer says, that they breed in great numbers in *India*, in the copfes of *Bamboos*, which grow on each side the road. *p.* 94.

Mantegar *Pb. Tr.* No. 290. *Abridg.* V. 182.
 GE. PORTED. *Bradley's Nat.* 117. *tab.* xv. *fg.* 1.

A. with a nose and head fourteen inches in length: the nose of a deep red, face blue, both naked: black eye-brows: ears like the human: on the top of the head a long upright tuft of hair; on the chin another: two long tusks in the upper jaw: fore feet exactly resembling hands, and the nails on the fingers flat: the hind feet have the thumbs less perfect, and the nails imbricated: the fore part of the body, and the inside of the legs and arms, naked: the outside covered with mottled brown and olive hair; that on the back dusky: the buttocks red, and bare: length, from the nose to the rump, three feet two inches.

A species of disgusting deformity; very fierce and falacious; went on all fours; but would sit up on its rump, and support itself with a stick: in this attitude would hold a cup in its hand, and drink out of it: its food was fruits.

Aristotle barely mentions another species of ape under the title of χοιροπιθήκος, *simia Porcaria*. *M. de Buffon* imagines it to be the baboon; but since the Philosopher expressly says, that his Πιθήκοι, or apes, had no tails, we cannot assent to its being the baboon. I rather think it a species we have not at present knowledge of. Among my drawings is the copy of one in the *British Museum*, with a nose exactly resembling that of a hog, which possibly may be *Aristotle's* animal; but there is no account attending the painting to enable us to trace its history.

** With

I



II



I PYMY APE N° 65.

II TUFTED APE N° 68.



**

With short tails, or BABOONS.

Le Mandrill *de Buffon*, xiv. 154. *bata* generis *cæruleis* striatis. *Lin.* 69. **RIBBED NOSE.**
tab. xvi. xvii. *liff.* 35.
S. maimon. *S. caudata* subbar-

B. with a long naked nose compressed sideways, of a purple color, and ribbed obliquely on each side: on the chin a short picked orange beard: tail very hairy, about two inches long, which it carries erect: buttocks naked: hair soft, dusky mottled with yellow: length, from nose to tail, about two feet.

Inhabits *Guinea*. Those I have seen fat erect on their rump, but walked on all fours: were good-natured, but not sportive.

By the rude figure in *Gesner**, this seems to be the animal he intended, by his *Papio*: (the *Simia Sphinx* of *Linnaeus*, 35.) but it must be observed, that able Naturalist here makes a great mistake, in thinking it the *Hyæna* of the Antients; but his description is taken from a drawing, not from nature.

Linnaeus places this among the *simiæ cauda elongata*, and applies to it some of the synonyms of the 72d species: but his description agrees with this so exactly, that there can be no doubt but that it is his *Simia maimon*.

This animal is well described by *M. de Buffon*, *Mr. Ray*, *Linnaeus*, and *M. Brisson*; and indeed every

* P. 560. *Papio*, a barbarous name: from whence, the *English*, Baboon; *Italian*, Babbuino, and *French*, Babouin.

B A B O O N S.

Naturalist, except M. *de Buffon*, has copied *Gesner*: but we think the first ought to have applied the name of Baboon to this species, instead of that described by him, p. 133. the one having the character of this section, the other having a length of tail, that constitutes that of the monkey.

The animal called, by *Barbot* and *Bosmān**, SMITTEN, is a large species to be referred to this genus: it is described with a great head, short tail, and of a mouse color; that it grows to the size of five feet, is very fierce, and will even attack a man.

The *mandrill* mentioned by *Smith*, in his voyage to *Guinea*, is another kind; probably only a variety of the *Smitten*. He says it grows to a vast size: the body as thick as that of a man: the teeth large and yellow: head vastly large: face broad and flat, wrinkled, and covered with a white skin: nose always running: body covered with long black hair like a bear. M. *de Buffon* makes this last synonymous with his *mandrill*; but both the size and length of hair, and greatness of the head, shew them to be of a very different species.

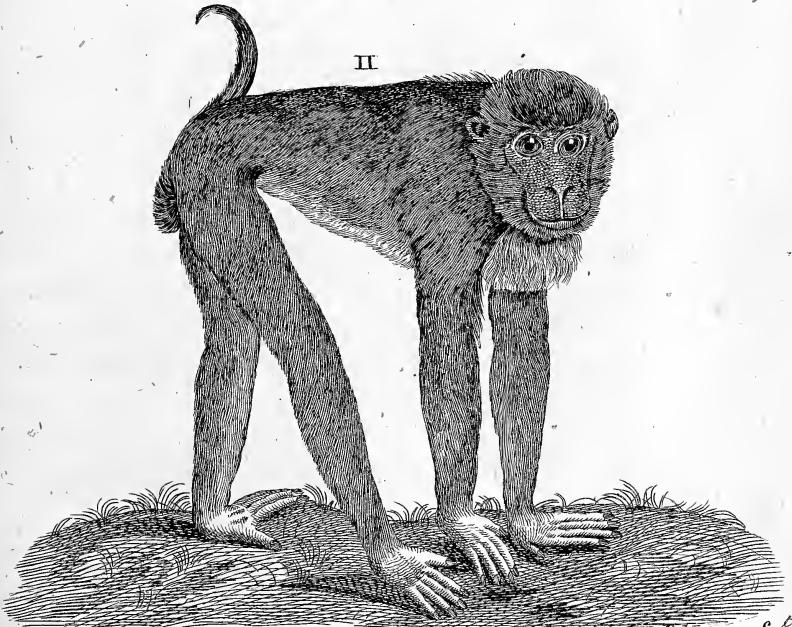
The *Tretretrete* of *Madagascar* is another animal of this kind; described to be of the size of a calf of two years old; to have a round head, visage and ears of a man, feet of an ape, hair curled: a solitary species: the natives are greatly afraid of it, and fly its haunts as it does theirs**.

* *Barbot's Guinea*, 212. *Bosman's Guinea*, 242.

** *Flaccourt hist. Madag.* 154.

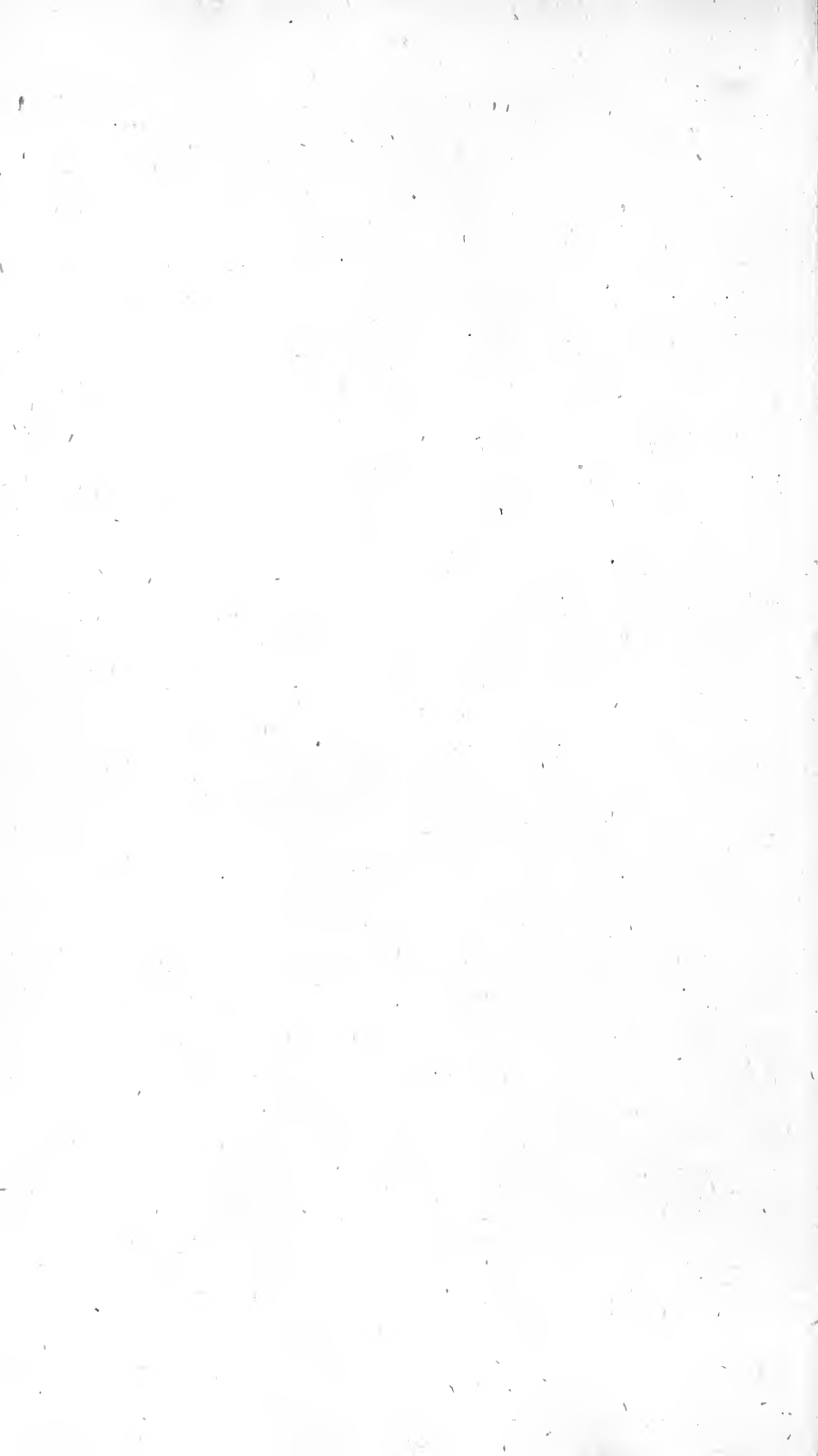


II



I. SIMIA PORCARIA p. 102 II. NEW BABOON add. XXIII.

R. Murray Sc^{pt}



Simia apedia. S. femicaudata, Simia cauda abrupta, unguibus 70. LITTLE.
 palmarum pollice approximato, compressis obtusifusculis, pollice
 unguibus oblongis, pollicum ro- palmarum digitis adhærente. A-
 undatis, natibus testis. *Lin. Syst. mæn. Acad. I. 558.*
 35.

B. with a roundish head, mouth projecting, ears roundish, and naked; thumb not remote from the fingers: nails narrow, and compressed; those of the thumbs rounded: color of the hair yellowish tipped with black: face brown, with a few scattered hairs: tail not an inch long: buttocks covered with hairs: size of a squirrel, according to *Linnæus*. But *Mr. Balk*, in the *Amæn. Acad.* says it is as large as a cat.

Inhabits *India*: is a lively species.

Pig-tailed Monkey. *Edw. 214.* caudata sub-barbata grisea iridi- 71. PIG-TAIL.
Le Maimon de Buffon, xiv. 176. bus brunneis, natibus calvis. *Lin.*
tab. xix. *Syst. 35. Br. Mus.*
 Simia Nemestrina. S. Semi-

B. with a pointed face, not so long as that of the last: eyes hazel: above and beneath the mouth some few black hairs: face naked, of a swarthy redness: two sharp canine teeth: ears like the human: crown of the head dusky: hair on the limbs and body brown inclining to ash color, palest on the belly: fingers black: nails long and flat: thumbs on the hind feet very long, connected to the nearest toe by a broad membrane: tail four inches long; slender, exactly like a pig's, and almost

B A B O O N S.

most naked : the bare spaces on the rump red, and but small : length, from head to tail, twenty-two inches.

Inhabits the isle of *Sumatra* and *Japan** : is very docil : in *Japan* is taught several tricks, and carried about the country by mountebanks. *Kempfer* was informed by one of these people, that the Baboon he had was 102 years old.

* *Kempfer's hist. Japan, I. 126.*

* * *

With long tails, or MONKIES.

A. those of the old world, or the continents of *Asia* and *Africa*, having within each lower jaw pouches for the reception of their food.

Buttocks (generally) naked.

Tails strait, not prehensile.

Κυνοκεφαλος *Aristot. hist. An. II. c. 8.*

Cynocephalus *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 54. Gesner quad. 862. Clus. exot. 370.*

Le Tartarin *Belon portraits 102.*

Simia *Ægyptiaca cauda elongata, clunibus tuberosis nudis. Hasselquist. itin. 189.*

Simia *Hamadryas. S. caudata*

cinerea, auribus comosis, unguibus acutiusculis, natibus calvis.

Lin. syst. 36.

Cercopithecus cynocephalus, parte anteriore corporis longis pilis obsita, naso violaceo nudo.

Le Magot ou le Tartarin. *Brisson quad. 152.*

Le Babouin *de Buffon, xiv. 133.*

tab. xiii. xiv. Edw. fig. ined.

72. DOG-FACED.

M. with a long, thick and strong nose, covered with a smooth red skin: eyes small: ears pointed, and hid in the hair: head great, and flat: hair on the head, and fore part of the body, as far as the waste, very long and shaggy; grey and olive brinded; that on the sides of the head very full: the hair on the limbs and hind part of the body very short: limbs strong and thick: hands and feet dusky: the nails on the fore feet flat; those on the hind like a dog's: buttocks very bare, and covered with a skin of a bloody color: tail scarce the length of the body, and carried generally erect. The Baboon described

by

by *M. de Buffon*, had lost part of its tail; therefore is imperfectly described and figured. Well represented in *Belon*.

Inhabits the hottest parts of *Africa* and *Asia*: keep in vast troops: are very fierce and dangerous: rob gardens: run up trees when passengers go by; shake the boughs at them with great fury, and chatter very loud: are excessively impudent, indecent, lascivious: most detestable animals in their manners, as well as appearance. *Mr. Edwards* communicated to me an account and a fine print* of one, which was shewn in *London* some years ago: it came from *Moco*, in the *Persian* gulph; was above five feet high; very fierce, and untameable; so strong, as easily to master its keeper, a strong young man: its inclinations to women appeared in the most violent manner. A Footman, who brought a girl to see it, in order to teize the animal, kissed and hugged her: the beast, enraged at being so tantalized, caught hold of a quart pewter pot, which he threw with such force, and so sure an aim, that had not the man's hat and wig softened the blow, his scull must have been fractured; but he fortunately escaped with a common broken head.

* Engraven by himself, but never published. I should suspect this to be the *Smitten* of *Barbot*, did he not expressly say it had a very short tail.

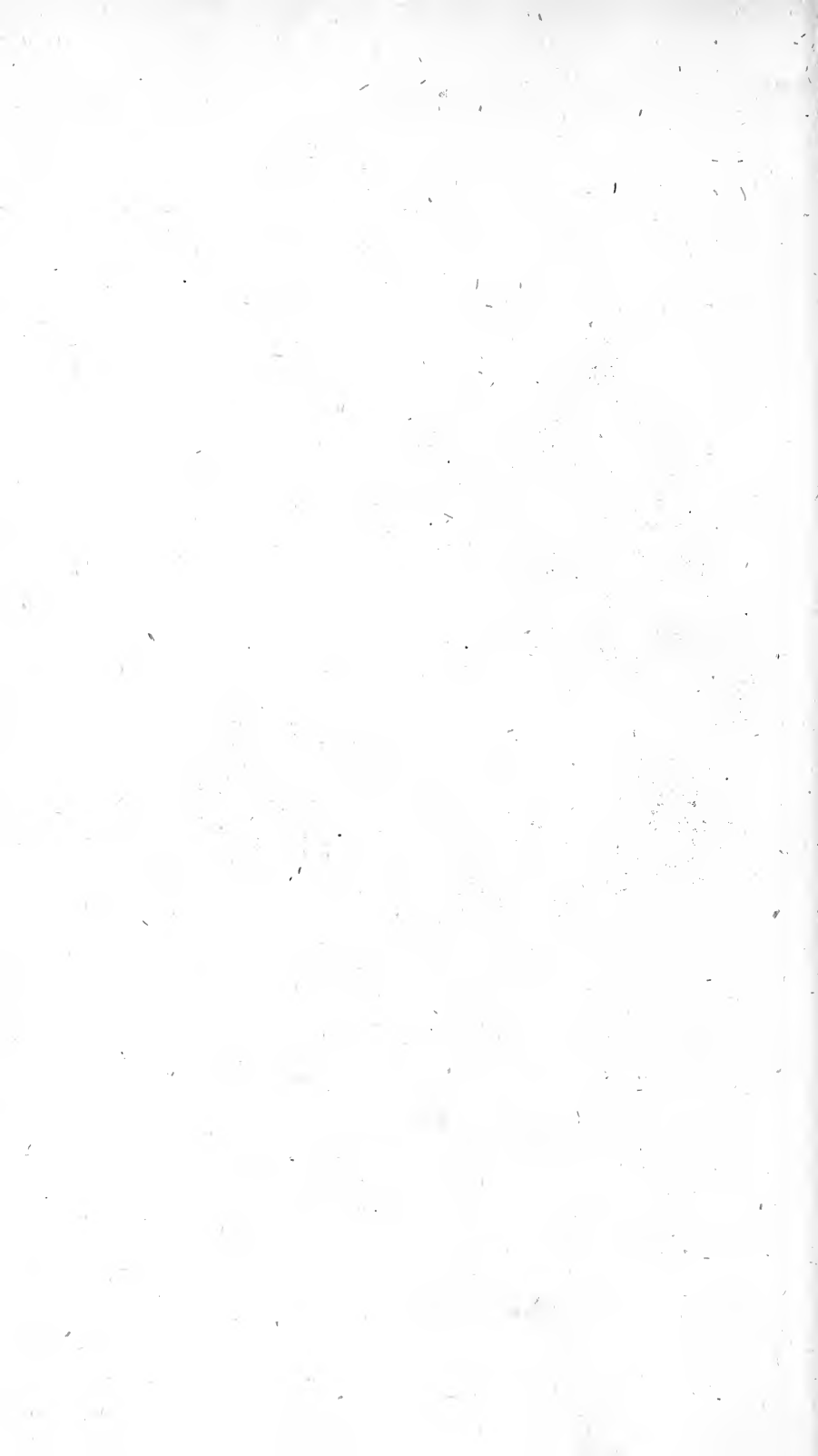
II



I



IDO G FACED MONKEY N° 72. ILION TAILED M. β N° 73.



- Cercopithecus barbatus primus. *Clusii exot.* 371. *Raii syn. quad.* 159. *Klein quad.* 89.
 Wanderow *Knox's Ceylon.* 26.
 Simia veter. S. caudata barbata alba barba nigra. *Lin. syst.* 36. *Brisson quad.* 147.
 Simia filenus. S. caudata barbata nigra, barba nigra proluxa. *Lin. syst.* 36. *Brisson quad.* 149.
 Cercopithecus niger Ægyptiacus, 73. *LION-TAILED.*
ibid.
 Simia Faunus. S. caudata barbata, cauda apice floccosa. *Lin. syst.* 36.
 Cercopithecus barbatus infra albus, barba incana mucronata, cauda in floccum delinente. *Brisson quad.* 144.

M. with a long dog-like face, naked, and of a dusky color: a very large and full white or hoary beard: large canine teeth: body covered with black hair: belly of a lighter color: nails flat: tail terminated with a tuft of hair like that of a Lion: bulk of a middling sized dog.

Inhabits the *East-Indies* and the hotter parts of *Africa*: I think, subject to variety.

α. One shewn in *London* three years ago: excessively fierce, and ill-natured: the tail not longer than the back, ending with a large tuft: beard reaching quite up the cheeks, as far as the eyes. This is certainly the *Ouanderou* of *M. de Buffon*, xiv. 169. *tab.* xviii. which he makes a sort of Baboon, or Monkey with a short tail; for he seems to have met with a specimen mutilated in that part; and describes it accordingly.

β. with a triangular white beard, pointed at the bottom and on each side the ears, standing out far beyond them: face and hands purple: body black:
 tail

M O N K I E S.

tail long, black, and terminated with a dirty white tuft. *Ceylon*. Mr. *Loten*. This is the *Cercopithecus barbatus*, *barba incana mucronata* of *M. Brisson*, p. 148. *Cercopithecus Barbatus secundus* Clusii exot. 37¹.

γ. with the whole body milk white, but bearded like the others. *Ceylon*. *Knox*.

δ. the little bearded men of *Barbot voy. Guinea*, 212. and *Bosman*, 242. are about two feet high, and are black as jet, with long white beards. The negroes set a great value on the skins of this species, and sell them to one another at eighteen or twenty shillings each. Of the skins of these they make the caps for the *Tie-Tie's*, or public Criers.

ε. another bearded man, found on the *Gold Coast*, with white beard, and black mustachoes; speckled skin, white belly, a broad tawny stroke on the back, black paws, and black tail*.

* Desc. of the golden kingdome of *Guinea*, translated from the *Dutch*, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, II. 955.

Cercopithecus angolenfis major, macaquo. *Marcgrave Brasil*, 227. *Raii fyn. quad.* 155. *Klein quad.* 89. S. Cynomolgus. S. caudata imberbis, naribus bifidis elatis, cauda arcuata, natibus calvis. *Lin. Syst.* 38. S. cynocephalus. *ibid.* Cercopithecus cynocephalus, naribus bifidis elatis, natibus calvis. *Le Macaque de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *Briffon quad.* 152. C. Cynoceph. *tab.* xiv. 74. HARE-LIPPED.
 ex virid. &c. 151.

M. with the nostrils divided, like those of a hare: nose thick, flat, and wrinkled: head large: eyes small: teeth very white: body thick, and clumsy: buttocks naked: tail long: color varies; sometimes like that of a wolf; but others, are brown, tinged with yellow, or olive: the tail is rather shorter than the body, and is always carried arched.

Inhabits *Guinea* and *Angola*: is full of frolick, and ridiculous grimaces.

Le Malbrouck of *M. de Buffon*, xiv. 224. *tab.* xxix. so much resembles this species, that I place it here as a variety. That able Zoologist suspected the same; but separates them, on account of some trifling distinctions, and the difference of country: this being a native of *India*, the other of *Africa*: but since those very distinctions may arise from the last cause, it seems better to unite them, than to multiply the species already so numerous. A few years ago, one that seemed of this species was shewn in *London*, equal in size to a small greyhound.

75. SPOTTED. Cercopithecus barbatus guineensis, Exquima. *Marcgrave Brasil.* 227. *Raii syn. quad.* 156. *No. 24.* Simia Diana. S. caudata barbata, fronte barbaque fastigiata. *Lin. syst.* 38. Cercopithecus barbatus fuscus punctis albis imperfis barba alba. *L'Exquima de Buffon,* xv. 16. *Briffon quad.* 147. *No. 23.* 148.

M. with a long white beard: color of the upper parts of the body reddish, as if they had been singed, marked with white specks: the belly and chin whitish: tail very long: is a species of a middle size.

Inhabits *Guinea* and *Congo*, according to *Marcgrave*: the *Congese* call it *Exquima*. *M. de Buffon* denies it to be of that country: but, from the circumstance of the curl in its tail, in *Marcgrave's* figure, and the description of some voyagers, he supposes it to be a native of *South America*.

Linneus describes his *S. Diana* somewhat differently: he says it is of the size of a large cat; black, spotted with white: hind part of the back ferruginous: the hairs on the forehead erect, forming the shape of a crescent: beard pointed; black above, white beneath; placed on a fattish excrescence: breast and throat white: from the rump, cross the thighs, a white line: tail long, strait, and black: face, ears, and feet, of the same color: canine teeth, large.

Simius Callitrichus. *Prosp. Alp.* cens, genis longis pilis albis ob- 76. GREEN.
Ægypt. I. fita. *Briffon quad.* 145. et Cerco-
 Simia sabæa. S. caudata imber-
 bis flavicans, facie atra, cauda
 cinerea, natibus calvis. *Lin. Syst.* Le Callitriche de *Buffon* xiv. 272.
 38. *tab.* xxxvii.

M. with a black and flattish face: the sides of it bounded by long white hairs, falling backwards, and almost covering the ears, which are black, and like the human: head, limbs, and whole upper part of the body and tail, covered with soft hair, of a yellowish green color at their ends, cinereous at their roots: under side of the body and tail, and inner side of the limbs, of a silvery color: tail very long and slender: size of a small cat.

Inhabits different parts of *Africa*: keep in great flocks, and live in the woods: are scarce discernible when among the leaves, except by their breaking the boughs with their gambols, in which they are very agile and silent: even when shot at, do not make the least noise; but will unite in company, knit their brows, and gnash their teeth, as if they meant to attack their enemy*: are very common in the *Cape Verd* islands.

* *Adanson's voy.* 316.

77. WHITE EYE-LID. β *Simia Æthiops. caudata imberbis, capillitio erecto lunalaque frontis albis. Lin. syst. 39. Hafselquist itin? 190. Le Mangabey de Buffon, xiv. 244. tab. xxxii. xxxiii.*

M. with a long, black, naked, and dog-like face: the upper eye-lids of a pure white: ears black, and like the human: no canine teeth: hairs on the sides of the face beneath the cheeks, longer than the rest: tail long: color of the whole body tawny and black: flat nails on the thumbs and fore-fingers; blunt claws on the others: hands and feet black.

Shewn in *London* a few years ago: place uncertain: that described by *M. de Buffon* came from *Madagascar*: was very good-natured, went on all fours.

*Le Mangabey a collier blanc**, is a variety, with the long hairs on the cheeks and round the neck white.

78. MUSTACHE. *Cercopithecus alius Guineensis. Marcgrave Brasl, 228. Raii syn. quad. 156. S. cephus. S. caudata buccis barbatis, vertice flavescente, pedibus nigris, cauda apice ferruginea. Lin. syst. 39. Cercopithecus nigricans, genis et auriculis longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus obsitis, ore cærulescente. Brisson quad. 146. Le Moustac de Buffon, xiv. 283. tab. xxxix.*

M. with a short nose, the end marked with a transverse line of pure white: the face naked, and of a dusky blue: on the cheeks, before the ears, two large tufts of yellow hairs, like *Mustaches*: the hair on the top of the head long and upright: round the

* Of *M. de Buffon*, tab. xxxiii.

mouth

mouth are some black hairs: the color of the hair on the head yellow; on the body and limbs, a mixture of red and ash-color: the part of the tail next the body of the same color; the rest yellowish: the under part of the body paler than the upper: the feet black: nails flat: its length, one foot; that of the tail, eighteen inches.

Inhabits *Guinea*.

Le Talapoin de Buffon, xiv. 287. tab. XL.

79. TALA-
POIN.

M. with a sharp nose, round head, large black naked ears: eyes, and end of the nose, flesh-colored: hair on the cheeks very long, and reflected towards the ears: on the chin a small beard: the color of the whole upper part of the body, and the outside of the limbs, a mixture of dusky yellow and green: the lower part white tinged with yellow: the tail very long and slender; above, of an olive and dusky color; beneath, cinereous: the paws black: length, about one foot; of the tail, one foot five inches.

Inhabits *India*.

Middle-sized black monkey *Edw.* 311.

80. NEGRO.

M. with a round head: nose a little sharp: face, of a tawny flesh color, with a few black hairs: irides, a reddish hazel: hair above the eyes long, uniting with the eye-brows; that on the temples partly covering the ears: breast and belly of a

swarthy flesh color, almost naked : hair on the body, limbs and tail, black, and pretty long : paws covered with a black soft skin : size of a large cat.

Inhabits *Guinea* : active, lively, entertaining, good-natured.

81. EGRET. *S. aygula*. *S. caudata* subimber- *lyst.* 39. *Osbeck's voy.* I. 151.
bis grisea, *eminentia pilosa ver-* *L'Aigrette. de Buffon*, xiv. 190.
tis reverfa longitudinali. *Lin.* *tab.* xxi.

M. with a long face, and an upright sharp-pointed tuft of hair on the top of the head : hair on the forehead black : the tuft and upper part of the body light grey : the belly white : eye-brows large : beard very small : size of a small cat.

Inhabits *Java* : fawn on men, on their own species, and embrace each other ; play with dogs, if they have none of their own species with them : if they see a monkey of another kind, greet him with a thousand grimaces : when a number of them sleep, they put their heads together ; make a continual noise during night.

82. RED. *Le Patas a bandeau noir.* *de Buffon*, xiv. 208. *tab.* xxv.

M. with a long nose : eyes sunk in the head : ears furnished with pretty long hairs : body slender : over each eye, from ear to ear, extends a black line : the upper part of the body of a most beautiful and bright bay, almost red, so vivid as to appear painted : the lower parts ash-color, tinged with yellow :
 tail

tail not so long as the body : whose length is about one foot six inches.

M. de Buffon gives a variety of this species, *tab.* xxvi. with a white band cross the face, which he calls *Le Patas a bandeau blanc*.

Inhabits *Senegal* : is less active than the other kinds : very inquisitive : when boats are on their passage on the river, will come in crowds to the extremities of the branches, and seem to admire them with vast attention : at length, will become so familiar, as to throw pieces of sticks at the crew : if shot at, will raise hideous cries ; some will throw stones, others void their excrements in their hands, and fling them among the passengers*.

*Barbot*** mentions another sort of red monkey, called in *Guinea Peasants*, because of their ugly red hair and figure, and their natural stink and nastiness.

Rillow *Knox's Ceylon*, 26.

Le Bonnet-Chinois. *de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *tab.* xxx. *Br. Mus.*

83. CHINESE

M. with a long smooth nose, of a whitish color : hair on the crown of the head long, lying flat, and parted like that of a man : color, a pale cinereous brown.

Inhabits *Ceylon* : keep in great troops ; rob the gardens of fruit, and fields of the corn : the natives are obliged to watch the whole day ; yet these monkeys are so bold, that, when drove from one end of

* *De Brue*, as quoted by *M. de Buffon*.

** *Descr. Guinea*, 212.

the field, will immediately enter at the other, and carry off with them as much as their mouth and arms can hold. *Bosman**, speaking of the thefts of the monkies of *Guinea*, says, that they will take in each paw one or two stalks of millet, as many under their arms, and two or three in their mouth; and thus laden, hop away on their hind legs; but if pursued, sling away all, except what is in their mouths, that it may not impede their flight: they are very nice in their choice of the millet, examine every stalk, and if they do not like it, sling it away; so this delicacy does more harm to the fields than their thievery.

84. VARIED.

Κηλῶ? *Arist. hist. An.*

Monne? *Leo Afr.* 342.

Monichus *Prosp. Alp. Egypt.* I.

242.

La Mone de Buffon, xiv. 258. tab.

xxxvi.

Cercopithecus pilis ex nigro et rufo variegatis vestibus, pedibus nigris, cauda cinerea. *Le finge variè. Brisson quad.* 141.

M. with a short thick nose, of a dirty flesh color: hair on the sides of the face, and under the throat, long; the color yellow and black; on the forehead, grey: above the eyes, from ear to ear, a black line: the upper part of the body dusky and red: the belly whitish: outside of the thighs, and the feet, black: the tail of a cinereous brown: length, about a foot and a half; the tail, above two.

Inhabits *Barbary*, *Æthiopia*, and other parts of *Africa*: is the kind which gives the name of *Monkey* to the whole tribe, from the *African* word *Mon-*

* *Voy. Guinea*, 243.

ne; or rather its corruption, *Monichus*. *M. de Buffon* supposes it to be the *Κηβος* of *Aristotle*: but the Philosopher says no more, than that the *Cebi* are apes furnished with tails.

Of this kind is the *Cercopithecus Guineensis alius* of *Marcgrave Brasil*. 228. *Briffon quad.* 139. which the first describes as being of the color of the back of a hare.

Le Douc de *Buffon*, xiv. 298. tab. xli.
Cercopithecus cinereus, genus longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus,

obſitis, torque ex caſtaneo purpuraſcente. Le grand ſinge de la *Cochin-chine*. *Briffon quad.* 146.

85. COCHIN.
 CHINA.

M. with a ſhort flattiſh face, bounded on each ſide by long hairs of a yellowiſh white color: on the neck a collar of purpliſh brown: the lower part of the arms, the thighs, and tail, are white: the upper part of the arms, and thighs, black: the back, belly and ſides, grey tinged with yellow: above the root of the tail is a ſpot of white, which extends beneath as far as the lower part of the belly and part of the thighs: the feet black: the buttocks* covered with hair: is a very large ſpecies, about four feet long, from the noſe to the tail; but the tail not ſo long.

Inhabits *Cochin-China* and *Madagascar*** : lives on beans; often walks on its hind feet.

* All the ſpecies of apes of *Asia* and *Africa*, except this and No. 64, 70, and 87, have their buttocks naked.

** Where it is called *Sifac*. *Flacourt hiſt. Madag.* 153.

86. TAWNY. M. with a face a little produced; that and the ears flesh colored: nose flattish: long canine teeth in the lower jaw: hair on the upper part of the body pale tawny, cinereous at the roots: hind part of the back orange: legs cinereous: belly white: size of a cat: tail shorter than the body.

Inhabits *India*. From one in Mr. *Brooks's* exhibition, very ill-natured.

87. WINKING. *Simia nictitans*. S. caudata imberbis nigra punctis pallidis alperis, naso albo, pollice palmarum brevissimo, natibus tectis. *Lin. syst.* *Cercopithecus Angolensis alius**. *Maregrave Brasil.* 227. *White Noses. Purchas's Pilg. II.* 955:

M. with a short face covered with hair: nose white: orbits naked: irides yellow: hair on the body black, marked with some circles of a lighter color: tail strait, longer than the body: feet and tail black: buttocks covered: thumbs very short: not quite the size of the Pygmy ape.

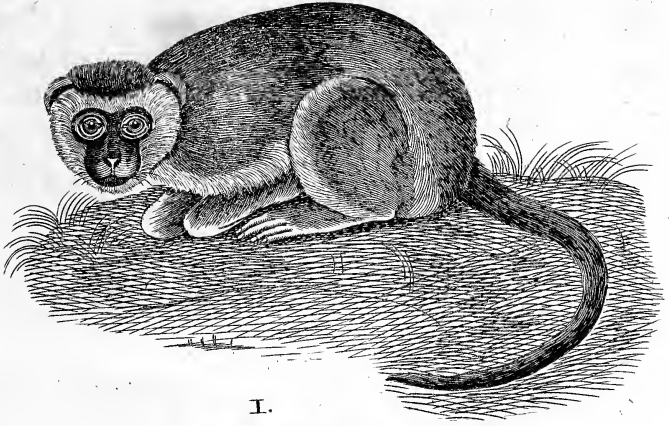
Inhabits *Guinea*: very sportive; perpetually winking.

88. GOAT. M. with a blue naked face ribbed obliquely: a long beard, like that of a goat: whole body and limbs of a deep brown color: tail long. Described from a drawing in the *British Museum*, by *Kikius*, an excellent painter of animals.

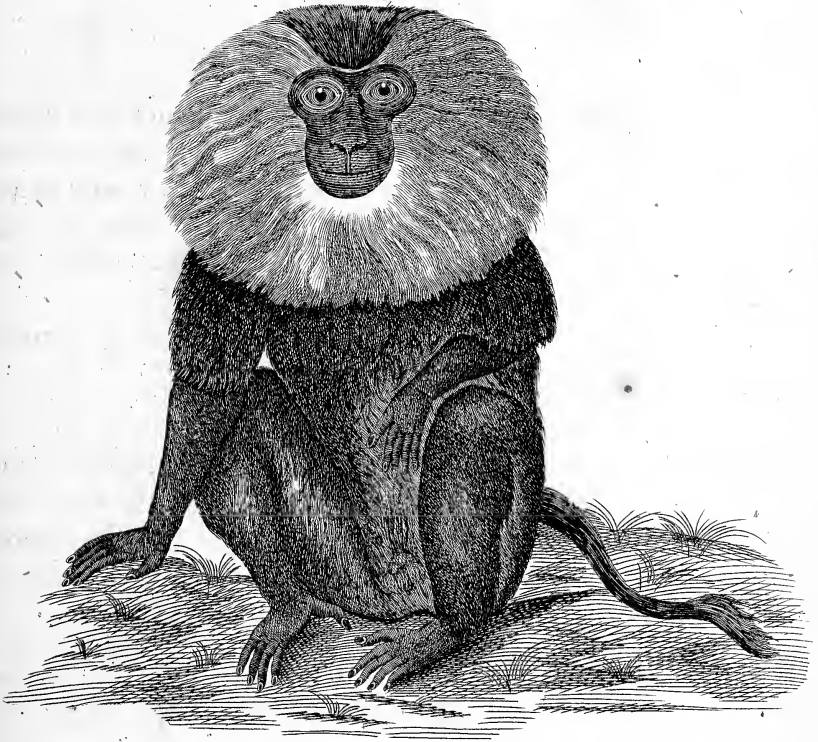
* *Totus niger at imperso cano nigredini per totum corpus, naso albo.*
Ibid.

M. with

II.

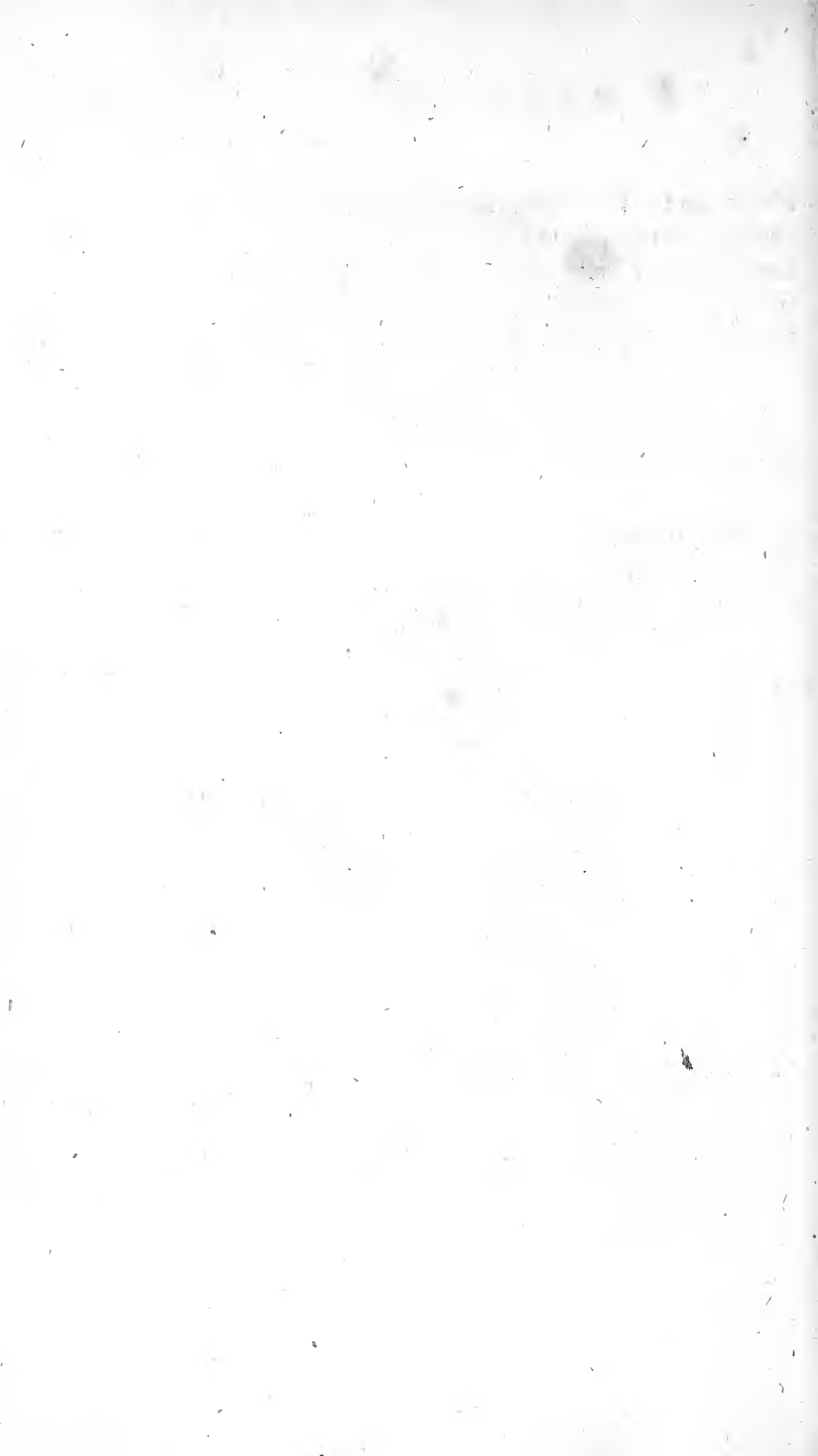


I.



I. LION TAILED MONKY. N. 73. a. II. TAWNY M. N. 86. P. XXIII.

R. Marry del.



M. with a flat face: long hairs on the forehead and cheeks: upper part of the body and limbs of a tawny brown: belly cinereous: tail shorter than the body, annulated with a darker and lighter brown: from a drawing in the *British Museum*. 89. ANNU-
LATED.

Cercopithecus Luzonicus minimus, *magu* vel *Root* Indorum. *Simia* *fyrichta*. *S. caudata* imberbis ore ciliisque vibriflatis. 90. PHILIP-
Pet. Gaz. 21. *tab.* 13; *Lin. syst.* 44. PINE.

M. with its mouth and eye-brows beset with long hairs: an obscure species, mentioned only by *Petiver*; said to come from the *Philippine* isles.

B. monkies of the new world, or the continent of *America*, having neither pouches in their jaws, nor naked buttocks.

Tails of many prehensile, and naked on the under side, for a certain space next their end.

a. With prehensile tails*.

91. PREACHER.

Guariba *Marcgrave Brasil*, 226.

Raii syn. quad., 153.

Aquiui *De Laet*. 486. *Grew's*

Museum, II.

Howling Baboons, *Guareba*.

Bancroft's Guiana. 133.

Simia Beelzebub. *S. caudata barbata nigra*, cauda prehensili extremo pedibusque fuscis. *Lin. syst.* 37.

Cercopithecus niger, pedibus fuscis. *Briffon quad.* 137.

M. with black shining eyes: short round ears: a round beard under the chin and throat: hairs on the body of a shining black, long, yet lie so close on each other that the animal appears quite smooth: the feet and end of the tail brown; tail very long, and always twisted at the end: size of a fox.

Inhabits the woods of *Brazil* and *Guiana* in vast numbers; and makes a most dreadful howling: sometimes one mounts on a higher branch, the rest seat themselves beneath; the first begins as if it was to harangue, and sets up so loud and sharp a howl as may be heard a vast way, a person at a distance would think that a hundred joined in the cry; after a certain space, he gives a signal with his hand,

* These M. *de Buffon* calls *Sapajours*.

when

when the whole assembly joins in chorus; but on another signal, is silent, and the orator finishes his address*: their clamor is the most disagreeable and tremendous that can be conceived, owing to a hollow and hard bone placed in the throat, which the *English* call the *throat* bone**. These monkeys are very fierce, untameable and bite dreadfully.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>*. ROYAL. Cercopithecus barbatus maximus, ferruginosus, stertorosus. <i>Alaoitta</i>, singe rouge. <i>Barrere France Equin.</i> 150.</p> | <p>Simia feniculus. S. caudata barbata rufa, cauda prehensili. <i>Lin. Syst.</i> 37.</p> |
| <p>Cercopithecus barbatus saturatè rufus. <i>Brisson quad.</i> 147.</p> | <p>Arabata Gumilla Orenoque, II. 8. <i>Bancroft Guiana</i>, 135. L'Allouatte. <i>de Buffon</i>, xiv. 5.</p> |

A variety of a ferruginous or reddish bay color, which the *Indians* † call the king of the monkeys: is large, and as noisy as the former: the natives eat this species, and several other sorts of monkeys, but are particularly fond of this; *Europeans* will also eat it, especially in those parts of *America* where food is scarce: when it is scalded in order to get off the hair, it looks very white, and has a resemblance shocking to humanity, that of a child of two or three years old, when crying ‡.

* A singular account, yet related by *Marcgrave* and several other writers. *Marcgrave* is a writer of the first authority, and a most able naturalist, long resident in the *Brazils*, and speaks from his own knowledge.

** *Grew's Rarities*, II.

† *De Laet*. 486.

‡ *Ulloa's voy.* I. 113. *Des Marchais* III. 311. says, they are excellent eating, and that a *soupe aux singes* will be found as good as any other, as soon as you have conquered the aversion to the *Bouilli* of their heads, which look very like those of little children.

Cercopithecus

92. Four-
FINGERED.

Cercopithecus major niger, faciem humanam referens. Quouata. Barrere *France Equin.* 150. Quato *Bancroft Guiana*, 131. *Cercopithecus* in pedibus anterioribus pollice carens cauda inferioris apicem versus pilis destituta.

Le Belzebut. *Briffon quad.* 150. *Simia Paniscus*. S. caudata imberbis atra, cauda prehensili, ad apicem subtus nuda. *Lin. syst.* 37. Le Coaita *de Buffon* xv. 16. Spider Monkey. *Edw. Gleanings*. III. 222. *Br. Mus.*

M. with a long flat face, of a swarthy flesh color : eyes sunk in the head : ears like the human : limbs of a great length, and uncommonly slender : hair black, long and rough : only four fingers on the hands, being quite destitute of a thumb : five toes on the feet : nails flat : tail long, and naked below, near the end : body slender : about a foot and a half long : tail near two feet, so prehensile as to serve every purpose of a hand.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of *Cartbagena, Guiana, Brasil*, and * *Peru* : associate in vast herds : scarce ever are seen on the ground. *Dampier* ** describes their gambols in a lively manner : ‘ There
‘ was, says he, a great company, dancing from
‘ tree to tree over my head, chattering and making
‘ a terrible noise, and a great many grim faces and
‘ antick gestures ; some broke down dry sticks and
‘ flung them at me, others scattered their urine and
‘ dung about my ears ; at last one bigger than the
‘ rest came to a small limb just over my head, and
‘ leaping directly at me, made me leap back, but
‘ the monkey caught hold of the bough with the
‘ tip of his tail, and there continued swinging to

* *De Buffon*, xv. 21.

** *Voy.* II. 60.

‘ and

' and fro, making mouths at me. The females
 ' with their young ones are much troubled to leap
 ' after the males, for they have commonly two,
 ' one she carries under her arm, the other sits on her
 ' back, and claps its two fore paws about her neck:
 ' are very fullen when taken; and very hard to be
 ' got when shot, for they will cling with their tail
 ' or feet to a bough, as long as any life remains;
 ' when I have shot at one, and broke a leg or arm,
 ' I have pitied the poor creature to see it look and
 ' handle the broken limb, and turn it from side to
 ' side.'

They are the most active of monkies, and quite
 enliven the forests of *America*: in order to pass from
 top to top of lofty trees, whose branches are too dis-
 tant for a leap, they will form a chain, by hanging
 down, linked to each other by their tails, and swing-
 ing in that manner till the lowest catches hold of
 a bough of the next tree, and draws up the rest *
 and sometimes they pass ** rivers by the same ex-
 pedient.

Are sometimes brought to *Europe*: are very ten-
 der, and seldom live long in our climate: Mr.
Brookes had one or two, which, as long as they con-
 tinued in health, were so active, and played such
 tricks, as to confirm the account of voyagers.

* *Waser's voy.* in *Dampier*, III. 330.

** *Ulloa*. I. 113.

93. CAPUCIN. *Simia trepida*. *S. caudata imberbis*, capillitio arrecto, manibus pedibusque caruleis, cauda prehensili villosa. *Lin. syst.* 39. *Simia capucina*. *S. caudata imberbis fusca*, cauda prehensili hirsuta, pileo artubusque nigris, natibus testis. *Lin. syst.* 42. *Mus. Ad. Fred. I. tab. ii.* *S. Apella*. *S. caudata imberbis cauda sub-* prehensili, corpore fusco, pedibus nigris, natibus testis. *ibid. Mus. Ad. Fred. I. tab. ii.* *Cercopithecus fuscus*, capitis vertice fusco. *Briffon quad.* 137. *Le Sajou brun---et gris, de Buffon xv. 37. tab. iv. v.* *Bush-tailed Monkey Edw.* 312. *Simiolus Ceylonicus Seb. Mus. I. 77. tab. 48. Br. Mus.*

M. with round head; and short flesh colored face, with a little down on it: hair on the forehead more or less high and erect in different subjects: top of the head black or dusky, hair on it pretty long: hind part of the neck, and middle of the back, covered with long dusky hairs; rest of the back and the limbs of a reddish brown: hands and feet covered with a black skin: tail longer than the head and body, and often carried over the shoulders; the hair on it very long, of a deep brown color, and appears very bushy from beginning to end: is a species that varies a little in colors, and in the different length of the hair, which induced *Linnaeus* to form three species out of this one.

Inhabits *Guiana*, not *Ceylon*, as *Seba* asserts: is a lively species; but capricious in its affections in a state of captivity, having a great fondness for some persons, and as great a hatred to others.

Cercopithecus Brasiliensis secundus *Clusii exot.* 372. quad. 139.
 Cay? *De Laet.* 486. *Raii syn.* Le Sai---Le Sai a gorge blanc.
quad. 155. *de Buffon,* kv. 51. tab. viii. ix. }
Cercopithecus totus niger. *Brisson* *Br. Mus.*

94. WEEPER.

M. with a round and flat face, of a reddish brown color, very deformed: the hair on the head, and upper part of the body, black, tinged with brown; beneath and on the limbs, tinged with red: tail black, and much longer than the head and body: the young excessively deformed; their hair very long, and thinly dispersed; in the *British Museum* are specimens of old and young. *M. de Buffon* has a variety with a white throat.

Inhabits *Surinam* and *Brazil*: appear as if they were always weeping*: of a melancholy disposition: but very full of imitating what they see done: these probably are the monkies *Dampier* saw in the *Bay of All Saints*, which he says are very ugly, and smell strongly of musk**: keep in large companies; and make a great chattering, especially in stormy weather: reside much on a species of tree, which bears a podded fruit, which they feed on†.

* *Froger's voy.* 116.

** *Dampier's voy.* III. 53.

† *De Laet.* 486.

95. ORANGE. *Caitaia Marcgrave Brasl* 227. *Rail syn. quad.* 175. *Cercopithecus pilis ex fusco, flavescente, et candicante variegatus vestitus, pedibus ex flavo rufescentibus. Brisson quad.* 140. *Cercopithecus ex albo flavescens, moschum redolens. Brisson* 139. *Cercopithecus minor luteus; Le sapajou jaune. Barriere France* *Æ. quin.* 151. *Simia sciurea. S. caudata imberbis, occipite prominulo, unguibus quatuor plantarum subulatis, natibus tectis. Lin. syst.* 43. *Le Saimiri de Buffon, xv. 67. tab. x. Br. Mus.*

M. with a round head, nose a little pointed; the end dusky: orbits flesh colored: ears hairy: hair on the body short and fine, of a yellow and brown color; but in its native country, when in perfection, of a brilliant gold* color: the feet orange: nails of the hands flat: of the feet like claws: tail very long; less useful for prehensile purposes than that of the rest: body of the size of a squirrel.

Inhabits *Brasyl* and *Guiana*: when provoked, screams: is a very tender animal: seldom brought here alive: smells of musk**. The *Simia Morta* of *Linnaeus*, 43; and *Cercopithecus cauda murina* of *Brisson*, 143; engraved in *Seba*, tab. 48. under the name of *Simiolus Ceylonicus*, is only the foetus of some monkey: probably, as *Linnaeus* conjectures, of this species.

* *Froger's voy.* 116.

** Some of the *African* monkies have also a strong smell of musk.
A *Bezoar* is sometimes found in certain species.

Cercopithecus ex nigro et fusco variegatus, fasciculis duobus pilorum capitis corniculorum æmulis. Le Sapajou cornu. Brisson quad. 138. 96. HORNED.
 Simia Fatuellus Lin. syst. 42.

M. with two tufts of hair like horns on the top of the head: eyes bright; of a dusky color: ears like the human: face, sides, belly, fore legs brown: top of the head, middle of the back, hind legs, and all the feet black: tail prehensile, covered with short bright hair: body fourteen inches long, tail fifteen.

Inhabits *America*.

M. with a short nose; black face; hair on each side long; back and sides orange and black, intimately mixed; belly white; outside of the legs black; inside ash-colored; tail of a dusky ash: its length twenty inches; that of the body eighteen. 97. ANTIGUA.

Lately in possession of *Richard Morris*, Esq; of the Navy-Office: brought from *Antigua*: but its native place uncertain: very good-natured, lively, and full of tricks: frequently hung by its tail.

K

b. with

b. with strait tails, not prehensile*.

98. FOX-
TAILED.

Cagui major *Marcgrave Brasl.*, 227.

Cercopithecus pilis nigris, apice albido, vestitus, cauda pilis longissimis nigris obsita. Brisson quad. 138. *C. pilis cinerescens nigro mixtis, cauda rufa. Brisson,* 141.

Simia Pithecia. S. caudata imberbis, vellere nigro apice albo, cauda nigra villosissima. Lin. Syst. 40.

Le Saki de Buffon, xv. 88. *tab.* xii.

Saccawinkee Bancroft Guiana, 135. *Br. Mus.*

M. with a swarthy face, covered with short white down: forehead and sides of the face with whitish, and pretty long hair: body with long dusky brown hairs; white or yellowish at their tips: hair on the tail very long and bushy; sometimes black, sometimes reddish: belly and lower part of the limbs a reddish white: length from nose to tail near a foot and a half: tail longer, and like that of a fox: hands and feet black, with claws instead of nails.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

* Distinguished from those with prehensile tails, by *M. de Buffon*, by the name of *Sagouins*; which, as well as *Sapejous*, are American names for certain kinds of monkeys.

<p>Cercopithecus minimus niger Leontocephalus, auribus ele- phantinis. <i>Barrere France Æquin.</i> 151.</p>	<p>subulatis, pedibus croceis. <i>Lin.</i> 99. <i>lyst.</i> 42. Le Tamarin. <i>de Buffon</i> xv. 92. <i>tab.</i> xiii.</p>	<p>GREAT EARED.</p>
<p>Simia midas. S. caudata imber- bis, labio superiore fisso, auri- bus quadratis nudis, unguibus</p>	<p>Little black monkey. <i>Edw.</i> 196. <i>Br. Mus.</i></p>	

M. with a round head, swarthy, flesh-colored, naked face: upper lip a little divided: ears very large, erect, naked, and almost square: hair on the forehead upright and long; on the body soft, but shaggy: the head, whole body, and upper part of the limbs, black, except the lower part of the back, which was tinged with yellow: hands and feet covered with light orange-colored hairs, very fine and smooth: nails long and crooked: tail black, and twice the length of the body: teeth very white.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *South America*, and the isle of *Gorgona*, south of *Panama*, in the *South Sea*. There are, says *Dampier*, a great many little black monkeys: at low water, they come to the sea side to take muscles and perriwinkles, which they dig out of the shells with their claws*.

* *Voy. I.* 173.

100. STRIP-
ATED.

Cagui minor *Marcgrave Brasil*,
Cercopithecus Brasilianus tertius
 Sagouin. *Clusii Exot.* 372. *Ges-*
ner quad. 869. *Raii syn. quad.*
 154. *Klein quad.* 87. *tab. iii.* *Lud-*
dolph. Com. Æthiop. 58.
Cercopithecus tæniis transversis
 alternatim fuscis et e cinereo albis
 variegatus, auriculis pilis albis
 circumdatis. *Briffon quad.* 143.

Simia Iacchus. S. caudata auri-
bus villosis patulis, cauda hirsu-
tissima curvata, unguibus subu-
latis; pollicum rotundatis. *Lin.*
syft. 40.
L'Ouistiti de Buffon, xv. 96. tab.
xiv.
 Sanglin or Cagui minor. *Edw.*
 218. *Pb. Tr. abridg.* 1751. *p. 146.*
tab. vii. Br. Mus.

M. with a very round head: about the ears two very long full tufts of white hairs standing out on each side: irides reddish: face a swarthy flesh-color: ears like the human: head black: body ash-colored, reddish, and dusky; the last forms striated bars cross the body: tail full of hair, annulated with ash-color and black: body seven inches long: tail near eleven: hands and feet covered with short hairs: fingers like those of a squirrel: nails, or rather claws, sharp.

Inhabits *Brasil*: feeds on vegetables; will also eat fish*: makes a weak noise: very restless: often brought over to *Europe*.

* *Edw. Gleanings*, p. 17.





SILKY MONKEY . N^o 101 .

Cercopithecus minor dilutè olivaceus, parvo capite, *Acarima a Cayenne. Barrere France Equin.* 151.

Cercopithecus ex albo flavicans, facie circumferentia, saturatè rufa. Le petit singe Lion. *Briffon*

quad. 142.

Simia Rosalia. S. caudata imberbis, capite piloso, facie circumferentia pedibusque rubris, unguibus subulatis. Lin. syst. 41. *Le Marikina de Buffon, xv.* 108. *tab.* xvi.

101. SILKY.

M. with a flat face, of a dull purple color: ears round and naked: on the sides of the face the hairs very long, turning backwards, of a bright bay color; sometime yellow, and the former only in patches: the hair on the body long, very fine, silky, glossy, and of a pale but bright yellow: hands and feet naked, and of a dull purple color: claws instead of nails to each finger: length of head and body ten inches: tail thirteen and a half; a little bushy at the end.

Inhabits *Guiana.*

Pinche Condamine's voy. 83.

Simia Œdipus. S. caudata imberbis, capillo dependente, cauda rubra, unguibus subulatis. Lin. syst. 41.

Cercopithecus pilis ex fusco et rufo vestitus, facie ultra auricu-

las usque nigra et nuda, vertice longis pilis obfita. *Briffon quad.* 150.

Le Pinche de Buffon, xv. 114. *tab.* xvii.

Little Lion Monkey. *Edw.* 195.

102. RED-TAILED.

M. with a round head and black pointed face: ears round and dusky: hair on the head white, long, and spreading over the shoulders: shoulders and back covered with long and loose brown hairs: rump and half the tail deep orange-colored, almost red; the remaining part black: throat black: breast,

MONKIES.

breast, belly, and legs, white : insides of the hands and feet black : claws crooked and sharp : length of the head and body eight inches ; tail above twice as long.

Inhabits *Guiana, Brasil*, and the banks of the river of *Amazons*, whose woods swarm with numberless species : is agile and lively, and has a soft whistling note.

103. FAIR.

A Sagoin, &c. *Condamine's voy.*
83.
Cercopithecus ex cinereo albus
argenteus, facie auriculisque ru-

bris splendentibus, cauda castanei coloris. *Briffon quad.* 142.
Le Mico. *de Buffon*, xv. 121.
tab. xviii.

M. with a small round head : face and ears of the most lively vermillion color : body covered with most beautiful long hairs of a bright and silvery whiteness, of matchless elegance : tail of a shining dark chestnut : head and body eight inches long ; tail twelve.

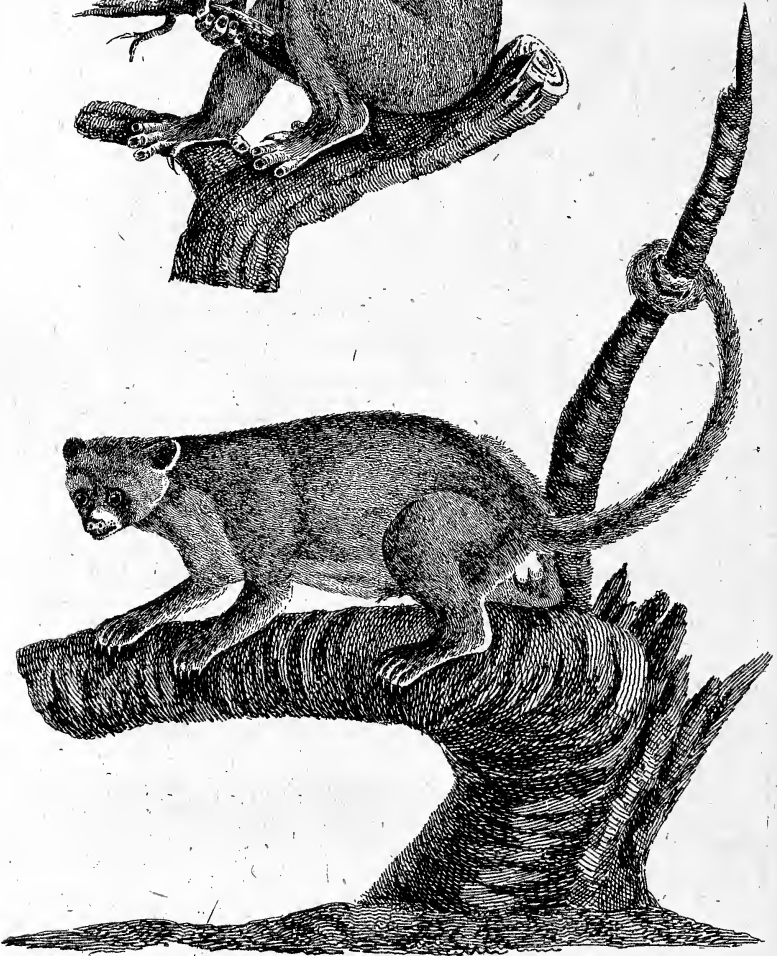
Inhabits the banks of the *Amazons*, discovered by *M. de Condamine*.



I



II



I TAIL-LESS MAUCAUCO N°104 . II YELLOW M. N°108

much less than our animal; but whether they are the same I cannot at present determine.

105. WOOL-
LY. Macassar fox. *Nieuboff voy.* 361. pedibusque albis. Pr. fusca. rufe
chitote *Baront.* 560. admixto, facie nigra, pedibus
Vary (1): *Flacourt. hist. Madag.* fulvis. *Briffon quad.* 156, 157.
153. Lemur Mongooz. L. caudatus
Simia-fciurus lanuginosus fuscus griseus, cauda unicolore. *Lin.*
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 17. *Dist.* 44.
The Mongooz. *Edw.* 216. Le Mongouz, *de Buffon*, xiii. 174.
Profimia fusca. Pr. fusca naso *tab.* xxvi.

M. with orange-colored irides: short rounded ears: end of the nose black: eyes lodged in a circle of black; the space between them of the same color: rest of the nose and lower sides of the cheeks white: when in full health the whole upper part of the body covered with long, soft and thick fur, a little curled or waved, of a deep brownish ash color: tail very long, covered with the same sort of hair, and of the same color: breast and belly white: hands and feet naked, and dusky: nails flat, except that of the inner toe of the hind feet: size of a cat: varies, sometimes with white or yellow paws, and with a face wholly brown.

Inhabits *Madagascar*, and the adjacent isles: sleeps on trees: turns its tail over its head to protect it from rain*: lives on fruits: is very sportive and good-natured: very tender: found as far as *Celebes*, or *Maccassar*. *Linnaeus* confounds this with Mr. *Edwards's* black maucauco, our 107th.

* *Caucho's voy. Madagascar*, 53.

Vari *Flacourt. hist. Madag.* 153. Lemur Catta. L. caudatus, cauda albo nigroque annulata. *Lin.* 106. RING-TAIL.
 Mocawk. *Große's voy.* 41. *hist.* 45. *Osbeck's voy.* II. 168.
 Maucauco. *Edw.* 197. Le Mococo de Buffon, xiii. 173.
 Profimia cinerea, caudâ cinctâ annulis alternatim albis et nigris. *tab.* xxii.
Briffon quad. 157.

M. with the end of the nose black ; ears erect : white face : black circles round the orbits : hair on the top of the head and hind part, deep ash color : back and sides reddish ash color : outsides of the limbs paler : belly and inside of the limbs white : all its hair very soft, close and fine, erect like the pile of velvet : tail twice the length of the body ; is marked with numbers of regular rings of black and white ; and when sitting twisted round the body, and brought over its head : nails flat, particularly those of the thumbs of the hind feet : inside of the hands and feet black : size of a cat.

Inhabits *Madagascar* and the neighboring isles : is very good-natured, has all the life of a monkey, without its mischievous disposition : is very cleanly : its cry weak : in a wild state, goes in troops of thirty or forty : is easily tamed when taken young : according to *Flacourt* sometimes found white ; *Caucke* in his voyage to *Madagascar* * also speaks of a white kind, which he says grunts like swine, and is called there *Amboimenes*.

* p. 53.

107. RUFFED. Vari ou Varicossi. *Flacourt. hist.* xxvii.
Madag. 153. Cauché's voy. 53. Lemur caudatus niger, collaris
 Black Maucauco. *Edw.* 217. barbato. *Lin. syst.* 44.
 Le Vari. *de Buffon,* xiii. 174. tab.

M. with orange-colored irides: long hair round the sides of the head, standing out like a ruff: tail long: the color of the whole animal black, but not always, being sometimes white, spotted with black; but the feet black: rather larger than the last.

Inhabits *Madagascar*: very fierce in a wild state; and make so violent a noise in the woods, that it is easy to mistake the noise of two for that of a hundred: when tamed are very gentle and good-natured. The hind thighs and legs of these three species are very long, which makes their pace sideling, and bounding.

108. YELLOW. M. with a short dusky nose: small eyes: ears short, broad, and flapping, and placed at a great distance from each other: head flat and broad: cheeks swelling out: tongue very long: legs and thighs short, and very thick: five toes to each foot, separated and standing all forward: claws large, a little hooked, and of a flesh color: the hairs short, soft, glossy, closely set together: on the head, back, and sides a mixture of yellow and black: cheeks, inside of the legs, and the belly, yellow: half way down the middle of the belly is a broad dusky list, ending at the tail; and another from the head along the middle

middle of the back to the tail : tail of a bright tawny, mixed with black ; is round, and has the same prehensile faculty as some of the monkeys have : length from the nose to the tail nineteen inches ; of the tail seventeen : very good-natured and sportive ; would catch hold of any thing with its tail, and so suspend itself : lay with its head under its legs and belly.

Shewn about three years ago in *London* : its keeper said it came from the mountains of *Jamaica*, and called it a *Potto*, the name given by some writers to a species of *Sloth*, found in *Guinea*.

Vespertilio admirabilis. *Bontius* Lemur volans. L. caudatus, 109. FLYING.
Juva. 68. membrana ambiente volitans.
 Felis volans Ternatana. *Seb. Mus.* *Lin. syst.* 45.
I. tab. 58.

M. with a long head : small mouth and teeth : small ears, round and membranous : from the neck to the hands, thence to the hind feet, extends a broad skin, like that of a flying squirrel ; the same is also continued from the hind feet to the tip of the tail, which is included in it : the body and outside of this skin is covered with soft hairs, hoary, or black and ash color : the inner side of the extended skin appears membranous, with little veins and fibres dispersed thro' it : the legs are cloathed with a soft yellow down : five toes on each foot : the claws slender, very sharp, and crooked, by which it strongly adheres to whatsoever it fastens on : the whole length of this species is near three feet : the breadth the same : the tail slender ; a span long.

Inhabits

M A U C A U C O.

Inhabits the country about *Guzarat*, the *Molucca* isles, and the *Philippines* : feeds on the fruits of trees : a species very distinct from the bat, and flying squirrel; but from ignorance of the form of its teeth, its genus very doubtfull : placed here on the authority of *Linnaeus*.

Div. II. Sect. II. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS : with large canine teeth, separated from the cutting teeth.

Six, or more cutting teeth in each jaw.

Rapacious : carnivorous.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.

XVII. DOG.

Five toes before ; four behind *.

Long visage.

D. with its tail bending towards the left : a character common to the whole species, first observed by *Linnaeus*.

III. FAITH-
FULL.

Not originally in a wild state : the prædominant passion of the whole race towards an attachment to mankind, prevented these animals from separating themselves from us ; till deserted, or by some accident left in places where there was no possibility of re-union : it seems beyond the power of ill usage to subdue the faithfull and constant qualities inherent in them. Found in great numbers wild, or rather without masters, in *Congo*, *Lower Æthiopia*, and towards the *Cape of Good Hope*** : are red haired : have slender bodies, and turned up tails, like grehounds ; others resemble hounds. Go in great packs : attack lions, tigers, and elephants, but are often killed by them : the sight of these dogs pleas-

* Invariable in the wild species, such as wolf, &c. in the common dogs, oftimes five toes on each foot.

** *Churchill's coll. voy. v. 486. Kolben's hist. Cape, II. 106, 107.*
ing

ing to travellers, who suppose they have conquered the wild beasts, and secured their journey, by driving them away: chase all sort of animals: when they have run down a beast, still preserve that sort of respect to mankind, as to permit part of it to be taken from them without growling: attack the sheep of the *Hottentots*, and commit great ravages among them.

Multitudes wild in *S. America*: derived from the *European* race: breed in holes, like rabbit holes*: when found young instantly attach themselves** to mankind: nor will they ever join themselves to the wild dogs; or desert their masters: these have not forgot to bark †, as *Linnaeus* says: look like a grehound ‡: have erect ears: are very vigilant; excellent in the chase.

The dog unknown in *America* before it was introduced there by the *Europeans*: the *Alco* of the *Peruvians*, a little animal, which they were so fond of, and kept as a lap dog, too slightly mentioned by *A-Costa* for us to determine what it was: the figure given by *Hernandez* || too rude to form any judgement of: the other animal described by *Fernandez* is a large species, he calls it *Xoloizicuintli*, the same name that is given by the first to the *Mexi-*

* Narrative of the distresses of *Isaac Morris*, &c. belonging to the *Wager* Storeship belonging to *Commodore Anson's* Squadron, p. 27.

** The same, p. 28.

† The same, p. 37.

‡ As appears from a drawing communicated to me by Mr. *Greenwood*, painter, who took it from one that followed an *Indian* to *Surinam* from the inland part of the country.

|| 466.

can wolf*; as it is certain that the dog of N. *America*, or rather its substitute, on its first discovery by the *English*, was derived from the † wolf, tamed and domesticated; so it is reasonable to imagine that of S. *America* had the same origin: these substitutes cannot bark, but betray their savage descent by a sort of howl: want the sagacity of a true dog; serve only to drive the deer into corners: the wolfish breed to this day detested ‡ by *European* dogs, who worry them on all occasions, retaining that dislike which it is well known all dogs have to the wolf: this reclaimed breed commonly white: have sharp noses, and upright ears.

The dog subject to more variety than any other animal; each will mix with the other, and produce varieties still more unlike the original stock: *M. de Buffon*, who with great ingenuity has given a genealogical table of all the known dogs, makes the *Chien de Berger*, the shepherd's dog, or what is sometimes called *Le chien-loup*, or the wolf dog, the origin of all, because it is naturally the most sensible; becomes, without discipline, almost instantly the guardian of the flocks; keeps them within bounds, reduces the stragglers to their proper limits, and defends them from the attacks of the wolves. We have this variety in *England*; but it is small and weak. Those of *France* and the *Alps*, are very large and strong; sharp-nosed, erect, and sharp-eared; very hairy, especially about the neck, and

* *Hernandez*, 479.

† *Smith's hist. Virginia*, 27.

‡ *Catesby Carolina*, II. *App.* xxvi.

have

have their tails turned up or curled; and by accident, their faces often shew the marks of their combats with the wolf.

I shall follow *M. de Buffon*, in the catalogue of dogs; but add some few remarks, with the synonyms of a few other writers, to each variety.

I. SHEPHERD'S Dog, *Le Chien de Berger, de Buffon*, v. 201. *tab.* xxviii. *Canis domesticus. Raii syn. quad. Lin. syst.* 57.

Its varieties, or nearest allies, are,

α POMERANIAN Dog, *Le Chien Loup de Buffon. tab.* xxix.*

β. SIBERIAN Dog, *Le Chien de Siberie. Tab.* xxx.

II. Hound, or dog with long smooth and pendulous ears. *Le Chien courant. p.* 205. *tab.* xxxii. *Canis venaticus fagax. Raii syn. quad.* 177. *Canis fagax. Lin. syst.* 57. This is the same with the blood-hound. *Br. Zool.* I. 51. and is the head of the other kinds with smooth and hanging ears.

γ. HARRIER. *Le Braque. Tab.* xxxiii.

* Notwithstanding *M. de Buffon* denies the junction of the wolf and bitch, yet there has been lately an instance to the contrary. *Mr. Brook*, animal-merchant, in *Holborn*, turned a wolf to a *Pomeranian* bitch in heat: the congress was immediate, and as usual between dog and bitch: she produced ten puppies. I have since seen one of them that had very much the resemblance of a wolf, and much of its nature; being slipped at a weak deer, instantly caught at the animal's throat and killed it.

β. Dalmatian.

- β. DALMATIAN*. Le Braque de *Bengal*. *tab.* xxxiv. a beautifull spotted kind, vulgarly called the *Danish* dog.
- γ. TURNSPIT. Le Basset a jambes torfes---a jambes droites *tab.* xxxv.
- δ. WATER dog, great and small. Le grand and le petit Barbet. *tab.* xxxvii. xxxviii. *Canis aviarius aquaticus*. *Raii syn quad.* 177. *Lin. syst.* 57.

From No. II. branches out another race of dogs, with pendent ears, covered with long hairs, and less in size, which form

III. SPANIEL. *Canis aviarius*, five *Hispanicus campestris*. *Raii syn quad.* 177. *Canis avicularius?* *Lin. syst.* 57. These vary in size, from the setting dog to the springing spaniels, and some of the little lap dogs, such as

- α. KING CHARLES'S**. Le Gredin *tab.* xxxix. *fig.* 1.
- β. PYRAME. Le Pyrame *tab.* xxxix. *fig.* 2. There is no *English* name for this kind: they are black, marked on the legs with red: and above each eye is a spot of the same color.

* I have been informed, that *Dalmatia* is the country of this elegant dog. As for those of *India*, they are generally small and very ugly; or, if the *European* dogs are brought there, immediately degenerate.

** CHARLES II. never went out, except attended by numbers of this kind.

γ. SHOCK. Le chien de malte ou Bichon *tab. xl. fig. 1.* & Le chien Lion *fig. 2.* Catulus melitæus canis getulus, feu Islandicus. *Raii syn. quad. 177. Lin. syst. 57.*

IV. Dogs with short pendent ears : long legs and bodies : of which kind is the

α. IRISH GRE-HOUND. A variety once very frequent in *Ireland*, and used in the chace of the wolf : now very scarce : a dog of great size and strength. Le Matin †. *de Buffon. tab. xxv.* Canis graius Hibernicus. *Raii syn. quad. 176.*

β. COMMON GRE-HOUND. Le Levrier *de Buffon xxvii.* Canis venaticus graius. *Raii syn. quad. 176.* Canis graius *Lin. syst. 57.* its varieties are, 1. ITALIAN GRE-HOUND, small, and smooth : 2. *Oriental*, tall, slender, with very pendulous ears, and very long hairs on the tail, hanging down a great length.

γ. DANISH DOG. Le grand Danois *de Buffon xxvi.* of a stronger make than a gre-hound : the largest of dogs : perhaps of this kind were the dogs of *Epirus*, mentioned by *Aristotle, lib. iii. c. 21;* or those of *Albania*, so beautifully described by *Pliny. Lib. viii. c. 40.*

δ. MASTIFF. Very strong and thick made : the head large : the lips great, and hanging down on each

† Not the mastiff, as commonly translated.

side : a fine and noble countenance : grows to a great size : a *British* kind. For a further account of this and other *British* dogs, *vide Br. Zool.* I. 49, Le Dogue de forte race. *de Buffon tab.* xlv. mastivus *Raii syn. quad.* 176. Canis molossus *Lin. syst.* 57.

V. Dogs with short pendent ears : short compact bodies : short noses : and generally short legs.

α. BULL-DOG : with a short nose, and under jaw longer than the upper : a cruel and very fierce kind, often biting before it barks : peculiar to *England* : the breed scarcer than it has been since the barbarous custom of bull-baiting has declined. Le Dogue *de Buffon tab.* xliii.

β. PUG DOG. A small species : an innocent resemblance of the last. Le Doguin *de Buffon. tab.* xliv.

γ. BASTARD PUG. Le Roquet *de Buffon.* xli. *fig.* 2.

δ. NAKED. Le chien Turc. *de Buffon* xlii. a degenerate species, with naked bodies ; having lost its hair by the heat of climate.

* The most faithfull of animals : is the companion of mankind : fawns at the approach of its master : will not suffer any one to strike him : runs before him in a journey ; often running backward and for-

* This part is almost entirely translated from *Linnaeus*.

ward over the same ground: on coming to cross ways, stops and looks back: very docil: will find out what is dropt: watchfull by night: announces the coming of strangers: guards any goods committed to its charge: drives cattle home from the field: keeps herds and flocks within bounds: protects them from wild beasts: points out to the sportsman the game, by virtue of its acute sense of smelling: brings the birds that are shot to its master: will turn a spit: at *Brussels* and in *Holland* draws little carts to the herb market: in *Siberia* draws a sledge with its master in it, or loaden with provisions: sits up and begs*: when it has committed a theft slinks away with its tail between its legs: eats enviously with oblique eyes: is master among its fellows: enemy to beggars: attacks strangers without provocation: fond of licking wounds: cures the gout and cancers: howls at certain notes in musick, and often urines on hearing them: bites at a stone flung at it: is sick at the approach of bad weather: gives itself a vomit by eating grass: is afflicted with tape-worms: spreads its madness: grows blind with age: *sæpe gonorrhœa infectus*: driven as unclean from the houses of the *Mabometans*; yet the same people establish hospitals for them, and allow them a daily dole of food: eats flesh, carrion, farinaceous vegetables not greens: fond of rolling in carrion: dungs on a stone; its dung the greatest of *Septics*: drinks by lapping: makes water side-ways, with its leg held up; very

* The *French* Academicians record a marvellous tale of a dog that could *speak* and call for tea, coffee and chocolate.

apt to repeat it where another dog has done the same: *odorat anum alterius: menstruans catulit cum variis; mordet illa illos; cobæret copula junctus.* Goes 63 days with young; brings from four to ten; the males like the dog, females like the bitch: its scent exquisite: goes obliquely: foams when hot, and hangs out its tongue: scarce sweats: about to lie down, often goes round the spot: its sleep attended with a quick sense of hearing: dreams.

Lupus Gesner quad. 634. Raii syn. quad. 173.	Raii Canis Lupus. C. cauda incurvata. Lin. Syst. 58.	III. WOLF.
Wolf Klein quad. 69. Kram. Aust. 313.	Warg, Ulf Faun. suec. No. 6. Le Loup de Buffon, vii. 39. tab. I.	
Canis ex griseo flavescens. Brisson quad. 170.	Wolf. Br. Zool. I. 61. tab. I.	

D. with a long head: pointed nose: ears erect and sharp: tail long, bushy, bending down: long leg'd: hair pretty long: teeth large: color generally pale brown, tinged with yellow; sometimes found white*; in *Canada* sometimes black: taller than a large grehound.

Inhabits the continents of *Europe, Asia, Africa,* and *America*; but not so high as the *Arctic* circle: have been long extirpated in *Great Britain*** : the vast forests on the *European* continent will always preserve them: the wolves of *N. America* the smal-

* Such are found near the *Jenesea*, and sold to the *Russians* on the spot for twenty shillings a skin. *Muller Russ. Samlung.* III. 527, 529.

** Many centuries have past since they have been destroyed in *England*; and it is at least one since they have been extirpated out of *Scotland.* *M. de Buffon* must have been greatly misinformed on this point. *Les Anglois prétendent en avoir purgè leur isle, cependant on m'a assuré qu'il y en avoit en Ecosse* vii. 50.

left; when reclaimed, are the dogs of the natives: the wolves of *Senegal* the largest and fiercest; they prey in company with the lion*.

Are cruel, but cowardly animals: fly from man, except pressed by hunger, when they prowl by night in vast droves thro' villages, and destroy any persons they meet: such that once get the taste of human blood, give it the preference: such were the wolves of the *Gevaudan*, of which so many strange tales were told: the *French* peasants call this *Loup-garou*, and suppose it to be possessed with some evil spirit: such was the *Were Wulf* of the old *Saxons*†. The wolf preys on all kind of animals; but in case of necessity will feed on carrion: in hard weather assemble in vast troops, and join in dreadfull howlings: horses generally defend themselves against their attacks; but all weaker animals fall a prey to them: throughout *France* the peasants are obliged nightly to house their flocks: wolves are most suspicious animals; sally forth with great caution: have a fine scent; hunt by nose: are capable of bearing long abstinence: to allay their hunger will fill their bellies with mud: a mutual enmity between dogs and them: are in heat in winter, followed by several males, which occasions great combats: goes with young ten weeks: near her time prepares a soft bed of moss, in some retired place: brings from five to nine at a time: the young born blind: teeth of the wolf large and sharp: its bite terrible, as its strength is great: the hunters therefore cloath

* *Adanson's voy.* 209.

† *Verslegan's Antiq.* 236.

their dogs, and guard their necks with spiked collars: wolves are proscribed animals, destroyed by pit-falls, traps or poison: a peasant in *France*, who kills a wolf, carries its head thro' the villages, and collects some small reward from the inhabitants: the *Kirghis-Khaissacks* take the wolves by the help of a large sort of hawk called *Berkut*, which is trained for the diversion, and will fasten on them and tear out their eyes*.

The *Coyotl*** of *New Spain* is a small species of wolf; very fierce and ravenous: of a size between a wolf and a fox.

MEXICAN WOLF. Xoloizcuintli
Hernandes Mex. 479.
 Cuetlachtlī, seu lupus indicus.
Fernandez An. Nov. Hisp. 7.
 Canis cinereus, maculis fulvis
 variegatus, tæniis subnigris a
 dorso ad latera deorsum hinc inde
 deductis. *Briffon quad.* 172.
 Canis mexicanus. C. cauda de-
 flexa lævi, corpore cinereo, fas-
 ciis fuscis, maculisque fulvis va-
 riiegato. *Lin. syst.* 60.
 Le Loup de Mexique. *de Buffon*,
 xv. 149.

D. with a very large head: great jaws: vast teeth: on the upper lips very strong bristles, reflected backwards, not unlike the softer spines of a porcupine; and of a grey and white color: large, erect, cinereous ears; the space between marked with broad tawny spots: the head ash colored, striped transversely with bending dusky lines: neck fat and thick, covered with a loose skin, marked with a long tawny stroke: on the breast is another of the same kind: body ash colored, spotted with black;

* *Ritchkoff Topog. Orenb.* I. 282.

** *Coyotl seu vulpes indica.* *Fernandez Nov. Hisp.* 4.

and the sides striped from the back downwards, with the same color: belly cinereous: tail long, of the color of the belly, tinged in the middle with tawny: legs and feet striped with black and ash color: sometimes this variety (for *Fernandez*, who has described the animals of *Mexico*, thinks it no other) is found white.

Inhabits the hot parts of *Mexico*, or *New Spain*: agrees with the *European* wolf in its manners: attacks cattle, and sometimes men. No wolves found farther South, on the new continent.

112. Fox. *Vulpes Gesner quad.* 666. *Raii Raef Faun. suec. No.* 7.
syn. quad. 177. *Canis fulvus, pilis cinereis inter-*
Fuchs Klein. quad. 73. *Meyer's mixtis. Brisson quad.* 173.
An. I. tab. 36. *Le Renard. de Buffon, vii.* 75.
Canis vulpes. C. cauda recta a- *tab.* vi.
pice albo. Lin. syst. 59. *Hasselquist. Fox. Br. Zool. I.* 58.
iii. 191.

D. with a sharp nose: lively hazel eyes: sharp erect ears: body tawny red, mixed with ash color: fore part of the legs black: tail long, strait, bushy, tipped with white: subject to much variety in color.

α. Fox: with the tip of the tail black. *Canis alo-*
pex, vulpes campestris. Lin. syst. 59.

β. Cross Fox: with a black mark, passing transversely from shoulder to shoulder; and another along the back, to the tail. *Vulpes crucigera.*
Gesner quad. 90. *Jonston. quad. I.* 93. *Schaeffer Lapp.*
135. Hist. Kamtschatka. 95. *Klein quad.* 71.

Le Renard croisé. *Briffon quad.* 173. *de Buffon*
xiii. 276.

Korfraef. *Faun. suec.* p. 4.

Inhabits the coldest parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *North America*: a valuable fur; thicker and softer than the common sort: great numbers of the skins imported from *Canada*. Not a variety of the *Isatis* or *Arctic* fox.

γ. BLACK FOX. The most cunning of any: and its skin the most valuable; a lining of it esteemed in *Russia* preferable to that of the finest fables: a single skin will sell for 400 rubels: inhabits the northern parts of *Asia*, and *N. America*: the last of inferior goodness.

δ. BRANT FOX. That described by *Gesner* * and *Linneus* ** is of a fiery redness; and called by the first *Brand-fuchs*, by the last *Brandraef*: one that was the property of *Mr. Brook*, was scarce half the size of the common fox: the nose black, and much sharper: space round the ears ferruginous: forehead, back, shoulders, sides and thighs, black, mixed with red, ash color, and black; the ash color predominated, which gave it a hoary look: the belly yellowish: tail black above, red beneath: cinereous on its side. This *Mr. Brook* received from *Pensylvania*, under the name of *Brant fox*.

* *Gesner quad.* 967. who likewise says it is less than the common kind.

** *Faun. suec.* No. 7.

‡ **CORSAK FOX.** *Canis corsac.* C. cauda fulva basi apiceque nigra.
Lin. Syst. III. 223.

D. with upright ears : soft downy hair : tail bushy, the length of the body : throat white : irides yellowish green : color in summer pale tawny ; in winter grey : base, and tip of the tail, black : a small kind.

Inhabits the deserts beyond the *Taik* : lives in holes : howls and barks : caught by the *Kirghis-Kbaisfacks*, with falcons and gre-hounds : 40 or 50,000 are taken annually, and sold to the *Russians*, at the rate of 40 *Kopeiks*, or 20 pence each : the former use their skins instead of money : great numbers are sent into *Turky**.

COMMON FOX inhabits all *Europe*, the cold and temperate parts of *Asia*** , *Barbary*, but not the hotter parts of *Africa* ; abounds in *N. America* ; and are also found in *S. America*† : in all countries have the same cunning disposition ; the same eagerness after prey ; and commit the same ravages among game, birds, poultry, and the lesser quadrupeds : are very fond of honey ; attack the wild bees, and nests of wasps, for sake of the magots : will eat any sort of insects : devour fruit ; and are very de-

* *Ritcbkoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 206.

** In great numbers in the *Holy Land*, especially in the season of grapes ; their ravages among the vines mentioned in the *Song of SOLOMON*, II. 15.

† *Garcilasso de la Vega* says, that the foxes of *Peru* are much less than those of *Spain*, and are called *Atoc*. p. 331.

structive in vineyards: bury what they cannot eat: fond of basking in the sun.

Lodge under ground; generally making use of a badger's hole, which they enlarge, adding several chambers, and never neglecting to form another hole to the surface to escape at, in cases of extremity: prey by night: females in heat in winter; bring five or six at a time; if the young are disturbed, will remove them one by one to a more secure place: their voice a yelp, not a bark: their bite like that of the wolf, is very hard and dangerous: their scent excessively strong; the chase on that account more keen, more animating: when chased first attempt to recover their hole, but finding that stopped generally fly the country.

Vulpes alba, *Forst. quad.* 93.
 Fox, *Marten's Spitzberg.* 100.
Egede Greenl. 62. *Crantz Greenl.*
I. 72.

Ashen-colored Fox, *Schaeffer Lapland,* 135.

Canis Lagopus. C. cauda recta,

apice concolore. *Lin. syst.* 59.

Fial tacka, *Faun. suec.* No. 8.

Canis hieme alba, ætate ex cinereo cærulescens. *Briffon quad.* 174.

Hatis. Nov. Com. Petrop. V. 358.
de Buffon, xiii. 272. *Ash. Mus.*

113. ARCTIC.

D. with a sharp nose: short rounded ears: almost hid in the fur: long and soft hair, somewhat woolly: short legs: toes covered on all parts, like that of a hare, with fur: tail shorter than that of the common fox, and more bushy: of a bluish grey, or ash-color; sometimes white: the young of the grey are black before they come to maturity: hair much longer in winter than summer, as usual with animals of cold climates.

Inhabits

Inhabits the countries bordering on the frozen sea; *Kamtschatka*, the isles between it and *America*, and the opposite parts of *America* discovered in Captain *Bering's* expedition, 1741; is again found in *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, and *Lapland*: burrows under ground; forms holes many feet in length; strews the bottom with moss: in *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*, lives in the cliffs of rocks, not being able to burrow, by reason of the frost: two or three pair inhabit the same hole: are in heat about *Lady-Day*; during that time continue in the open air; afterwards take to their holes: go with young nine weeks: like dogs continue united in copulation: bark like that animal; for which reasons the *Russians* call them *Peszti**: have all the cunning of the common fox: prey on the young of geese, ducks, and other water fowl, before they can fly; on grouse of the country, and hares, on the eggs of birds; and in *Greenland* (through necessity) on berries, shell fish, or any thing the sea flings up; but their principal food in the *North* of *Asia*, and in *Lapland*, is the *Leming* †, or *Lapland Marmot*: those of the countries last mentioned are very migratory, pursuing the *Leming*, a very wandering animal: sometimes these foxes will desert the country for three or four years, probably in pursuit of their prey; for it is well known that the migrations of the *Leming* is very inconstant, appearing in certain countries only once in several years: the people of *Jenesea* suspect they

* Or dogs, *Strahlenberg hist. Russia*, 363.

† No. 202.

go to the banks of the *Oby*: are taken in traps: oft-time the glutton and great owl destroys them, before the hunter can take them out: the skins of small value: the great rendezvous of these animals on the banks of the frozen sea, and the rivers that flow into it, being found there in great troops.

Grey fox. *Smith's voy. Virginia, Carolina, II. 78.*
27. Josselyn's voy. 82. rarities, 21. Canis ex cinereo argenteus Bris-
Lawsen's Carolina, 125. Catesby son quad. 174.

114. GREY.

D. with a sharp nose: sharp, long upright ears: legs long: color grey, except a little redness about the ears.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and the warmer parts of *N. America*: differs from the arctic fox in form; and in nature of its dwelling: agrees with the common fox in the first, varies from it in the last: never burrows; lives in hollow trees: gives no diversion to the sportsman, for after a mile's chace takes to its retreat: has no strong smell: feeds on poultry, birds, &c. easily made tame: their skins, when in season, made use of for muffs.

Le renard argenté. *Charlevoix Nouv. France, V. 196. Du Pratz.*
Louisian. II. 64.

115. SILVER.

In form resembling the common fox: abound in the wooded eminencies, in *Louisiana*, which are every where pierced with their holes: their coat very beautifull: the short hairs of a deep brown; over them spring long silvery, hairs which give the animal a very elegant appearance: as they live in forests

refts abounding with game, never attempt the poultry, which run at large.

116. JACKAL. Adil, Squilachi *Græc.* modern. *Canis aureus.* *Lin. Syst.* 59.
Belon obs. 163. *Canis flavus* *Brisson quad.* 171.
Lupus Aureus. *Kæmfer. Amæn.* Le Chacal & L'Adive. *de Buffon,*
exot. 413. *Raii syn. quad.* 174. xiii. 255.
Klein quad. 70.

D. of the form of a wolf, but much less: the color a bright yellow.

Inhabits all the hot and temperate parts of *Asia*; is found in *Barbary*, and other parts of *Africa*, as low as the *Cape of Good Hope*. They go in packs of 40, 50, even of 200, and hunt like hounds in full cry, from evening to morning*: they destroy the flocks, and poultry, ravage the streets of villages and gardens, near towns, and will even destroy children ** that happen to be unprotected: they will enter stables and out-houses, and devour skins, and any thing else formed of that material: there is scarce an animal they will leave unmolested: in default of living prey, will feed on roots, fruits, and the most infected carrion: will greedily disinter the dead †, and feed on the putrid corpses; for which reason, in many countries, the graves are made of a great depth, and well secured against their attacks: they attend caravans, and follow armies, in hopes that death will provide them a banquet: their howls and clamors are dreadful, and

* *Belon obs.* 163.

** *Russel's Aleppo*, 60. *Dellon's voy.* 81.

† *Boullaye-le-Gouz*, 254.

fo loud that people can scarce hear one another speak : during day they are silent, and retire to their dens. *Dellon* says that they are sometimes tamed, and kept among other domestic animals.

This animal is vulgarly called the Lion's provider, from an opinion that it rouzes the prey for that bad nosed quadruped. The fact is, every creature in the forest is set in motion by the fearfull cries of the Jackals ; the Lion, and other beasts of rapine, by a sort of instinct, attend to the chase, and seize such timid animals that betake themselves to flight at the noise of this nightly pack. Described by *Oppian* * under the name of $\lambdaυκ\textcircled{C}$ Ξυδος, or *yellow wolf* ; who mentions its horrible howl. It is strange, that an animal so common in the *Levant*, should never have been brought over to be described by any modern Naturalist. The descriptions yet remain very obscure ; and there is still great uncertainty, whether the Jackal, and the *Adive* of *M. de Buffon*, are the same, or different animals. A stuft skin of one in the *Ashmolean Museum* (in very ill preservation) had none of that brilliant color ascribed to it by *Belon*.

May, as *M. de Buffon* conjectures, be the $\Theta\omega\varsigma$ of *Aristotle* **, who mentions it with the wolf, and says that it has the same internal structure as the wolf, which is common with congenerous animals. The *Tboes* of *Pliny* may also be a variety of the same animal ; for his account of it agrees with the modern history of the Jackal, except in the last article †.

* *Cyneg.* III. 296.

** *Hist. An. lib.* II. c. 17. *lib.* ix. c. 44.

† *Tboes*, Luporum id genus est procerius longitudine, brevitate crurum dissimilo, velox saltu, venatu vivens, innocuum homini. *Lib.* viii. c. 34.

117. SURI-
NAM. Canis Thous. C. cauda deflexa lævi, corpore subgrifeo subtus albo.
Lin. syst. 60.

D. with upright ears: little warts on the cheeks, above the eyes, and under the throat: the tongue fringed on the sides: size of a large cat: color of the upper part of the body greyish; the lower white: tail bending downwards, and smooth: five toes before, four behind.

According to *Linnaeus*, inhabits *Surinam*: mentioned by no other Naturalist.

XVIII. HY-ÆNA.

118. STRIPED.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.
 Four toes on each foot.
 Short tail; a transverse orifice between it and the
 anus.

υαῖνα *Aristot. hist. An. lib. vi. c. 32. Oppian Cyneg. III. 263.*
Hyæna Plinii, lib. viii. c. 30.
Lupus marinus Belon aquat. 33. Gesner quad.
Taxus porcinus, five Hyæna veterum. Kaftoar. Kæmfer Amæn. Exot. 411.
Dubha Shaw's travels, 246.
Hyæna Ruffel's Aleppo, 59.
Canis Hyæna. C. cauda recta annulata, pilis cervicis erectis, auriculis nudis, palmis tetradactylis. Liu. syst. 58.
L'Hyæne de Buffon, ix. 268. tab. xxv. Brisson quad. 169.

H. with long sharp pointed naked ears: upright mane: high shoulders: fore legs longer than the hind legs: hair on the body coarse, rough, and pretty long, of an ash color, marked with long black stripes, from the back downwards; others cross the legs: tail very full of hair, sometimes plain, sometimes barred with black: size of a large dog, but very strongly made.

Inhabits *Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and Barbary*: like the jackal violates the repositories of the dead, and greedily devours the putrid contents of the grave; like it, preys on the herds and flocks; yet, for want of other food, will eat the roots of plants*, and the tender shoots of the palms; but contrary to the nature of the former, is an unfociable animal; is solitary, and inhabits the chasms of the rocks. The superstitious *Arabs*, when they kill one, care-

* *Shaw's Travels, 246.*

M

fully

fully bury the head*, least it should be applied to magical purposes; as the neck was of old by the *Thessalian* forcerefs.

*Viscera non Lynceis, non diræ nodus Hyæna
Defuit**.*

The antients were wild in their opinion of the *Hyæna*: they believed that it changed its sex, imitated the human voice; that it had power of charming the shepherds, and as it were rivetting them to the place they stood on: no wonder that an ignorant *Arab* should attribute to its remains preternatural powers.

They are cruel, fierce, and untameable animals, with a most malevolent aspect: have a sort of obstinate courage, which will make them face stronger quadrupedsthan themselves; *Kæmpfer* relates that he saw one which had put two lions to flight, regarding them with the utmost coolness. Their voice is hoarse, a disagreeable mixture of growling and roaring.

SPOTTED. Jackal, or wild Dog, *Bosman's Guinea*, 293. *Hyæna* or *Crocota*? *Ludolpp. Æthiopia*, 57.
Quumbengo Churchill's coll. voy. *Canis-apro-lupo-vulpes?* *DeSandes Hist. de l'Acad. tom. xxviii.* 50.
 Tiger wolf *Kolben's Cape*, II. 108. *octavo ed.*

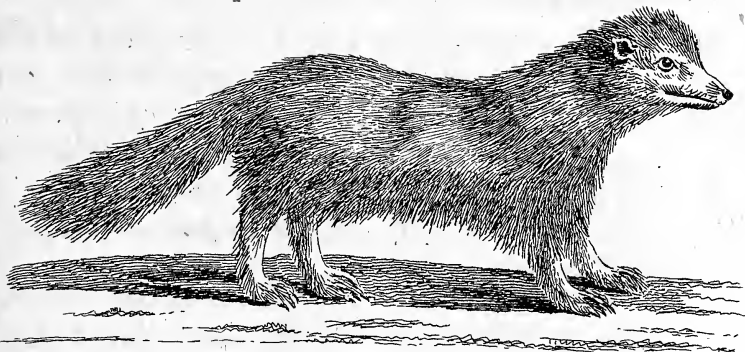
H. with a large and flat head: above each eye some long hairs: on each side of the nose very long whiskers: short black mane: hair on the body short and

* *Shaw's Travels*, 246.

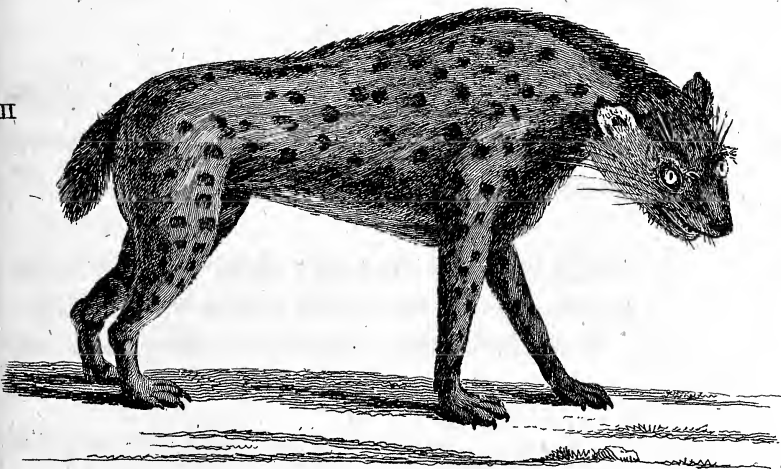
** *Lucan, lib. vi.* 672. The antients believed that the neck of the *Hyæna* consisted of one bone without any joint.

smooth:

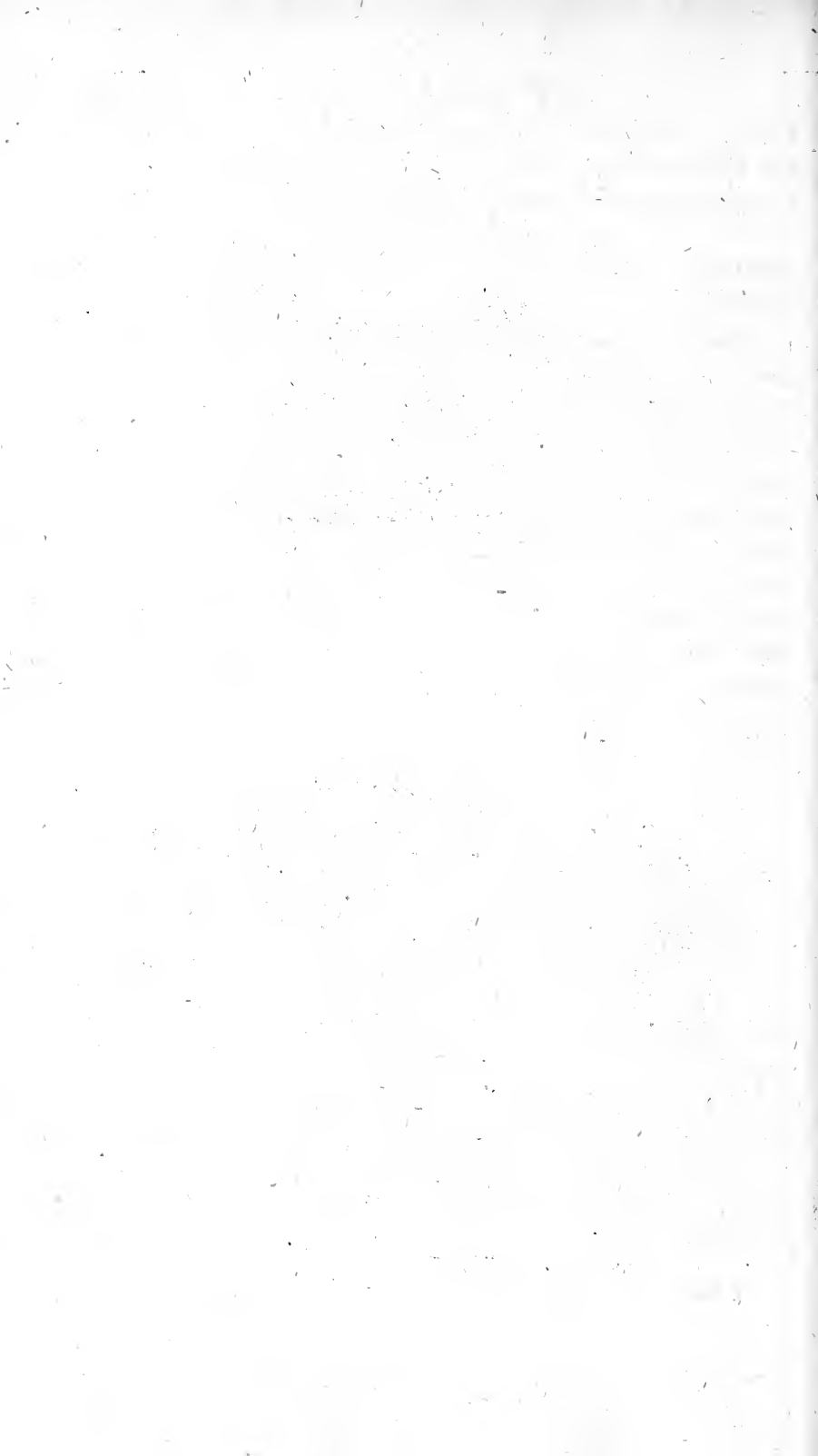
I



II



I ARCTIC FOX N°113 . II SPOTTED HYÆNA N°119 .



smooth : ears short, and a little pointed ; their outside black, inside cinereous : face, and upper part of the head black : body and limbs reddish brown, marked with distinct round black spots : the hind legs with transverse black bars : tail short, black, and full of hair.

Inhabits *Guinea*, *Æthiopia*, and the *Cape* : lives in holes in the earth, or cliffs of rocks : preys by night : howls horribly : breaks into the folds, and kills two or three sheep : devours as much as it can, and carries away one for a future repast : will attack mankind ; scrape open graves, and devour the dead. *M. de Buffon*, misled by *Bosman's* name of this animal, makes it synonymous with the common jackal. Has, till the present time, been undistinguished by naturalists. This description taken from one shewn some years ago in *London*.

- XIX. CAT. Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw.
 Five toes before; four behind.
 Sharp hooked claws, lodged in a sheath that may
 be exerted or drawn in at pleasure.
 Round head, and short visage; rough tongue.

* With long tails.

120. LION. Leo *Plinii*, lib. viii. c. 16. *Gesner* Felis Leo. F. cauda elongata,
quad. 572. *Raii syn. quad.* 162. corpore helvulo. *Lin. syst.* 60.
Lowe Klein quad. 81. Le Lion de *Buffon*, ix. 1. tab. I.
 Felis cauda in floccum desineute. II.
Briffon quad. 194.

C. with a large head: short rounded ears: face covered with short hairs: upper part of the head, chin, whole neck and shoulders, with long shaggy hairs, like a mane: hair on the body and limbs short and smooth; along the bottom of the belly long: limbs of vast strength: tail long, with a tuft of long hairs at the end: color tawny, but on the belly inclines to white: length of the largest lion from nose to tail above eight feet: the tail four feet: the lioness or female is less, and wants the mane.

An inhabitant of all parts of *Africa*; and the hot parts of *Asia*, such as *India* and *Persia*, and a few are still met with in the deserts between *Bagdat* and *Bassorah*, on the banks of the *Euphrates*; but they are found in greatest numbers in the torrid zone, where their size is the largest, and their rage more tremendous,

tremendous, being enflamed by the influence of a burning sun, on a most arid soil. In the interior parts of *Africa**, amidst the scorched and desolate deserts of *Zaara*, or *Biledulgerid*, they reign sole masters; they lord it over every beast, and their courage never meets with a check, where the climate keeps mankind at a distance: the nearer they approach the habitations of the human race, the less their rage, or rather the greater is their timidity**; they have often experienced the unequal combat, and finding that there exists a being superior to them, commit their ravages with more caution: a cooler climate again has the same effect; for in the burning deserts, where rivers and fountains are denied, they live in a perpetual fever, a sort of madness fatal to every animal they meet with: the author of the œconomy of nature gives a wonderful proof of the instinct of these animals in those unwatered tracts. There the *Pelican* makes her nest; and in order to cool her young ones, and accustom them to an element they must afterwards be conversant in, brings from afar, in their great gular pouch, sufficient water to fill the nest; the lion, and other wild beasts, approach and quench their thirst, yet never injure the unfledged † birds, as if conscious that their destruction would immediately put a stop to those gratefull supplies.

The courage of the lion is tempered with mercy ‡,

* *Leo Afr.* 342.

** *Purchas's Pilg.* II. 809.

† *Amen. Acad.* II. 37.

‡ *Leoni tantum feris clementia in supplices: prostratis parcit: et ubi sævit, in viros prius, quam in fœminas fremit, in infantes non nisi magna fame.*

Plinii, lib. viii. c. 16. Miffon, vol. III. 292. confirms the last.

and has been known to spare the weaker animals, as if beneath his attention: there are many instances of its gratitude; relations so strange, that the reader is referred to them in the notes * to the authorities themselves. Lions are capable of being tamed: the monarch of *Persia*, full of savage state, has, on days of audience**, two great ones chained on each side of the passage to the room of state, led there by keepers, in chains of gold. As they have been so far subdued, why may we not credit the story of their being harnessed for the triumphal car of the conqueror *Bacchus*?

The lion preys on all kinds of animals: as his scent is bad, his peculiar and tremendous roar strikes terror into every beast of the desert, and sets them in motion, in open view; he then selects his object, and takes it not so much by pursuit, as by a vast bound, striking it with his talons, and tearing it to pieces: in inhabited countries he invades the folds, leaps over the fences with his prey; and such is his strength, that he can carry off a middling ox with the utmost ease†: in many places it takes its prey by surprize, lurking in the thickets, and springing on it: oft-times mankind falls a victim to his hunger, but then it is rather thro' necessity than choice. The *Arabs* have a notion of his sparing the tender sex, but Doctor *Shaw* informs us ‡ that they make no distinction in these days: the same writer ac-

* *A. Gellius. Ælian. Phny.*

** *Bell's travels, l. 102.*

† *La Caille, 294.*

‡ *Travels, 244.*

quaints us, that the flesh of the lion is often eaten in *Barbary*, and it resembles veal in taste.

Formerly found in *Europe*, between the rivers *Achelous* and *Nessus**; none in *America*; the animal called *Puma*†, which is mistaken for the lion, is our 129th species.

Tigris *Plinii*, lib. viii. c. 18. *Bontius Java*, 53. *Gesner quad.* 936. *Raii syn. quad.* 165. *Klein. quad.* 78. *Felis Tigris*. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis omnibus virgatis. *Lin. syst.* 61. *Felis flava*, maculis longis nigris variegata. *Briffon quad.* 194. *Le Tigre de Buffon*, ix. 129. tab. ix.

121. TIGER.

C. with a smooth head and body; vast strength in its limbs; of a pale yellow color, beautifully marked with long stripes of black from the back, pointing to the belly, with others cross the thighs: the tail shorter by a third than the body; annulated with black: often superior in size to a lion; that called the *Royal* ‡ *Tiger* of a tremendous bulk. *M. de Buffon* mentions one that was (tail included) fifteen feet long. *Du Halde* II. 254, says, that the *Chinese* tigers vary in color, some being white, striped with black and grey.

The tiger is peculiar to *Asia* §; and is found as far North as *Cbina*, and *Cbinese Tartary*; it inhabits mount *Ararat*, and *Hyrkania* of old, famous for its

* *Aristot. hist. An. lib. vi. c. 31.*

† *Garcilasso de la vega*, 332.

‡ *Dellon. voy.* 78.

§ *M. de Buffon* says they are found in the South of *Africa*. I can meet with no authority for it; the animals so called by *Ludolphus* and *Kolben*, being only Panthers, or Leopards, which are generally confounded with the Tiger by most voyagers.

wild beasts ; but the greatest numbers, the largest, and the most cruel, are met with in *India*, and its islands : they are the scourge of the country ; they lurk among the bushes, on the sides of rivers, and almost depopulate many places : they are insidious, blood thirsty, and malevolent ; and seem to prefer preying on the human race preferable to any other animals : they do not pursue their prey, but bound on it from their ambush, with an elasticity, and from a distance that is scarce credible : if they miss the object, they make off ; but if they succeed, be it man, or be it beast, even one as large as a *Buffalo**, they carry it off with such ease, that it seems not the least impediment to their flight : if they are undisturbed, they plunge their head into the body of the animal up to their very eyes, as if it were to satiate themselves with blood, which they exhaust the corps of before they tear it to pieces** : there is a sort of cruelty in their devastations, unknown to the generous lion ; as well as a poltrony in their sudden retreat on any disappointment. I was informed, by very good* authority, that in the beginning of this century, some gentlemen and ladies, being on a party of pleasure, under a shade of trees, on the banks of a river in *Bengal*, observed a tiger preparing for its fatal spring ; one of the ladies, with amazing presence of mind, layed hold of an umbrella, and furled it full in the animal's face, which instantly retired, and gave the company opportunity of removing from so terrible a neighbor.

* *Pontius*, 53. *Strabo*. lib. xv. relates much the same of the Tigers of the country of the *Prassi*.

** *Pontius*, 53.

Another

Another party had not the same good fortune: a tiger darted among them while they were at dinner, seized on one gentleman, and carried him off, and he never was more heard of. They attack all sorts of animals, even the lion; and it has been known that both have perished in their combats: there is in some parts of *India* a popular notion*, that the rhinoceros and the tiger are in friendship, because they are often found near each other: the fact is, the rhinoceros, like the hog, loves to wallow in the mire; and on that account frequents the banks of rivers; the tiger, to quench its raging thirst, is met with in places contiguous to them.

Pliny has been frequently taken to task by the moderns, for calling the tiger, *animal tremendæ velocitatis***; they allow it great agility in its bounds, but deny it swiftness in pursuit: two travellers of authority, both eye-witnesses, confirm what *Pliny* says; the one indeed only mentions, in general its vast fleetness; the other saw a tryal between one and a swift horse, whose rider escaped meerly by getting in time amidst a circle of armed men. The chase of this animal was a favorite diversion with the great CAM-HI, the *Chinese* monarch, in whose company our countryman, Mr. *Bell*, that faithfull traveller; and the *Pere Gerbillon*, saw these proofs of the tiger's speed †.

* *Bontius*, 53.

** *Plinii*, lib. viii. c. 18.

† *Bell's Travels*, II. 91. *Du Halde*, II. 343.

They

They are said to roar like a lion; but those I have seen in captivity, emitted only a furly growl.

22. PAN-
THER.

Varia et Pardus † *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 17.*

Παρδαλις μεζων? *Oppian Cy-
neg. lib. III. l. 63.*

*Panthera, Pardus, Pardalis, Leo-
pardus Gesner quad. 824. Raii syn.
quad. 166. Klein. quad. 77.*

*Felis Pardus. F. cauda elongata,
corpore maculis superioribus or-
bicularis; inferioribus virgatis.
Lin. syst. 61*. Brisson quad. 198.
La Panthere de Buffon, ix. 151.
tab. xi. xii.*

C. with short smooth hair, of a bright tawny color: the back, sides, and flanks elegantly marked with black spots, disposed in circles from four to five in each, with a single black spot in the centre of each: on the face and legs single spots only: on the top of the back is a row of oblong spots; the longest next the tail: the chest and belly white; the first marked with transverse dusky stripes: the belly and tail with large irregular black spots: ears short and pointed: end of the nose brown: limbs very strong: the skin of one I measured, was, from the end of the nose to the origin of the tail, six feet ten inches; the tail near three.

Inhabits *Africa*, from *Barbary* to the remotest parts of *Guinea*†. This species is next in size to the tiger; next to it in cruelty, and in its general enmity to the animal creation: it is to *Africa* what the former is to *Asia*, with this alleviation, that it prefers the flesh of brutes to that of mankind; but when pressed with hun-

* A description that does not suit any known animal of this genus.

† *Shaw's Travels, 244. des Marchais, I. 204.* the last mistakenly calls them Tigers.

ger, attacks every living creature without distinction: its manner of taking its prey is the same with that of the tiger, always by surprize, either lurking in thickets, or creeping on its belly till it comes within reach: it will also climb up trees in pursuit of monkeys, and lesser animals; so that nothing is secure from its attacks: it is an untameable species, always retains its fierce, its malevolent aspect, and perpetual growl or murmur.

The antients were well acquainted with these animals; these and the leopards were the *Variae*, and *Pardi* of the old writers: one should think that the Romans would have exhausted the deserts of *Africa*, by the numbers they drew from thence for their public shews: *Scaurus* exhibited at one time 150 Panthers; *Pompey* the great 410; *Augustus* 420*: probably they thinned the coasts of *Mauritania* of these animals, but they still swarm in the Southern parts of *Guinea*.

Oppian describes two species of Panthers; a large species and a small one; the first of which has a shorter tail than the lesser, and may possibly be this kind.

An animal of this species is found in *Buckbaria*, called there *Babr*; is seven feet long; very destructive to horses, and even camels: the skin is fine, and valued in *Russia* at 11. sterling†.

Uncia

* *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 17.*

† *Ritchkoff Orenb. Topogr. I. 28.* In *China* is a most beautiful kind, called there *Louchu*, whose skins sell for six pounds, sterling, apiece. *Muller Russ. Sammlung. III. 549, 608.* I must here observe, that there are, in the Furriers shops in *London*, skins in most respects resembling those of the Panther; which, they have assured me,
came

123. L E O - P A R D. *Uncia Cati opusc.* 42. *Gesner quad.* 202.
825. *Le Leopard de Buffon*, IX. 151.
Le Leopard des Marchais voy. I. *tab.* xiv.

C. with hair of a lively yellow color; marked on the back and sides with small spots, disposed in circles, and placed pretty closely together: the face and legs marked with single spots: the breast and belly covered with longer hairs than the rest of the body, of a whitish color: the spots on the tail large and oblong: the length of this species, from nose to tail, four feet; the tail two and a half.

came from the *Spanish* settlements in the *West Indies*: These skins equaled those of the old continent, in beauty and size. Notwithstanding *M. de Buffon* denies this animal to be a native of *America*, yet I cannot help thinking, that the same, or a variety at least, inhabits the hot parts of that country. 1. The figure of the species, described by *Faber hist. An. Nov. Hisp.* 408, under the name of *Tigris Mexicana*, agrees exactly with that of the Panther; as does the description in general, given p. 507. 2. Every other animal of this genus, which has been yet discovered in *America*, is far inferior in size and strength to this; whose common height, *Faber* says, is four or five feet, and whose prey is wild cattle, horses, &c. *M. Condamine* *, and *Le Pere Cajetan Cattaneo* **, speak of the *Tigers* (*i. e.* the Panthers) of *America*, as equal, and even superior, in size, to those of *Africa*; and the color as bright as gold; and *Ulloa* † describes them as big as little horses. 3. Notwithstanding the venders of furs are not entirely to be relied on, as to the countries their goods come from; yet the general opinion of the whole trade, that these skins were the product of *Spanish America*, is a further proof of their being common to both continents.

But the new world, especially the part possessed by the jealous *Spaniards*, is still very imperfectly explored: sufficient space is still left for the conquest of the naturalist; so at present he has no reason to weep, like *Alexander*, for want of other globes.

* *Voy.* 81.

** *Vide* three very entertaining Letters added to *Muratori's* *Missions of Paraguay*, 259.

† *Vol.* I. 56.

Inhabits *Senegal* and *Guinea*; spares neither man nor beast: when beasts of chase fail, descends from the internal parts of *Africa* in crowds, and makes great havock among the numerous herds that cover the rich meadows of the lower *Guinea*: it tears its prey to pieces with both claws and teeth; is always thin, tho' perpetually devouring. The Panther is its enemy, and destroys numbers of them. The Negresses make collars of their teeth, and attribute to them certain virtues. The Negroes take these animals in pit-falls, covered at the top with slight hurdles, on which is placed some flesh as a bait. The Negroes make a banquet of these animals, whose flesh is said to be as white as veal, and very well tasted. The skins are often brought to *Europe*, and reckoned very valuable.

C. with the face spotted with black: chin white: a great black spot each side of the upper lip: breast marked with small spots: belly white, spotted with black: back, sides and rump, covered with hair of a bright yellow color: marked with circles of spots, like the former; but the spots much less: not half the bulk of the last; but the tail shorter in proportion, and tapering to a point, and the hair on it short. The tails of the two last species are of equal thickness from top to bottom.

Inhabits the *East Indies*? kept a few years ago in the Tower: seemed a good-natured animal.

124. LESSER
LEOPARD.

425. HUNTING. Le Leopard *voy. de la Boullaye-le-gouz.* 248.

C. with a small head: irides pale orange: end of the nose black: from each corner of the mouth to that of each eye, a dusky line: ears short, tawny, marked with a brown bar: face, chin and throat, of a pale yellowish brown: the face slightly spotted: body of a light tawny brown, marked with numbers of small round black spots; not in circles, but each distinct: the spots on the rim and outside of the legs were larger: the inside of the legs plain: hair on the top of the neck longer than the rest: that on the belly white, and very long: tail longer than the body; of a reddish brown color; marked above with large black spots; the hair on the under side very long.

Size of a large gre-hound: of a long make: chest narrow: legs very long.

Inhabits *India*: is tamed and trained for the chase of antelopes: carried in a small kind of waggon, chained and hoodwinked, till it approaches the herd: when first unchained does not immediately make its attempt, but winds along the ground, stopping and concealing itself till it gets a proper advantage, then darts on the animals with surprizing swiftness; overtakes them by the rapidity of its bounds: but if it does not succeed in its first efforts, consisting of five or six amazing leaps, misses its prey: losing its breath, and finding itself unequal in speed, stands still: gives up
the

the point for that time *, and readily returns to its master.

Παρδαλις. *Oppian Cyneget. III.* L'Once de *Buffon*, ix. 151. *tab.* 126. ONCE.
l. 95. xiii.
Panthera? *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 17.*

C. with a large head: short ears: long hair on the whole body: color a whitish ash, tinged with yellow: on the breast and belly with a smaller cast of yellow: head marked with small round spots: behind each ear a large black spot: the upper part of the neck varied, with large single spots: the sides of the back with longitudinal marks, consisting of several spots, almost touching each other, leaving the ground color of the body in the middle: the spots beneath these irregular, large, and full: those on the legs small, and thinly dispersed: the tail full of hair; irregularly marked with large black spots. This species is of a strong make: long backed: short legged: length from the nose to the tail, about three feet and a half: tail upwards of three feet.

Inhabits *Barbary* **, *Persia*, *Hyrkania* † and *China* †; is an animal of a more gentle and mild nature than most of the preceding; is, like the last,

* *Bernier's travels*, iv. 45. *Tavernier's travels*, I. 147. *Theuzotz-woy*. v. 34.

** Where it is called *Faadh*. *Shaw's trav.* 245.

† *Chardin*.

† Where it is called *Poupi*. The skins are brought from *China* into *Russia*, and sold for twenty shillings apiece. *Müller Samlung für Russischen Geschicht*. III. 549. 608.

used

used for the chase of antelopes, and even hares; but, instead of being conveyed in a waggon, is carried on the crupper on horseback; is under as much command as a setting dog, returns at the least call, and jumps up behind its master*.

Is supposed to be the lesser Panther of *Oppian*, and the *Panthera* of *Pliny* †.

127. BRASILI-
AN. Jaguar *Marcgrave Brasil*, 235. quibusdam rosam referentibus
Piso Brasil, 203. variegata. *Brisson quad.* 196.
Pardus aut Lynx *Brasiliensis* Ja- Felis onça. Felis cauda mediocri,
guara dicta, *Lusitanis* onza. *Raii* corpore flavescente, ocellis nigris
syn. quad. 168. *Klein. quad.* 80. rotundato angulatis medio flavis.
Le Tigre de La Guiane *Des Mar-* *Lin. syst.* 91.
chais, voy. III. 299. Le Jaguar de *Buffon*, ix. 201. *tab.*
Tigris americana. Felis flavescens, maculis nigris orbiculatis xviii.

C. with hair of a bright tawny color: the top of the back marked with long stripes of black: the sides with rows of irregular oblong spots: open in the middle, which is of the ground-color of the hair: the thighs and legs marked with full spots of black: the breast and belly whitish: the tail not so long as the body: the upper part deep tawny, marked with large black spots, irregularly: the lower part with smaller spots: grows to the size of a wolf, and even larger.

Inhabits the hottest parts of *S. America*, from the isthmus of *Darien* to *Buenos Ayres*: fierce and destructive to man and beast. Like the tiger it plunges its head into the body of its prey, and

* *Olearius travels into Persia*, 218.

† *Pantheris in candido breves macularum oruli.* lib. viii. c. 17.

sucks out the blood before it devours it: makes a great noise in the night, like the howling of a hungry dog: is a very cowardly animal: easily put to flight; either by the shepherds dogs, or by a lighted torch, being very fearfull of fire: it lies in ambush near the sides of rivers: there is sometimes seen a singular combat between this animal and the crocodile; when the *Jaguar* comes to drink, the crocodile, ready to surprize any animal that approaches, raises its head out of the water, the former instantly strikes its claws into the eyes of this dreadful reptile, the only penetrable part, who immediately dives under the water, pulling his enemy along with it, where they commonly both perish*.

Tlacoozelotl; Tlalocelotl. *Catus-* tab. xxxv. xxxvi.
pardus mexicanus. *Hernandez.* *Felis sylvestris, americanus, Ti-*
Mex. 512. *grinus. Seb. Mus. I. 47. tab. xxx.*
L'Ocelot de Buffon, xiii. 239. *fig. 2, & 77. tab. xlvi. fig. 2.*

128. MEXI-
CAN.

C. with its head, back, upper part of the rump and tail of a bright tawny: a black stripe extends along the top of the back, from head to tail: from the nostrils to the corners of the eyes, a stripe of black: forehead spotted with black: the sides whitish, marked lengthways with long stripes of black, hollow, and tawny, in the middle; in which are sprinkled some small black spots: from the neck towards the shoulders point, others of the same colors: the rump marked in the same manner: legs whitish, va-

* *Condamine's voy.* 81.

ried with small black spots : tail spotted with small spots near its base ; with larger near the end, which is black.

An animal, supposed to be the female*, was shewen two years ago in *London* : its ground color was cinereous ; palest on the legs and belly : irides hazel : tip of the nose red : ears short, and rounded, black on the out-side, grey within : from the nose to the eye, on each side, a black line ; above and beneath each eye a white one : sides of the mouth white, marked with four rows of small black spots : from the hind part of the head, to the back and shoulders, ran some long, narrow, hollow stripes : along the top of the back two rows of oval black spots : the marks on the sides long, hollow, and irregular, extending from shoulders to thighs : shoulders both barred and spotted : legs and belly only spotted : tail not so long as the body ; had large spots above, small beneath.

It was strongly made : and above four times the size of a large cat.

Inhabits *Mexico*, the neighborhood of *Carthagena*, and *Brazil* : lives in the mountains : is very voracious ; but fearfull of mankind : preys on young calves**, and different sorts of game : lurks amidst the leaves of trees ; and sometimes will extend itself

* The description of that which *M. de Buffon* assures us is the male, is taken from a drawing. This I examined at one of *Mr. Brooks's* exhibitions, and found it the same with the animal described by *Hernandez*. *M. de Buffon* supposes the male to be the animal described by that author under the title of *Tigris Mexicana*, p. 408. but whoever examines that description will be of opinion it is of a species very nearly agreeing with the *European Panther*.

** *Dampier*, voy. II. 62.

along the boughs, as if dead, 'till the monkies, tempted by their natural curiosity, approaching to examine it, become its prey*.

- Cugacuarana. *Marcgrave Brasil. quin. 166. Du Pratz. II. 63. 129. BROWN.*
 235. *Raii syn. quad. 169. Tigris fulva. Felis ex flavo rufescens, mento et infimo ventre albicantibus. Brisson quad. 197.*
 Cugacuara *Piso Brasil, 103.*
 Panther *Lawson Carolina, 117. Le Couguar de Buffon, ix. 216.*
Catesby Carolina App. Tigris fulvus Barrere France Æ- tab. xix.

C. with a very small head : ears a little pointed : eyes large : chin white : back, neck, rump, sides, pale brownish red, mixed with dusky hairs : breast, belly, and inside of the legs cinereous : hair on the belly long : tail dusky, and ferruginous ; the tip black : the teeth of a vast size : claws white : the outmost claw of the fore feet much larger than the others : is long bodied, and high on its legs : the length from nose to tail, five feet three inches ; of the tail two feet eight.

Inhabits the continent of *America*, from *Canada* to *Brazil* : in *South America* is called *Puma*†, and mistaken for the lion : is the scourge of the colonies of the hotter parts of *America* ; fierce and ravenous to the highest degree : swims over the broad rivers, and attacks the cattle, even in the enclosures ; and when pressed with hunger, spares not even mankind. In *N. America* their fury seems to be subdued by the rigor of the climate ; the smallest cur, in company with its master, makes them seek for security, by

* *Hernandez Mex. 514.*

† *Hernandez Mex. 518. Condamine's voy. 81.*

running up trees : but then they are equally destructive to domestic animals, and are the greatest nuisance the planter has : when they lay in wait for the *Moose*, or other deer*, they lie close on the branch of some tree, 'till the animal passes beneath, when they drop on them, and soon destroy them : they also make wolves their prey : that whose skin is in the *Museum* of the *Royal Society*, was killed just as it had pulled down a wolf : conceal such part of the prey which they cannot eat : purr like a cat : the fur soft, and of some value among the *Indians*, who cover themselves with it during winter : the flesh is also eaten, and said to be as good and as white as veal †.

130. BLACK. *Jaguarete* *Marcgrave Brasl*, 235. *Raii syn. quad.* 169. *Once des Marchais*, III. 300.
Piso Brasl, 103.

C. with the head, back, sides, fore part of the legs, and the tail, covered with short and very glossy hairs, of a dusky color ; sometimes spotted ‡ with black,

* *Charlevoix voy. Nouv. France*, V. 189. who, by mistake, calls it *Carcajou*.

† Mr. *Dupont* once shewed me, some years ago, the tail of an animal from *South America*, three quarters of a yard long, covered with short white glossy hair : a piece of the skin of the back was left to it, on which were black hairs near eight inches long. I mention it here as belonging to some plain colored beast of this genus. Perhaps the *Tzonystac seu quadrupes capillorum candentium, brevibus eruribus, colore atro, manibus pedibusque et corporis magnitudine Tigris; ac proluxa cauda.* *Fernandez quad. nov. Hisp.* 3.

‡ For which reason *M. de Buffon* suspects it to be only a variety of No. 127 ; but since *M. Des Marchais*, who describes it very exactly, makes no mention of its being spotted, nor had the two which were shewn in *London* some years ago any spots on them ; it is very probable then, that the *Jaguarete*, described by *Marcgrave*, was a variety of this species, and not of his *Jaguara*, as it agrees with it in the ground color, and in its superior size.

but

but generally plain : upper lips white : at the corner of the mouth a black spot* : long hairs above each eye, and long whiskers on the upper lip : lower lip, throat, belly, and the inside of the legs, whitish, or very pale ash-color : paws white : ears pointed : grows to the size of a heifer of a year old : has vast strength in its limbs.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guiana* : is a cruel and fierce beast ; much dreaded by the *Indians* ; but happily is a scarce species.

C. with short hair, of a bright ferruginous color : 131. CAPE.
the face marked with black stripes, tending downwards : from the hind part of the head to the tail, the back is marked with oblong stripes of black : the sides with very numerous small, and round spots of black : belly white : tail long, of a bright tawny color, spotted with black : length from the nose to the tail, near three feet.

Described from a skin in a furrier's shop in *London*, who thought it came from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* On the chin of one of those above-mentioned was a round black spot.

132. CAYEN-
NE. Maraguao *Marcgrave Brasil.* 233. *Louisan II.* 64.
Felis fera tigrina *Barrere France* Felis sylvestris tigrina. F. ex
Aquin. 152. griseo flavescens, maculis nigris
Tepe Maxlaton *Fernand. Nov.* variegata *Eriffon quad.* 193.
Hisp. 9. c. 28. Le Margay *de Buffon*, xiii. 248.
Le Pichou, Cat-a-mount *du Pratz* tab. xxxvii.

C. with the upper part of the head, the neck, back, sides, shoulders and thighs of a bright tawny color: the face striped downwards with black: the shoulders and body marked with stripes, and oblong large black spots: the legs with small spots: the breast, and inside of the legs and thighs whitish, spotted with black: the tail very long, marked with black, tawny, and grey: size of a common cat.

Inhabits *S. America*: lives on the feathered game, and on poultry: is untameable: makes a noise like the common cat.

These small spotted species are called by the general name of tiger-cats: several kinds are found in the *East-Indies**, and in the woods near the *Cape of Good Hope*; but so negligently, or so unscientifically mentioned, as to render it impossible for a zoologist to form a description from them: yet a good history of these animals being among the many *desiderata* of the naturalist; the following main accounts may serve to direct the enquiries of future voyagers. *Kolben* ** mentions two kinds; one he calls

* *Dellon's voy.* 77.

** *Hist. Cape*, II. 126. M. L'Abbè de la Caille abuses poor *Kolben* for his imperfect history of the *Cape*: in fact, it is not a good one, yet still is the best we have: but great will be the disappointment of those who seek for fuller information in that of the criticising Abbè.

The WILD RED CAT, which has a streak of bright red, running along the ridge of the back to the tail, and losing itself in the grey and white on the sides : the skins are said to give ease in the gout, and are much valued on that account at the *Cape*. The other he calls

The BUSH CAT ; of which he says no more, than that it is the largest of wild cats in the *Cape* countries.

<p>(WILD CAT.) <i>Catus sylvestris</i>. Boumriitter. <i>Gesner quad.</i> 325. <i>Catus sylvestris</i>, <i>ferus vel feralis</i>, <i>eques arborum</i>. <i>Klein quad.</i> 75. Wilde Katze. <i>Kram Austr.</i> 311. <i>Felis sylvestris</i>. <i>F. pilis ex fusco</i>, <i>flavicante, et albido, variegatis</i></p>	<p><i>vestita, cauda annulis alternatim</i> <i>nigris et ex sordidé albo flavican-</i> <i>tibus cincta.</i> <i>Briffon quad.</i> 192. Kot Driki, <i>Zbik. Rzaczinski Po-</i> <i>lon.</i> 217. <i>Le chat sauvage de Buffon</i>, vi. 1. <i>tab. I. Br. Zool. I.</i> 47.</p>	<p>133. COMMON.</p>
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C. with long soft hair, of a yellowish white color, mixed with grey ; the grey disposed in streaks, pointing downwards, rising from a dusky list, that runs from the head to tail, along the middle of the back : tail marked with alternate bars of black and white, its tip black : hind part of the legs black : three times as large as the common cat ; and very strongly made*.

Inhabits the woods of most parts of *Europe* : a variety of a blue color is met with at the *Cape of Good Hope* : most destructive to lambs, kids, and fawns ; and to all sorts of feathered game. The

* In the *Russian Asiatic* dominions is a very elegant race of wild cats, with very soft fur, of the color of a *Lynx* ; the young ones beautifully speckled with black : the *Russians* call them *Siepnia Koskky*. *Muller Saml. Russ.* III. 608.

stock, or origin of the DOMESTIC CAT*, which is subject to many varieties.

α. ANGORA CAT. With long hair; of a silvery whiteness, and silky texture; very long, especially about the neck, where it forms a fine ruff: the hairs on the tail very long, and spreading: is a large variety: found about *Angora*; the same country which produces the fine haired goat, p. 15. Degenerates after the first generation in our climate.

β. TORTOISE SHELL CAT: black, white, and orange. Le chat d'Espagne *de Buffon* vi. tab. III.

γ. BLUE CAT. Le chat des chartreux *de Buffon* vi. tab. iv. probably descended from the blue wild cats of the *Cape*.

The cat a usefull but deceitfull domestic: when pleased purrs, and moves its tail: when angry, spits, hisses, strikes with its foot: in walking, draws in its claws: drinks little: is fond of fish: the female very falacious; a piteous, jarring, squaling lover: its urine corrosive: buries its dung: the na-

* *Felis Catus*. *F. cauda elongata fusco annulata, corpore fasciis nigricantibus; dorsalibus longitudinalibus tribus; lateralibus spiralibus* Lin. 1758. 62. Faun. succ. No. 9. Br. Zool. I. 45. *de Buffon*, vi. tab. ii. *Briffon* quad. 191.

tural enemy of mice ; watches them with great gravity : does not always reject vegetables : washes its face with its fore feet, *Linnaeus* says, at the approach of a storm : sees by night : its eyes shine in the dark : its hair emits fire, when rubbed in the dark : always lights on its feet : proverbially tenacious of life : very cleanly ; hates wet : is fond of perfumes, *marum valerian, catmint*. The unaccountable antipathy of multitudes : beloved by the *Mahometans* : *Maillet*, who says that the cats of *Ægypt* are very beautifull, adds, that the inhabitants build hospitals for them*.

** With short tails.

Le Chat-pard *Memoires pour servir a l'hist. Nat. An. part. I. 110.*
 Catus Pardus five Catus Montanus *Americanorum*. the Cat a mountain. *Raii syn. quad. 169.*

Felis Pardalis. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis superioribus virgatis, inferioribus orbiculatis. *Lin. syst. 62. Brisson quad. 199.*

134. MOUNTAIN.

C. with upright pointed ears, marked with two brown transverse bars : color of the head, and whole upper part of the body, a reddish brown, marked with long narrow spots on the back ; and with numerous round small spots on the sides : the belly whitish : the chin and throat of a pure white : the tail barred with black : the length of this animal two feet and a half ; that of the tail eight inches.

Inhabits *America* : grows very fat : is a mild and gentle animal.

* *Voy. l'Ægypt, 30.*

2. Le Serval de *Buffon* xiii. 233. tab. xxxiv.

Differs from the preceding in these particulars : the orbits are white : the spots on the body universally round : in its nature very fierce, and untameable : inhabits the woods in the mountainous parts of *India* : lives in trees, and scarce ever descends on the ground, for it breeds in them : leaps with great agility from tree to tree : called by the natives of *Malabar*, the *Maraputé*; by the *Portuguese*, the *Serval**.

Mr. *J. R. Forster* informed me, he saw an animal of this species in the *Empress's* menagery at *Petersburg* : its fur was of a whitish yellow : the spots dusky : had a wild and piercing look : was brought from *Tibet*.

135. LYNX.

Chaus Plinii, lib. viii. c. 19. *Lupus cervarius*. c. 22.
 λυγξ. *Ælian*. lib. xiv. c. 6. *Oriental Cyneget.* III. 84.
Lupus cervarius, *Lynx*, *Chaus*.
Gesner quad. 677, 678.
Lynx five *Leuncia Cæii opusc.* 50.
Fabri Exp. An. Norv. Hisp. 527.
Lynx, *Catus cervarius anglicè*,
 the ounce. *Raii syn. quad.* 166.
Tournefort's voy. 4to. I. 360.
Rys, *Östrowidz. Rzeczmski Polon.*
 222.

Lux Kramer Austr. 311. *Ridinger Wilden Thiere* 22. *Kleine Thiere* 65, &c.
Felis Lynx. *F. cauda abbreviata*; *apice atra*, *auriculis apice barbatis* *Lin. syst.* 62. *Warglo*, *Kattlo. Faun. suec.* No. 10, 11.
Lynx. Felis auriculorum apicibus pilis longissimis præditis, *caudâ brevi.* *Briffon quad.* 200.
Catus cervarius, 199.
 Le *Lynx*, or *Loup-Cervier*, de *Buffon*, ix. 231. tab. xxi.

C. with a short tail, black at its end : eyes of a pale yellow : hair under the chin long and full : hair on

* De *Buffon*.

the body long and soft, of a cinereous color, tinged with red, marked with dusky spots, more or less distinct in different subjects; in some scarce visible: belly whitish: ears erect, tufted with long black hairs, the character of the different species of *Lynxes*: legs and feet very thick and strong: the length of the skin of a *Russian* lynx, from nose to tail, was four feet six inches; the tail only six: vary sometimes in their color: the *Irbys*, from lake *Balckasb**, or the *Kattlo*, of the *Suedes*, is whitish, spotted with black, and larger than the common kind; this large variety is called by the *Germans*, *Wolf-Lucks*, and *Kalb-Lucks*, on account of its size.

Inhabits the vast forests of the N. of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*** , not *India*, tho' poets have harnessed them to the chariot of *Bacchus*, in his conquest of that country: bring two or three young at a time: is long-lived: climbs trees: lies in wait for the deer, which pass under, falls on them, and seizing on the jugular vein, soon makes them its prey: will not attack mankind; but is very destructive to the rest of the animal creation: the furs of these animals are valuable for their softness and warmth: numbers are annually imported from *North America*, and the north of *Europe*, and *Asia*; the farther *North* and *East* they are taken, the whiter they are, and the more distinct the spots; of these the most elegant kind is called *Irbys*, taken near

* Situated west of the river *Irtysb*.

** Wild cat, *Lawson Carolina*, 118. *Catesby App.* xxv. found as far south as *Mexico*, the *Pinnum Dasyus* of *Nieremberg*. 153.

lake *Balkash*, whose skin sells on the spot for one pound *sterling* *.

The antients celebrated the great quickness of its sight; and feigned that its urine was converted into a precious stone †.

*Vista racemifero Lynceus dedit INDIA Baccho:
E quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remittit,
Vertitur in Lapides, et congelat Aëra taëto.* Ovid. Met. xv. 413.

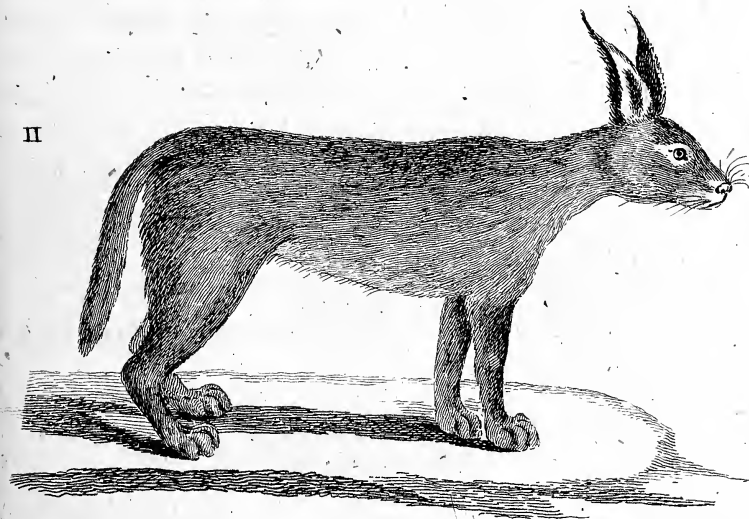
136. BAY.

C. with a short tail: irides yellow: ears upright, and sharp pointed, tufted with long black hairs: color of the head, back, sides, and exterior parts of the legs, bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots: down the face marked with black stripes, pointing to the nose: each side the upper lip three rows of minute black spots, with long stiff hairs issuing out of them: orbits edged with white: from beneath each eye certain long black stripes, of an incurvated form, mark the cheeks; which with the upper and under lip, whole under side of the body, and insides of the legs, are white: the upper part of the inside of the fore legs marked with two black bars: upper part of the tail barred with dusky strokes; and next the end, one of a deep black; its tip and under side white: about twice the bigness of a large cat: the hair shorter and smoother than that of the last.

Inhabits the inner parts of the province of *New-York*.

* *Ritchkoff's Orenb. Topog.* I. 296.

† *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 38. xxviii. c. 8.*



I BAY LYNX N^o 136 .

II PERSIAN LYNX N^o 137 .

Siyah-Ghush, or black ear. *Char-* part. II. 648. tab. xiv.
leton Ex. 21. tab. page 23. *Raii* Le Caracal de Buffon, ix. 262.
syn. quad. 168. *Pb. Transf.* vol. LI. tab. xxiv.

137. PERSIAN.

C. with a lengthened face, and small head: very long slender black ears, terminated with a long tuft of black hairs: inside and bottom of the ears white: nose white: eyes small: the upper part of the body is of a very pale reddish brown: the tail rather darker: belly and breast whitish: limbs strong, and pretty long: tail about half the length of the body.

Inhabit *Persia*, *India*, and *Barbary**: are often brought up tame, and used in the chase of lesser quadrupeds; and the larger sort of birds, such as cranes, pelecans, peacocks, &c. which they surprize with great address: when they seize their prey, hold it fast with their mouth, and lie for a time motionless on it: are said to attend the lion, and to feed on the remains of the prey that animal leaves**: are fierce when provoked: Dr. *Charleton* says, he saw one fall on a hound, which it killed and tore to pieces in a moment, notwithstanding the dog defended itself to the utmost.

The *Arabian* writers call it *Anak el Ard*: say that it hunts like the panther; jumps up at cranes as they fly; and covers its steps when hunting †.

* *Shaw's Travels*, 247. The mouth of the *Barbary* variety is black, and the face fuller.

** *Voy. de Thevenot*, III. 204. The *Arabs*, according to *Thevenot*, call it *Kara-Coulac*, or Black Ear.

† Dr. *Thomas Hyle*, in *Ulugh Beighi*, tab. p. 36. the figure is from an original drawing by Mr. *Edwards*.

XX. BEAR. Six cutting teeth ; two canine in each jaw.
Five toes before ; five behind.
In walking rests on the hind feet, as far as the heel.

138. BLACK. *Urfus Plinii*, lib. viii. c. 36. *Thiere*. 31.
Αρκτῶ *Oppian Cyneg.* III. 139. *Urfus niger*, cauda concolore.
Urfus Gesner quad. 941. *Agricola* *Brisson quad.* 187.
An. Subter. 486. *Raii syn. quad.* *Urfus cauda abrupta.* *Lin. syst.*
171. 69. *Biorn Faun. suec. No.* 19.
Niedzwiedz Rzaczynski Polon. 225. *L'Ours de Buffon*, viii. 248. tab.
Bär. Klein. quad. 82. *Schwenckfelt* xxxi. xxxii.
Theriotroph. 131. *Ridinger Wild.*

B. with a long head : small eyes : short ears, rounded at the top : strong, thick, and clumsy limbs : very short tail : large feet : body covered with very long and shaggy hair, various in its color : the largest of a rusty brown ; the smallest of a deep black : some from the confines of *Russia* black, mixed with white hairs, called by the *Germans*, silver-bar : and some (but rarely) are found in *Tartary* of a pure white.

Inhabits the N. parts of *Europe*, and *Asia* ; the *Alps* of *Suitzerland*, and *Dauphine* ; *Japan*^{*}, and *Ceylon*^{**} ; *N. America*†, and *Peru*‡. The brown bears are sometimes carnivorous, and will destroy cattle, and eat carrion ; but their general food is roots, fruits, and vegetables : will rob the fields of pease ; and when they are ripe, pluck great quan-

* *Kämpfer hist. Japan.* I. 126.

** *Knox hist. Ceylon.* 20.

† *Lawson's Carolina*, 116. *Catesby Carolina App.* xxv.

‡ *Condamine's voy.* 82.

tities up; beat the pease out of the husks on some hard place, eat them, and carry off the straw: they will also, during winter, break into the farmer's yard, and make great havock among his stock of oats: are particularly fond of honey. The bears of *America* are small and black; and confine themselves entirely to vegetables, and are remarkably greedy of *Mayz* and *Potatoes*; they will even reject animal food, tho' pressed by hunger*: neither of these varieties will attack mankind, unless wounded, or when they have their young: they strike with their fore feet like a cat; seldom or ever use their mouths in fighting, but seizing the assailant with their paws, and pressing him against their breast, almost instantly squeeze him to death.

The females after conception retire into the most secret places; least, when they bring forth, the males should devour the young: it is affirmed for fact, that out of the several hundred bears that are killed in *America*, during winter, (which is their breeding season) that scarce a female is found among † them; so impenetrable is their retreat during their pregnancy: they bring two, rarely three young at a time: the cubs are deformed, but not a shapeless mass, to be licked into shape, as the ancients pretended ‡. The flesh of a bear in autumn, when they are most excessively fat, by feeding on acorns,

* *Du Pratz Louisiana. II. 56. 57.*

† Out of 500 Bears that were killed in one winter, in two counties of *Virginia*, only two females were found, and those not pregnant. *Lawson, 117.*

‡ *Hi sunt candida informisque caro, paulo muribus major, sine oculis, sine pilo; ungues tantum prominent: hanc lambendo paulatim figurant.* *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 36.*

and

and other mast, is most delicate food; and that of the cubs still finer; but the paws of the old bears are reckoned the most exquisite morsel: the fat white, and very sweet: the oil excellent for strains, and old pains.

The latter end of autumn, after they have fattened themselves to the greatest degree, the bears withdraw to their dens, where they continue for a great number of days in total inactivity, and abstinence from food, having no other nourishment than what they get by sucking their feet, where the fat lodges in great abundance: their retreats are either in cliffs of rocks; in the deepest recesses of the thickest woods; or in the hollows of antient trees, which they ascend and descend with surprizing agility: as they lay in no winter provisions, they are in a certain space of time, forced from their retreats by hunger, and come out extremely lean: multitudes are killed annually in *America*, for the sake of their flesh, or skins; which last makes a considerable article of commerce.

139. POLAR. White bear. *Martin's Spitzberg.* xxvi.
 100. *Egede Greenl.* 50. *Ellis voy.* *Ursus albus Martensii. Klein quad.*
 41. *Crantz Greenl.* l. 73. *Barentz voy.* 18. 45. *La Hontan* 82.
voy. l. 235. *Catesby Carolina App.* *L'Ours blanc. Brisson quad.* 188.
de Buffon, xv. 128.

B. with long head and neck: short round ears: end of the nose black: vast teeth: hair long, soft, white, tinged in some parts with yellow: limbs of great size and strength: grow to a vast size: the skins of some are thirteen feet long.

This

This animal is confined to the coldest part of the globe: it has been found as far as navigators have penetrated northwards above *lat.* 80. The frigid climates only seem adapted to its nature; for we do not learn from any authority that it is met with farther south than *Newfoundland*. Its bounds in respect to *longitude* are also very limited; being an animal unknown except on the shores of *Hudson's Bay*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*, on one side, and those of *Nova Zembla* on the other; for such as have appeared in other parts, have been brought there involuntarily * on floating islands of ice; so that the intermediate countries of *Norway* and *Iceland* are acquainted with them but by accident. We cannot trace them farther *East* than *Nova Zembla*; tho' the frozen sea, that is continued from thence as far as the land of *Tschukfchi*, that lies above *Kamtschatka*, is equally suited to their nature. The late histories of those countries are silent in respect to them.

During summer the white bears are either resident on islands of ice, or passing from one to another: they swim admirably, and can continue that exercise † six or seven leagues; and dive with great agility. They bring two young at a time: the affection between the parents and them is so strong, that they would die rather than desert one another. Their winter retreats are under the snow ‡, in which they form deep dens, supported by pillars of the same.

* *Horrebow Iceland*, 42.

† *La Hontan*, I.

‡ *Egede*. 60.

They feed on fish, seals, and the carcaffes of whales; and on human bodies, which they will greedily difinter: they feem very fond of human blood; and are fo fearless as to attack companies of armed men, and even to board small veffels: when on land they live on birds, and their eggs; and, allured by the fcent of the feals flefh, often break into, and plunder the houfes of the *Greenlanders*: their greateft enemy in the brute creation is the *Morfe**, with whom they have terrible conflicts, but are generally worfted, the vaft teeth of the former giving it a fuperiority.

The flefh is white, and faid to tafte like mutton: the fat is melted for train oil, and that of the feet ufed in medicine; but the liver is very unwholfome, as three of *Barentz's* failors experienced, who fell dangerously ill on eating fome of it boiled.

One of this fpecies was brought over to *England* a few years ago: it was very furious, almoft always in motion, roared loud, and feemed very uneasy, except when cooled by having pail-fulls of water poured on it.

Callixenus Rhodius †, in his defcription of the pompous proceffion of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* at *Alexandria*, fpeaks of one great white Bear, *Αρκτος λευκη μεγαλη μια*, among other wild beafts that graced the fhew: notwithstanding the local fituation of this fpecies at prefent, it is poffible that *Ptolomy* might procure one; whether men could penetrate,

* *Egede Greenl.* 60. 83.

† As quoted by *Athenæus*, *lib. v. p. 201.*

in those early times, as far as the present residence of these *Arctic* animals, I will not venture to affirm, nor to deny; but since my friend, the Hon. *Daines Barrington**, has clearly proved the intense cold that in former ages raged in countries now more than temperate, it is most probable that in those times they were stocked with animals natural to a rigorous climate; which, since the alteration, have necessarily become extinct in those parts: the *Polar Bear* might have been one, but that it was the species meant by *Callixenus* is clear to me, by the epithet *μεγαλη*, or *Great*, which is very applicable to it; for the white *Tartarian* land bear (which *Ptolomy* might very easily procure) differs not in size from the black or brown kind, but the bulk of the other is quite characteristic.

Quickhatch, *Catesby Carolina App.*
xxx.
Carcajou, or Quickhatch, *Dobbs*
Hudson's Bay, 40.
Quickhatch, or Wolverene, *Ellis*
Hudson Bay, 42. *Clerk's Voy.* II.
3. *Edw.* 103.
Ursus luscus. U. cauda elongata,

corpore ferrugineo, rostro fusco,
fronte plagaque laterali corporis.
Lin. Syst. 71.
Ursus Freti *Hudsonis*. U. castanei
coloris, cauda unicolore, rostro
pedibusque fuscis. *Briffon quad.*
188.

140. WOLVERENE.

B. with a black sharp pointed visage: short rounded ears, almost hid in the hair: hairs on the head, back, and belly, reddish, with black tips, so that those parts appear, on first sight, quite black: sides of a yellowish brown, which passes in form of a band

* *Phil. Trans.* vol. LVIII. p. 58.

quite over the hind part of the back, above the tail: on the throat a white spot: on the breast a white mark, in form of a crescent: legs very strong, thick and short, of a deep black: five toes on each foot*, not deeply divided: on the fore foot of that I examined were some white spots: the bottom of the feet covered very thickly with hair: rests like the bear on its foot, as far as the first joint of the leg: claws strong and sharp, white at their ends: tail cloathed with long coarse hairs; those at the base reddish, at the end black; some of the hairs are six inches long: length from nose to tail twenty-eight inches: length of the trunk of the tail seven inches, but the hairs reach six beyond its end: the whole body is covered with very long and thick hair, which varies in color, according to the season.

Inhabits *Hudson's-Bay*, and *Canada*, as far as the straits of *Michilimakinac*: is found under the name of the GLUTTON in the *N.* parts of *Europe*, and *Asia*, being a native of the most rigorous climates: described as the GLUTTON under these synonyms:

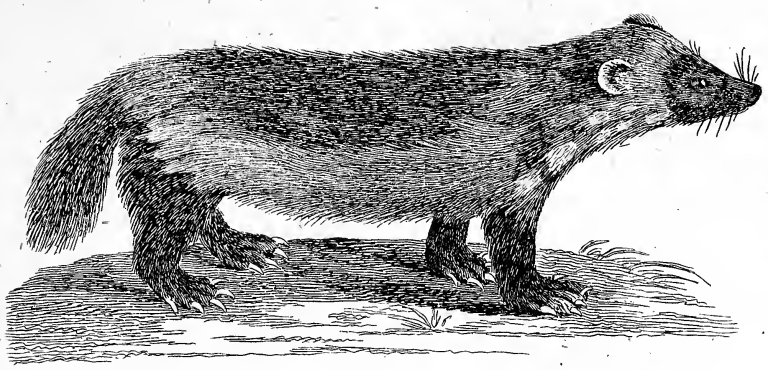
GULO. *Olaii magni gent. Septentr.* 138.

GULO, VIELFRASS. *Gesner quad.* 554. *Klein quad.* 83.
tab. v.

* Mr. *Edwards* observed only four toes on the fore feet of the animal he describes. My description is taken from an entire skin, in very fine preservation, communicated to me by Mr. *Ashton Blackburne*, of *Orford Lancashire*, now resident in *North America*, who, with indefatigable industry and great judgement, annually enriches the cabinets of his friends with the rarest natural productions of that continent: as this work has profited so greatly by that gentleman's labors, it would be ungratefull to omit my acknowledgements.

ROFOMAK.

II



I



I POLAR BEAR N°139. II WOLVERENE N°140.

ROFOMAK. *Rzacziński Polon.* 218. *Bell's Travels*, I. 235.

MULLER'S RUSS SAMLUNG. III. 549. 550. *Ritcbkoff Topogr. Orenb.* I. 295.

JERF, FIELDFROSS. *Strom Sondmor.* 152. *Pontopp. Norway*, II. 22. *Scheffer's Lapland*, 134.

HYÆNA. *Briffon. quad.* 169. *Njbrandts Ides Trav. Harris's Coll.* II. 923.

MUSTELA GULO. M. pedibus fissis, corpore rufo fusco medio dorfi nigro. *Lin. syst.* 67.

JARF, FILFRESS. *Faun. suec.* No. 14.

JÆERVEN. *Gunner's Act. Nidros.* III. 143. *tab. iii.*

LE GLUTTON. *de Buffon*, xiii. 278.

A most voracious animal: slow of foot, so is obliged to take its prey by surprize: in *America* is called the *Beaver-Eater*, watching those animals as they come out of their houses, and sometimes breaks into their habitations, and devours them: often lurks on trees, and falls on the quadrupeds, that pass under; will fasten on the horse, elk, or stag, and continue eating a hole * into its body, till the animal falls down with the pain; or else will tear out its eyes †: no force can disengage it, yet sometimes the deer, in their agony, have been known to destroy it, by running their head violently against a tree ‡: devours the *Isatis*, or white fox; searches for the traps layed for the fables, and other animals, and often is before hand with the huntsmen, who

* *Njbrandts Ides.*

† *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 99, 100.

‡ *Ibid.*

sustain great losses by the glutton: authors have pretended, that it feeds so voraciously, that at length it is in danger of bursting; and that it is obliged to ease itself of its load, by squeezing it out between two trees.

In a wild state is vastly fierce; a terror to both wolf and bear, which will not prey on it when they find it dead, perhaps on account of its being so very foetid, smelling like a pole-cat: makes a strong resistance when attacked, will tear the stock from the gun, and pull the traps it is caught in to pieces: notwithstanding this, is capable of being tamed, and of learning several tricks*: burrows†, and has its den under ground. The skin sold in *Siberia* for four or six shillings; at *Jakutsk* for twelve; and still dearer in *Kamtschatka*, where the women dress their hair with its white paws, which they esteem a great ornament: the fur is greatly esteemed in *Europe*; that of the North of *Europe*, and *Asia*, whose skins are sometimes to be seen in the furriers shops, is infinitely finer, blacker, and more glossy than that of the WOLVERENE, or *American* kind.

The *Glutton* has, by some authors, been confounded with the *Hyæna*; and *Charlevoix*, in *Hist. Nouv. France* v. 189, gives the name of this animal (*Carcajou*) to our 129th species, the brown panther of *N. America*.

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 99, 100.

† *La Hontan's voy.* I. 62.

- Raccoon *Lawson Carolina*, 121. *Coati*, *Urfus cauda annulatum* 141. RACCOON.
Catesby Carolina App. xxix. *Urfus* *variegata*. *Brisson quad.* 189.
 Mapach, seu animal cuncta præ- *Urfus* *Lotor*. *U.* *cauda annulata*,
 tentante manibus. *Fernandez Nov.* *fascia per oculos transverfali ni-*
Hisp. 1. *Nieremberg.* 175. *gra.* *Lin. fyft.* 70.
Vulpi affinis americana. *Raii fyn.* *Le Raton de Buffon*, viii. 337.
quad. 179. *Sloane Jamaica*, II. *tab.* xliii.
 329. *Raccoon* *Kalm's Travels Forster's*
Coati Worm. Mus. 319. *Tr.* I. 96. 208. *tab.* 11.

B. with a sharp pointed black nose : upper jaw the longer : ears short, and rounded : eyes furrounded with two broad patches of black : from the forehead to the nose a dusky line : face, cheeks and chin, white : upper part of the body covered with hair, ash-colored at the root, whitish in the middle, and tipped with black : tail very bushy, annulated with black : toes black, and quite divided.

Inhabits the warm and temperate parts of *America* : found also in the mountains of *Jamaica* ; and in the isles of *Maria*, between the S. point of *California*, and *Cape Corientes*, in the S. Sea* : an animal easily made tame, very good-natured and sportive, but as unlucky as a monkey, almost always in motion ; very inquisitive, examining every thing with its paws ; makes use of them as hands : sits up to eat : is extremely fond of sweet things, and strong liquors, and will get excessively drunk : has all the cunning of a fox : very destructive to poultry ; but will eat all sorts of fruits, green corn, &c. at low water feeds much on oysters, will watch

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 276.

B E A R.

their opening, and with its paw snatch out the fish; sometimes is caught in the shell, and kept there till drowned by the coming in of the tide: fond also of crabs: climbs very nimbly up trees: hunted for its skin; the fur next to that of the beaver, being excellent for making hats.

XXI. BAD-GER.

Six cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw.

Five toes before, five behind: very long strait claws on the fore feet.

A transverse orifice between the tail and the anus.

Meles Plinii, lib. viii. c. 38. Gesner quad. 327.

Meles, five *Taxus Raii syn. quad. 185.*

Meles, *Taxus, Tassus, Blerellus; Jazwiec, Borfuk. Rzaczynski Polon, 233.*

Coati cauda brevi, Coati griseus, *Taxus, meles, Tax. Klein quad. 73.*

Dachs Kramer Austr. 313.

Meles pilis ex fordide albo et nigro variegatis vestita, capite

tæniis alternatim albis et nigris variegato. Brisson quad. 183.

Le Blaireau, ou Taifon. *de Buffon, viii. 104. tab. vii.*

Ursus meles. U. cauda concolore, corpore supra cinereo, subtus nigro, fascia longitudinali per oculos auresque nigra. Lin. syst. 70. Meles unguibus anticis longissimis. Graf-suin. Faun. juec. No. 20. Br. Zool. I. 64. Br. Zool. illustr. tab. lii.

142. COMMON.

B. with small eyes: short rounded ears: short thick neck: with nose, chin, lower sides of the cheeks, and middle of the forehead white: ears and eyes inclosed in a pyramidal bed of black: hair on the body long and rude; their bottoms a yellowish white, middle black, ends ash colored: throat, breast, belly, and legs black: tail covered with long hairs, colored like those on the body: legs very short and thick: claws on the fore feet very long: a foetid white matter exudes from the orifice beneath the tail: animal of a very clumsy make.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*, as far N. as *Norway**, and *Russia*; and the *step* or desert beyond

* *Pontop. hist. Norway, II. 28.*

Orenburgh,

B A D G E R.

Orenburgh, in the *Russian Asiatic* dominions, N. of the *Caspian* sea*; inhabits also *China*, and is often found in the butchers shops in *Pekin*, the *Chinese* being fond of them†: a scarce animal in most countries: seldom appears in the day; confines itself much to its hole: is indolent and sleepy: generally very fat: feeds by night; eats roots, fruits, grass, insects and frogs: not carnivorous: its flesh makes good bacon: runs slowly, when overtaken comes to bay, and defends itself vigorously: its bite hard and dangerous: burrows under ground, makes several apartments, but forms only one entrance from the surface: hunted during night for the skin, which serves for pistol furniture; the hair for making brushes, to soften the shades in painting. The division of this species into two, *viz.* the swine, and the dog badger, unnecessary, there being only one.

143. AMERI-
CAN.

B. with a white line from the tip of the nose, passing between the ears to the beginning of the back, bounded on each side as far as the hind part of the head, with black; then by a white one, and immediately between that and the ears another of black: hair long: back colored like that of the common badger: sides yellowish: belly cinereous: thighs dusky: tail covered with long, dirty yellow hairs, tipped with white; the end dusky.

* *Ritcbkoff Orenb. Topograph.* I. 281. are found plentifully there, and are eaten by the *Khalmucks*.

† *Bell's Travels*, II. 83.

Described

† Described from a skin from *Hudson's Bay*, found in a furrier's shop in *London*: it was less than that of the *European* badger: the furrier said, he never met with one before from that country. *Kalm* * says, he saw the *European* badger in the province of *Pennsylvania*, where it is called the *Ground Hog*: as the feet were cut from the skin I saw, it is doubtful whether this is a distinct species from our kind, or only a variety †.

* *Kalm's Travels Forster's Tr. I. 180.*

† *M. Brisson* describes a white Badger with a yellowish white belly, and also much inferior in size to that of *Europe*, which *M. Reaumur* received from *New York*. Vide *Brisson quad. 185.*

XXII. OPOSSUM.

Two canine teeth in each jaw.

Cutting teeth unequal in number in each jaw*.

Five toes on each foot: hind feet formed like a hand, with a distinct thumb.

Tail very long, slender, and naked.

144. VIRGINIAN.

Tlaquatzin *Hernandez Mex.* 330.

Caragueya (fæm.) Tai-ibi (mas.)

Marcgrave Brasl. 222. *Raii syn. quad.* 182. 185.

Semi-vulpa *Gesner quad.* 870. *icon. An.* 90.

Opposum *Pb. Tr. abridg.* II. 884.

tab. 13. III. 593. *Lawson Carolina*, 120. *Beverley's Virginia*, 135.

Catesby Carolina. App. xxix. *Roche- fort Antilles*, I. 283.

Fara ou Ravall, *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 238.

Vulpes major putoria cauda tereti et glabra. Barrere France Æ- quin. 166.

Le manicoü *Feuilleè obf. Peru.* III. 206.

Wood-rat. *du Pratz Louisiana*, II. 65.

Mus marsupialis; sylvestris Brasiliensis *Beutel ratze. Klein quad.*

59.

Philander faturatè spadiceus in dorso, in ventre flavus, maculis supra oculos flavis. *Briffon quad.*

207.

Didelphis marsupialis. D. mam- mis octo intra abdomen. Lin. syst.

71.

Le Sarigue ou L'Opposum *de Buffon*, x. 279. *tab.* xlv. xlvi.

O. with a long sharp pointed nose: large, round, naked, and very thin ears: small, black, lively eyes: long stiff hairs each side the nose, and behind the eyes: face covered with short soft hairs of a dusky color: above each eye a large white spot: cheeks whitish: sides of the neck of a dirty yellow: hind part of the neck and the back covered with hair above two inches long; soft, but uneven; the bottoms of a yellowish white, middle part black, ends whitish: sides covered with dirty and dusky hairs; belly, with soft, woolly, dirty white hair: legs and thighs black: feet dusky: claws white: base of the tail, for near three inches, clothed with long hairs like those on the back; rest of the tail covered

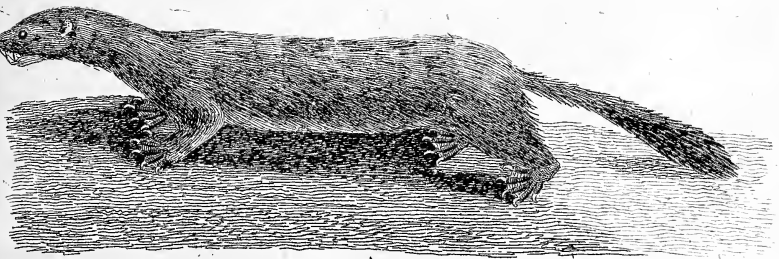
* This species has ten cutting teeth above; eight beneath.

with

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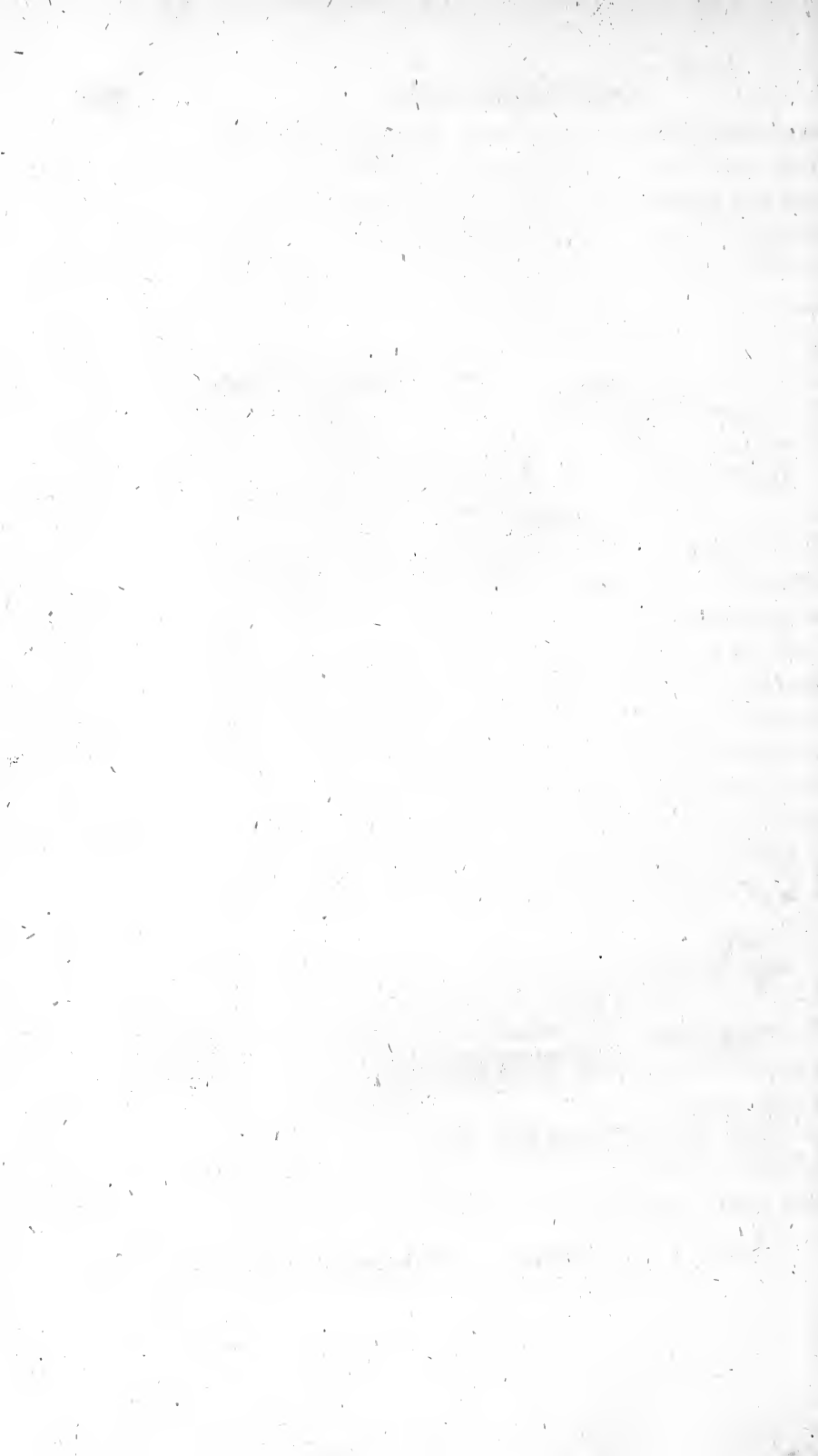


II



I. OPOSSUM N^o 144.

II. LESSER OTTER N^o 174.



with small scales; the half next the body black, the rest white: it has a disagreeable appearance, looking like the body of a snake, and has the same prehensile quality as that of some monkeys: body round, and pretty thick: legs short: on the lower part of the belly of the female is a large pouch, in which the teats are lodged, and where the young shelter as soon as they are born. The length of one I examined was seventeen inches; that of the tail fourteen.

Inhabits *Virginia, Louisiana, Mexico, Brasil, and Peru*: is very destructive to poultry, and sucks the blood without eating the flesh: feeds also on roots and wild fruits: is very active in climbing trees: will hang suspended from the branches by its tail, and, by swinging its body, fling itself among the boughs of the neighboring trees: hunts eagerly after birds and their nests: walks very slow: when pursued and overtaken, will feign itself dead: not easily killed, being as tenacious of life as a cat: when the female is about to bring forth, she makes a thick nest of dry grass in some close bush at the foot of a tree, and brings four, five, or six young at a time.

As soon as the young are brought forth, they take shelter in the pouch, or false belly, and fasten so closely to the teats, as not to be separated without difficulty: they are blind, naked, and very small when new-born, and resemble *fætuses*: it is therefore necessary that they should continue there till they attain a perfect shape, strength, sight and hair; and are prepared to undergo what may be called

called a second birth: after which, they run into this pouch as into an asylum, in time of danger; and the parent carries them about with her. During the time of this second gestation, the female shews an excessive attachment to her young, and will suffer any torture rather than permit this receptacle to be opened, for she has power of opening or closing it by the assistance of some very strong muscles.

The flesh of the old animals is very good, like that of a sucking pig: the hair is dyed by the *Indian* women and wove into garters and girdles: the skin is very foetid.

This genus is not confined to *America*, as *M. de Buffon* supposes; who combats the opinion of other naturalists on this subject with much warmth: but the authority of *Piso*, *Valentyn*, and of *Le Brun**, who have seen it both in *Java* and in the *Molucca isles*, and of numbers of collectors in *Holland*, who receive it frequently from those places, are sufficient to satisfy me, that a species of the genus, perhaps only a variety of the kind just described, inhabits the *Indian isles*, as well as the continent of *America*.

* *En Indiis orientalibus, idque solum, quantum hactenus constat, in Amboina, similis Bestia (Carigueya) frequens ad felis magnitudinem accidens, mactata ab incolis comeditur, si rite preparetur, nam alias foetet. nomen illi Cous cous inditum. Piso Brasil, 323. Le Brun, in his voyage to the East Indies, describes it under the name of Filander, l. 347. tab. 213.*

*Mus sylvestris americanus Scap-
topes dictus Seb. Mus. I. 46. tab.
xxxii. fig. 1, 2.*

*Philander saturatus spadiceus in
dorso, in ventre dilute flavus,
pedibus albicantibus Brisson quad.*

211.

*Didelphis murina. D. cauda se-
mipilosa, mammis fenis. Lin. syst.*

72.

*La Marmose de Buffon, X. 336.
tab. lii. liii.*

145. MURINE.

O. with long broad ears rounded at the end, thin and naked: eyes encompassed with black: face, head, and upper part of the body, of a tawny color: the belly yellowish white: the feet covered with short whitish hair: toes formed like those of the preceding: tail slender, covered with minute scales to the very rump: length, from nose to tail, about six inches and a half; tail of the same length: the female wants the false belly of the former; but, on the lower part, the skin forms on each side a fold, between which the teats are lodged.

This species varies in color: I have seen one from *Guiana*, brown above, white beneath.

Inhabits the hot parts of *South America*: agrees with the others in its food, manners, and the prehensile powers of its tail: it brings from ten to fourteen young at a time; at first, in some species, there are that number of teats: the young affix themselves to the teats as soon as they are born, and remain attached, like so many inanimate things, 'till they attain growth and vigor to shift a little for themselves.

146. MEXI- CAN. Cayopollin *Fernandes Nov. Hisp.* 10. Animal caudimanum *Nieremberg, 158.* Mus *Africanus* Kayopollin dictus, mas. *Seb. Mus. tab. xxxi. fig. 3.* Philander saturatè spadiceus in dorso, in ventre ex albo flavicans, cauda ex saturatè spadiceo maculata *Briffon quad. 212.* Le Cayopollin de *Buffon, X. 350. tab. lv.*

O. with large, angular, naked and transparent ears: nose thicker than that of the former kind: a slight border of black round the eyes: the hairs on the head and upper part of the body ash-colored at the roots; tawny at the tips: belly and legs whitish: tail long, and pretty thick, varied with brown and yellow; is hairy near an inch from its origin; the rest naked: length, from nose to tail, about seven inches and a half; of the tail, more than eleven.

Inhabits the mountains of *Mexico*: lives in trees, where it brings forth its young: when in any fright, they embrace their parent closely: the tail is prehensile, and serves instead of a hand:

147. SHORT-TAILED. Mus sylvestris *Americana, femina.* in ventre helvus, cauda brevi et crassa. *Briffon quad. 213.* *Seb. Mus. I. 50. tab. xxxi.* Philander obscurè rufus in dorso,

O. with naked ears: the back of a dull red; belly of a paler: tail scarce half the length of the body; thick at the base, lessening towards the end: no false belly.

Inhabits *South America*: the young adhere to the teats as soon as born. *Seba* says it lives in woods, and brings from nine to twelve young at a time.

Philander

Philander ex rufo luteus in dorso, *Klein quad.* 58.
 in ventre ex flavo albicans, ca- *Le Phalanger de Buffon*, xiii. 92.
 pite crasso. *Brisson quad.* 213. *Seb. tab.* x. xi.
Mus. I. 50. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 8.

148. S U R I -
 N A M.

O. with a thick nose : short ears, covered with hair : eight cutting teeth in the upper jaw ; two in the lower : hair on the upper part of the body reddish, mixed with light ash color, and yellow : the hind part of the head, and middle of the back, marked with a black line : the throat, belly, legs, and part of the tail, of a dirty yellowish white ; the rest of the tail brown and yellow : the body of the female marked with white : the first and second toes of the hind feet closely united : the claws large : the thumb on the hind feet distinct, like that of the other species : the bottom of the tail is covered with hair, for near two inches and a half ; the rest naked : the length, from nose to tail, near nine inches ; the tail ten.

Inhabits *Surinam* : perhaps may be the species the colonists call the *Cane Rat* ; which is so destructive to the sugar canes*.

* *Bancroft Guiana*, 143.

149. MERIAN*. De zak, of Beurs Rot. *Merian in-
sect. Surinam* 66. tab. lxvi.
Mus sylvestris americana *Seb.
Mus. I.* 49. tab. xxxi. fig. 5.
 Philander ex rufo helvus in dor-
 so, in ventre ex flavo albicans.
Briffon quad. 212.
Mus sylvestris Americanus, catulos
 in dorso gerens *Klein quad.* 58.
Didelphis dorfigera. D. cauda
 basi pilosa corpore longiore, di-
 gitis manuum muticis. *Lin. syst.*
 72.
 Le Philandre de Surinam *de Brif-
son*, xv. 157.

O. with long, sharp pointed naked ears: head, and
 and upper part of the body of a yellowish brown
 color: the belly white, tinged with yellow: the
 fore feet divided into five fingers; the hind into
 four, and a thumb, each furnished with flat nails:
 tail very long, slender, and, except at the base,
 quite naked.

Inhabits *Surinam*: burrows under ground: brings
 five or six young at a time, which follow their pa-
 rent: on any apprehension of danger, they all jump
 on her back, and twisting their tails round her's, she
 immediately runs with them into her hole.

* From *Merian*, a *German* Paintress, who first discovered this
 species at *Surinam*.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth in each jaw.

Sharp nose : slender bodies.

Five toes before, five behind.

XXIII WEE-
SEL.

Mustela Agricola An. Subter. 485.

Gesner quad. 752.

Weasel or Weefel, *mustela vul-*
garis; in *Yorkshire*, the Fitchet,
or Fomart. *Raii syn. quad.* 195.

The Whitred *Sib. Scot.* III. 11.

Wiesel *Klein quad.* 62.

Mustela supra rutila, infra alba.

Briffon quad. 173.

La Belette *de Buffon*, vii. 225.
tab. xxix.

Weefel *Br. Zool.* I. 82. *Br. Zool.*
illustr. tab. ci.

150. COMMON.

W. with small rounded ears : whole upper part of the head and body, pale tawny brown ; under side entirely white : a brown spot beneath the corners of the mouth : length, from nose to tail, between six and seven inches ; tail two and a half.

Inhabits the temperate parts of *Europe*; scarce in the North : found also in *Barbary**: mentioned once by *Linnaeus*, under the title of *Mustela Nivalis*, or *Snomus*** : very destructive to chickens, birds, and young rabbits ; a great devourer of eggs : does not eat its prey on the spot ; but after killing it, by a bite near the head, carries it off to its retreat : is a great destroyer of field mice ; a gentleman informed me he found eighty-five, newly killed, in one hole, which he believed belonged to this animal : very active, runs up the sides of walls with great ease ; no place is secure from its ravages : frequents out-

* *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

** *M. nivalis*: *M. pedibus fissis corpore albo, caudæ apice vix pilis ullis nigris.* *Lin. Syst.* 69. *Faun. succ.* No. 18.

houses, barns, and granaries: is a great enemy to rats and mice, and soon clears its haunts from those pernicious animals: brings four or five young at a time: its skin and excrements intolerably foetid: sometimes is found white: in *Siberia* are called *Lafmitzka*: their skins are sold to the *Chinese* for three or four rubles the hundred.

151. **STOAT.** *Mustela Gesner quad.* 753.
Wiesel Kramer Austr. 312. *Meyer's An.* II. tab. 23, 24.
Mustela erminea. M. plantis fissis, caudæ apice albo. *Lin. syst.* 68.
Wella Faun. suec. No. 17.

Mustela hyeme alba, æstate supra rutila infra alba, caudæ apice nigro. *Briffon quad.* 176.
Le Rofelet de Buffon, vii. 240. tab. xxix.
Stoat Br. Zool. I. 84.

β. **ERMINE, when white.** *Mus Ponticus Plinii, lib.* viii. c. 37.
Agricola An. Subter. 484.
Armelinus, Hermelcin. *Gesner quad.* 754.
Gornostay Rzaczynski Polon. 235.
Mustela candida, animal er-

mineum Raii syn. quad. 198.
L'Hermine de Buffon, vii. 240. tab. xxix. fig. 2. *Briffon quad.* 176.
Ermine bist. Kamtschatka, 99.
Pontop. Norway, II. 25. *Br. Zool.* I. 84.

W. with the upper part of the body pale tawny brown: edges of the ears, and ends of the toes, of a yellowish white: throat, breast, and belly white: end of the tail black: length, from nose to tail, ten inches; tail five and a half: in the N. of *Europe* becomes entirely white at approach of winter, the end of the tail excepted: resumes its brown color in the spring: sometimes found white in *Great-Britain*: one was brought to me last winter, mottled with brown and white, the season not having been severe enough to effect a total change*.

* *Br. Zool. illustr. tab.* ci.

Inhabits, in great abundance, the N. of *Europe*, and of *Asia*; is met with in *Newfoundland*, and *Canada**: the skins a great article of commerce in *Norway* and *Siberia*: is found in the last place in plenty in birch forests, but none in those of fir or pine: the skins are sold on the spot, from two to three pounds *sterling* per hundred†: taken in *Norway* in traps, baited with flesh; in *Siberia* ‡ either shot with blunt arrows, or taken in a trap made of two flat stones, propped by a stick, to which is fastened a baited string, which, on the least touch of the animal, falls down and kills it: its manners and food the same with the former; but does not frequent houses: its haunts are woods and hedges, especially such as border on some brook.

Putorius Gesner quad. 767.

Yltis Agricola An. Subter. 485.

Pole cat, or Fitchet, *Raii syn. quad.* 196.

Tchorz. Rzaczinski Polon. 236.

Mustela foetida. Iltis. Teuffels

kind. *Klein. quad.* 63.

Mustela putorius. M. pedibus

fissis, corpore flavo nigricante;

ore auriculisque albis. Lin. syst. 152.

Iller Faun. suec. No. 16.

Mustela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis, colore nigricante terminatis, oris circumferentia alba.

Briffon quad. 186.

Le Putois de Buffon, vii. 199.

tab. xxiii.

Pole cat *Br. Zool. I.* 77.

152. POLE-
CAT.

W. with the space round the mouth; and the tips of the ears white: head, body, and legs, of a chocolate color, almost black; on the sides the hairs are of a tawny cast: tail black: length seventeen inches; tail six.

* *Charlevoix hist. Nouv. France, v.* 197.

† *Muller Ruff. Sammlung.* 516.

‡ *Bell's travels, I.* 199. *Ponton. Norway, II.* 25:

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*: burrows under ground, forming a shallow retreat, about two yards in length, generally terminating under the roots of some large tree; sometimes forms its lodge under hay-ricks, and in barns: brings five or six young at a time: preys on poultry, game, and rabbits: in winter frequents houses, and will rob the dairy of the milk. This animal is excessively foetid; yet the skin is dressed with the hair on, and used as other furs, for tippets, &c. and is also sent abroad to line cloaths.

153. FERRET. *Viverra Plinii, lib. viii. c. 55.* *Viverra pilis subflavis, longioribus, castaneo colore terminatis*
Arvicola An. Subter. 486. (mas.) *M. pilis ex albo subflavis*
Mustela rustica, viverra, Furo, (fam.) *vestita.* *Briffon quad. 177.*
Idris. Gesner quad. 762. Raii syn. *Mustela Furo. M. pedibus nigris,*
quad. 108. *oculis rubicundis. Lin. syst. 68.*
Fret Klein. quad. 63.

W. with a very sharp nose: red and fiery eyes: round ears: color of the whole body a very pale yellow: length about fourteen inches; tail five.

Inhabits, in its wild state, *Africa**; from whence it was originally brought into *Spain*** , in order to free that country from the multitudes of rabbits, with which the kingdom was over-run; from thence the rest of *Europe* was supplied with it: is a lively active animal: the natural enemy of rabbits: sucks the blood of its prey, seldom tears it: breeds in our climate; and brings five, six, or nine at a time:

* *Shaw's Travels, 249.*

** *Καὶ γαλαξ ἀγρίας ἃς ἡ Λιβύη φέρει. Strabo, lib. iii.*

but is apt to degenerate, and lose its savage nature: warreners * are therefore obliged to procure an intercourse between the female and a pole-cat, by leaving it near the haunts of the last: the produce is a breed of a much darker color than the ferret, partaking more of that of the pole-cat: the ferret has the same disagreeable smell with that animal.

Martes gutture albo. Agricola An.

Subter. 485. Gesner quad. 764.

Stein-marter Klein quad. 64.

Martes alias Foyna, Martin or

Martlet Raii syn. quad. 200.

Kuna Rzaczynsk Polon. 222.

Mustela pilis in exortu albidis

castaneo colore terminatis vesti-

ta, gutture albo. Brisson quad. 178.

Mustela martes. M. pedibus fif-

sis, corpore fulvo nigricante, gu-

la pallida. Lin. syst. 67. Mart.

Faun. suec. No. 15.

La Fouine de Buffon, vii. 186.

tab. xviii.

Martin Br. Zool. I. 79.

154. MARTIN.

W. with broad rounded ears: lively eyes: head brown, with a tinge of red: body, sides, and legs covered with hair, ash colored at the bottoms, bright chestnut in the middle, black at the tips: throat and breast white: belly deep brown: tail full of hair, and of a dusky color: feet broad, covered at bottom with thick down: claws white: length eighteen inches: tail ten.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*: is a most elegant lively animal: capable of being tamed: is very good-natured, and sportive: lives in woods; and breeds in the hollow of trees: brings from four to six young at a time: destroys poultry, game, &c. and will eat rats, mice, and moles: the skin and excrements have a musky smell: the fur is of some value, and used to line the robes of magistrates.

* *Br. Zool. I. 78. II. 498.*

155. PINE.	Martes gutture Luteo. <i>Agricola</i>	albidis castaneo colore termina-
	<i>An. Subter.</i> 485.	tis, gutture flavo. <i>Buffon quad.</i>
	Martes sylvestris <i>Gesner quad.</i> 765.	179.
	Martes abietum <i>Raii Syn. quad.</i>	<i>La Marte de Buffon</i> , vii. 186. tab.
	200.	xxii.
	Baum-Marter. <i>Klein quad.</i> 64.	Yellow-breasted Martin <i>Br. Zool.</i>
	Mustela pilis in exortu ex cinereo	I. 81. <i>Faunul. Sinens.</i>

W. with a yellow breast, and throat; the hair of a dark chestnut color, and of far superior finess to the former; in other respects agreeing with it.

Inhabits the N. of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*: found also in *Great Britain**: inhabits large forests, especially those of pines: never lodges near houses, as the other species is said † to do: *M. de Buffon* says, that it brings but two or three young at a time: its prey is the same with the former; its fur of far greater value: the N. of *Asia*, and of *America*, abounds with them: their skins a prodigious article of commerce.

* *M. de Buffon* says we have none of these animals in *England*, *Parce qu'il n'y a pas de bois*. That gentleman never did our kingdom the honor of making a progress through it.

† All foreign writers agree in this; but those which inhabit my neighborhood always keep in the woods, except in their nocturnal excursions.

birds; in autumn, on hurtleberries, cranberries, and the berries of the service tree: but during that season their skins are at the worst, that diet causing them to itch, and to rub off their fur against the trees: they bring forth at the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, and have from three to five at a time, which they suckle for four or five weeks*.

Their chase was, in the more barbarous times of the *Russian* empire, the employ, or rather the tasks of the unhappy exiles into *Siberia*: as that country is now become more populous, the fables have in great measure quitted it, and retired farther *North* and *East*, to live in desert forests, and mountains; they live near the banks of rivers, or in the little islands in them†: on this account they have, by some, been supposed to be the $\Sigma\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\upsilon\upsilon$, of *Aristotle*, *Hist. An. lib. viii. c. 5*; which he classes with the animals conversant among waters.

At present the hunters of fables form themselves into troops, from 5 to 40 each; the last subdivide into lesser parties, and each chuses a leader, but there is one that directs the whole: a small covered boat is provided for each party, loaden with provision, a dog and net for every two men, and a vessel to bake their bread in: each party also has an interpreter for the country they penetrate into: every party then sets out according to the course their chief points out. they go against the stream of the rivers, drawing their boats up, till they arrive in

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 109, &c.

† *Auril's Travels*, 140.

the hunting country; there they stop, build huts, and wait till the waters are frozen, and the season commences: before they begin the chase, their leader assembles them, they unite in a prayer to the Almighty for success, and then separate: the first sable they take is called God's sable, and is dedicated to the church.

They then penetrate into the woods, mark the trees as they advance, that they may know their way back; and in their hunting quarters, form huts of trees, and bank up the snow round them: near these they lay their traps, then advance farther, and lay more traps, still building new huts in every quarter, and return successively to every old one, to visit the traps, and take out the game to skin it, which none but the chief of the party must do: during this time they are supplied with provisions by persons who are employed to bring it on sledges, from the places on the road, where they are obliged to form magazines, by reason of the impracticability of bringing quantities thro' the rough country they must pass. The traps are a sort of pitfall, with a loose board placed over it, baited with fish or flesh: when sables grow scarce, the hunters trace them in the new fallen snow, to their holes, place their nets at the entrance, and sometimes wait, watching two or three days for the coming out of the animal: it has happened that these poor people have, by the failure of their provisions, been so pinched with hunger, that, to prevent the cravings of appetite, they have been reduced to take two thin boards, one of which they apply to
the

the pit of the stomach, the other to the back, drawing them tight together by cords placed at the ends*: such are the hardships our fellow creatures undergo, to supply the wantonness of luxury.

The season of chase being finished, the hunters re-assemble, make a report to their leader of the number of fables each has taken; make complaints of offenders against their regulations; punish delinquents; share the booty; then continue at the head quarters 'till the rivers are clear of ice; return home, and give to every church the dedicated furs.

COMMERCIAL
HISTORY.

The following is the commercial history of this fur trade, which Mr. J. R. Forster was so obliging as to translate for me, from *Muller's Sammlung Russ. Geschichte* III, 495 to 515, being an abstract from above 20 pages.

“SABLE, SOBOL in *Russian*; ZOBEL in *German*: their price varies, from 1l. to 10l. sterling, and above: fine and middling fable skins are without bellies, and the coarse ones are with them: forty skins make a collection called *Zimmer*: the finest fables are sold in pairs, perfectly similar, and are dearer than single ones of the same goodness; for the *Russians* want those in pairs for facing caps, cloaks, tippets, &c. the blackest are reputed the best. Sables are in season from *November* to *February*; for those caught at any other time of the year are short hair'd, and then called *Nedofoboli*: the hair of fables differs in length and quality: the

* *Bell's Travels*, I. 245.

long hairs, which reach far beyond the inferior ones, are called *Os*; the more a skin has of such long hairs, the blacker they are, and the more valuable is the fur; the very best have no other but those long and black hairs: *Motcbka* is a technical term in the *Russian* fur trade, expressing the lower part of the long hairs; and sometimes it comprehends likewise the lower and shorter hairs: the above mentioned best sable furs are said to have a black *Motcbka*: below the long hairs are, in the greater parts of sable furs, some shorter hairs, called *Podofie*, i. e. *Under-Os*: the more *Podofie* a fur has, the less valuable: in the better kind of sables the *Podofie* has black tips, and a grey or rusty *Motcbka*: the first kind of *Motcbka* makes the middling kind of sable furs; the red one the worst, especially if it has but few *Os*: between the *Os* and *Podofie* is a low wooly kind of hair, called *Podfada*; the more *Podfada* a fur has, the less valuable, for the long hair will, in such case, take no other direction than the natural one; for the character of sables is, that notwithstanding the hair naturally lies from the head towards the tail, yet will lie equally in any direction, as you strike your hand over it: the various combinations of these characters, in regard to *Os*, *Motcbka*, *Podofie*, and *Podfada*, make many special divisions of the goodness of furs: besides this, the furriers attend to the size, preserving always *ceteris paribus* the biggest, and those that have the greatest gloss: the size depends upon the animal being a male or female, the latter being always smaller: the gloss vanishes in old furs: the fresh ones have a kind of
bloomy

bloomy appearance, as they express it; the old ones are said to have done *blooming*: the died fables always lose their gloss, become less uniform, whether the lower hairs have taken the dye or not, and commonly the hairs are somewhat twisted or crisped, and not so strait as in the natural ones: some fumigate the skins, to make them look blacker, but the smell, and the crisped condition of the long hair, betrays the cheat; and both ways are detected, by rubbing the fur with a moist linnen cloth, which grows black in such cases."

"The *Chinese* have a way of dying the fables, so that the colour not only lasts, (which the *Russian* cheats cannot do) but the fur keeps its gloss, and the crisped hairs only discover it: this is the reason that all the fables, which are of the best kind, either in pairs or separate, are carried to *Russia*; the rest go to *China*: the very best fables come from the environs of *Nertchitisk* and *Yakutsk*; and in this latter district, the country about the river *Ud* affords sometimes fables, of whom one single fur is often sold at the rate of 60 or 70 rubles, 12 or 14l. The *bellies* of fables, which are sold in pairs, are about two fingers breadth, and are tied together by forty pieces, which are sold from 1 to 2l. sterling: tails are sold by the hundred; the very best fable furs must have their tails, but ordinary fables are often cropped, and a hundred fold from 4 to 8l. sterling: the *legs* or *feet* of fables are seldom sold separately: white fables are rare, and no common merchandize, but bought only as curiosities: some are yellowish, and are bleached in the spring on the snow."

W. with

W. with a black nose: strong and stiff whiskers: 157. FISHER.
 six small weefel-like teeth above and below: six
 large canine teeth: four grinding teeth in each up-
 per jaw; three sharp-pointed, the fourth flat: in
 the lower jaws six; the last flatted, the next tri-
 dentated; the next to those bidentated: ears broad
 and round, dusky on their outsides, edged with
 white: face and sides of the neck pale brown, or
 cinereous, mixed with black: hairs on the back,
 belly, legs and tail, black; brownish at their base:
 sides brown: the feet very broad; covered with hair
 even on their soles: five toes on the fore feet; ge-
 nerally four, but sometimes five on the hind feet;
 with sharp, strong and crooked white claws; fore
 legs shorter than those behind: tail full and bushy,
 smallest at the end, seventeen inches long: length,
 from nose to tail, twenty-eight inches.

Inhabits *N. America*: notwithstanding its name,
 is not amphibious: preys on all sorts of lesser qua-
 drupeds*: by the number of skins imported, is not
 an uncommon animal; not less than 580 being
 brought in one season from *New York* and *Pensylva-*
nia: seems to be the animal, called by *Josselyn* †,
 the SABLE; which, he says, is perfectly black. I have
 seen many of the skins, which vary in color: yet,
 from the agreement in form and colors in general with
 the true SABLE, I cannot help thinking them the
 same animal. Such numbers of quadrupeds are

* By a letter from Mr. *Peter Collinson*, who received the account
 from *Bartram*, of *Pensylvania*.

† *Josselyn's* voj. 87.

found common to the N. of *Europe*, or of *Asia* and of *America* *, that I suspect myself to be too cautious in making this a distinct species from the former.

158. MADAGASCAR. Le vanfire, de Buffon, xiii. 167. tab. xxi.

W. with short ears: the hair on the whole body brown at the roots, and barred above with black, and ferruginous: the tail of the same color: the length, from nose to tail, about fourteen inches; the tail, to the tip of the hairs at the end, near ten.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.

159. PEKAN. Le Pekan, et Le Vifon, de Buffon, xiii. 304. tab. xlii. xliii.

W. with very long and strong whiskers: ears a little pointed: hair on the head, body, belly and legs cinereous at the roots, of a bright bay at the ends; very soft and glossy: between the fore-legs a white spot: toes covered with thick hair, above and below: claws sharp: tail of a deeper color than the body: in form like a martin, but much less.

Inhabits *N. America*: described from a skin: the *Pekan* and *Vifon* of M. de Buffon resemble each other so nearly, that I do not separate them: a fuller account of these animals is to be desired.

* *Viz.* Elk, Rein, Stag, Wolf, Fox, *Arctic* Fox, Lynx, Bear, Wolverine, Badger? Stoat, Pine Martin, Sable? Otter, Lesser O. Sea O. Hare, Alpine Hare, Beaver, Common Squirrel, Grey Sq. Black Sq. Flying Sq. Ground Sq. Water Rat, Field Mouse, Short-tailed M. Mole? *Arctic* Walrus, Common Seal, Great S. Manati.

Galera, subfusca, cauda elongata, auribus subnudis appressis. *Le Tayra ou le Galera de Buffon, xv. 155.* 160. GUINEA.
Bronne's Jamaica, 485. tab. xlix.

W. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower: eyes placed mid-way, between the ears and tip of the nose: ears like the human: tongue rough: tail declining downwards, lessening towards the point: feet strong, and formed for digging: shape of the body like that of a rat: size of a small rabbit: of a dusky color: the hair rough.

Inhabits *Guinea*: common about the negro settlements: burrows like a rabbit: very fierce; if drove to necessity will fly at man or beast: very destructive to poultry: seems to be the *Kokeboe* of *Bosman**, which only differs in color, being red.

Mustela Barbara. M. pedibus filis atra, collo subtus macula alba triloba. Lin. Syst. 67. *Mustela maxima atra muscum redolens. Tayra, grosse Belette. Barrere France Equin 155.* 161. GUIANA.

W. with round ears, covered with down: an ash colored space between the eyes: a trilobated spot on the lower part of the neck: size of a martin: color black: hairs coarse.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guiana*: when it rubs itself against trees, leaves behind an unctuous matter, that scents of musk.

* *Hist. Guinea, 239.*

462. ICHNEU-
MON.

Ἰχνημόμων. *Aristot. hist. An. lib. ix. c. 6. Oppian Cyneq. III. 407.*
 Ichneumon *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 24.*
 L'Ichneumon, que les *Egyptiens*
 nomment Rat * de Pharaon. *Be-
 lon obs. 95. Portraits 106. Prosp.
 Alp. I. 234. Gesner quad. 566. Raii
 syn. quad. 202. Shaw's Travels,
 249, 376.*
Mustela Ægyptiaca Klein quad.
 64.

β. INDIAN. Quil, vel Quirpele
Garcia Arom. 214. Raii syn.
quad. 197.
*Viverra Mungo. Kämpfer A-
 men. 574.*
De Mongkos Valentyn Amboin.
 III.
 Serpenticida five Moncus.
Rumph. herb. Amboin. App. 69.
tab. xxviii.

Meles Ichneumon digitis mediis
 longioribus, lateralibus æquali-
 bus, unguibus subuniformibus.
Hasselquist itin. 191.
 Ichneumon : Mus *Pharaonis* vul-
 go. *Briffon quad. 181.*
 Viverra Ichneumon. V. cauda e
 basi incrassata sensim attenuata;
 pollicibus remotiusculis. *Lin. syst.*
 63.

Indian Ichneumon *Edw. 199.*
 Ichneumon seu vulpecula ceilo-
 nica *Seb. Mus. I. 66. tab. xli. fig.*
 1.
 La Mangouste *de Buffon, xiii. 150.*
tab. xix.
 Viverra indica. V. ex griseo ru-
 fescens. *Briffon quad. 177. Raii
 syn. quad. 198.*

W. with bright flame-colored eyes : small rounded ears, almost naked : nose long and slender : body thicker than that of others of this genus : tail very thick at the base, tapering to a point : legs short : the hair is hard and coarse : color various in different animals, from different countries ; in some, alternately barred with dull yellowish brown and white ; in others, pale brown and mouse-colored ; so that the animal appears mottled : throat and belly of a uniform brown : beneath the tail is an orifice not unlike that of a badger : differs in size : from twenty-four to forty-two inches in length, from the

* The *Egyptians* never style it *Phar*, or *Moufe*, but *Nems*, or *Ferret*, from its resemblance to that animal. *Hasselquist. 196.*

tip of the nose to the end of the tail: the specimen in the *Ashmolean Museum* was thirteen inches and a half long to the origin of the tail; the tail eleven: the *Ægyptian* variety is the largest.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *India*, and its *islands*: a most usefull animal; being an inveterate enemy to the serpents and other noxious reptiles which infest the torrid zone: attacks without dread that most fatal of serpents the *Naja*, or *Cobra di Capello*; and should it receive a wound in the combat, instantly retires; and is said to obtain * an antedote from a certain herb, after which it returns to the attack, and seldom fails of victory: is a great destroyer of the eggs of crocodiles, which it digs out of the sand; and even kills multitudes of the young of those terrible reptiles: it was not therefore without reason, that the antient *Ægyptians* ranked the

* A fact, as yet, not well established: Botanists are not yet agreed about the species of this sanative plant, whose use, it is pretended, this weasel pointed out to mankind: those who have seen the combats between the *Ichneumon* and *Naja*, never could discover it: *Kæmpfer*, a writer of the first authority, who visited *India*, and who had a tame *Ichneumon*, and been witness to its battles with the serpent, says no more than that it retired and eat the roots of any herb it met with. It is from the *Indians* he received the account of the root, whose veracity he speaks most contemptuously of. *Amæn. Exot.* 576. *Rumphius* never saw the plant growing; but describes it from a specimen sent him from *Java*; for he says the *Indians* would persuade him, that it had no leaves. *Vide Herb. Amboin. App.* 71. All that seems certain, is, that the *Indians* have a plant, of whose alexipharmic virtues they have a high opinion, and are said to use it with success against the dreadfull *macassar* poison, and the bite of serpents. *Kæmpfer* says he had good success with one species, in putrid fevers, and found it infallible for the bite of a mad dog. As there is no doubt but a most usefull plant of this nature does exist in the *Indies*, it is to be hoped that strict enquiry will be made after it. In order to direct their searches, they are referred to *Garçia ab Horto's Hist. Aromatum in Clus. Exot.* 214. *Kæmpfer Amæn. Exot.* 573. *Rumph. Herb. Amboin. App.* 29. *Amæn. Acad.* II. 89. *Flora Zeylanica*, 46, 190, 239.

Ichnemumon among their Deities: is at present domesticated and kept in houses in *India* and in *Ægypt*; for it is more usefull than a cat, in destroying rats and mice: grows very tame: is very active; springs with great agility on its prey; will glide along the ground like a serpent, and seem as if without feet: fits up like a squirrel, and eats with its fore feet: catches any thing that is flung to it: is a great enemy to poultry: will feign itself dead, till they come within reach: loves fish: draws its prey, after sucking the blood, to its hole: its excrements very fætid: when it sleeps, brings its head and tail under its belly, appearing like a round ball, with two legs sticking out. *Rumphius* observes how skillfully it seizes the serpents by the throat, so as to avoid receiving any injury: and *Lucan* beautifully describes the same address of this animal, in conquering the *Ægyptian Asp*.

*Aspidas ut Pharias cauda solertior hostis
Ludit, et iratas incerta provocat umbra:
Obliquansque caput vanas serpentis in auras
Effusæ toto comprehendit guttura morsu
Letiferam citra saniem: tunc irrita pestis
Exprimitur, faucesque fluunt pereunte veneno.*

Lib. iv. 724.

163. FOUR-
TOED,

Le Surikate de *Buffon*, xiii. 72. tab. viii.

W. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower, and very moveable and pliant: ears rounded: hair pretty long, hard, and upright; varied with black
and

and white; the points black: only four toes on each foot, an exception in this genus: tail taper: length, from nose to tail, about one foot; tail six inches.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope* *, and the island of *Java* **: is an active, lively animal: sits upright, and drops its fore-legs on its breast: is carnivorous, and preys on the lesser creatures: very playfull: drinks its own urine: when discontented, makes a noise like the barking of a whelp; when pleased, like a rattle swiftly shook. Described only by *M. de Buffon*, who seems to have been deceived about its native place.

Coati *Marcgrave Brasl.* 228. *De Laet.* 486. *Raii Lyn. quad.* 180. *Klein quad.* 72. *Vulpes minor*, rostro superiore longiusculo, cauda annulatim ex nigro et rufo variegatâ. *Quachy. Barrere France Æquin.* 167. *Viverra nasua. V. rufa*, cauda

albo annulato. *Lin. syst.* 64. *Ursus naso producto et mobili, cauda annulatim variegata. Brisson quad.* 190. *Le Coati brun. de Buffon*, viii. 358. *tab. xlviii.* *Badger of Guiana. Bancroft*, 141.

164. BRASIL-
IAN.

W. with the upper jaw lengthened into a pliant, moveable *proboscis*, much longer than the lower jaw: ears rounded: eyes small: nose dusky: hair on the body smooth, soft and glossy, of a bright bay color: tail annulated with dusky and bay: breast whitish: length, from nose to tail, eighteen inches; tail, thirteen.

* *Pallas Miscell. Zool.* 59, 60:

** *Rumph. Herb. Amboin. App.* 71, speaking of the *Ichneumon*, or *Muncos*, says, *ac distinguendus est a Suracatje seu javanorum Tupa, quod est Mustela.*

β. DUSKY. Nose and ears formed like the preceding: above and beneath the eye two spots of white: hair on the back and sides dusky at the roots, black in the middle, and tipped with yellow: chin, throat, sides of the cheeks, and belly, yellowish: feet black: tail annulated with black and white: sometimes the tail is of an uniform dusky color*. *Le Coati noiratre* of *M. de Buffon*, tab. xlvii. the *Coati-mondi* of *Marcgrave*.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guiana*: feeds on fruits, eggs, and poultry: runs up trees very nimbly: eats like a dog, holding its food between its fore-legs: is easily made tame: is very good-natured: makes a sort of whistling noise: seems much inclined to sleep in the day. *Marcgrave* observes, that they are very subject to gnaw their own tails.

265. STI- Yzquiepatl. *Hernandez Mex.* 332. Ichneumon' de Yzquiepatl. *Seb.*
FLING. *Raii syn. quad.* 181. *Klein quad.* *Mus. I. tab. xlii.*
72. *Le Coate de Buffon?* xiii. 288.
Meles surinamenais. Brisson quad. tab. xxxviii.
185.

W. with a short slender nose: short ears and legs: black-body, full of hair: tail long, of a black and white color: length, from nose to tail, about eighteen inches.

Inhabits *Mexico*, and perhaps other parts of *America*. This, and the four following species, re-

* Described as a distinct species, by *Linnaeus*, under the title of *viverra Narica. V. subfusca, cauda unicolore*, 64. and by *M. Brisson*, under that of *Ursus naso producto et mobili, cauda unicolore*, 190.

markable for the pestiferous, suffocating, and most foetid vapour, they emit from behind, when attacked, pursued, or frightened: it is their only means of defence: some turn* their tail to their enemy, and keep them at a distance by a frequent *crepitus*; and others ejaculate their urine, tainted with the horrid effluvia, to the distance of eighteen feet: the pursuers are stopped with the terrible stench: should any of this liquid fall into the eyes, it almost occasions blindness; if on the cloaths, the smell will remain for several days, in spite of all washing; they must even be buried in fresh soil, in order to be sweetened. Dogs that are not true bred, run back as soon as they perceive the smell; those that have been used to it, will kill the animal; but are often obliged to relieve themselves by thrusting their noses into the ground. There is no bearing the company of a dog that has killed one, for several days.

Professor *Kalm* was one night in great danger of being suffocated by one that was pursued into a house where he slept; and it affected the cattle so, that they bellowed through pain. Another, which was killed by a maid servant in a cellar, so affected her with its stench, that she lay ill for several days: all the provisions that were in the place were so tainted, that the owner was obliged to throw them away.

Notwithstanding this, the flesh is reckoned good meat, and not unlike that of a pig: but it must be

* *Wood's voy. in Dampier*, iv. 96. the rest of the account is taken from *Catesby* and *Kalm*.

skinned as soon as killed, and the bladder taken carefully out. The *Virginian* species is capable of being tamed, and will follow its master like a dog: it never emits its vapour, except terrified.

It breeds in hollow trees, or holes under ground, or in clefts of rocks: climbs trees with great agility: kills poultry; eats eggs, and destroys young birds.

266. STRIPATED. Pole-cat, or Skunk, *Lawson Carolina*.
 Pole-cat *Catesby Carolina*, II.
 Mustela Americana fætida *Klein quad.* 64.
 Mustela nigra tæniis in dorso *albis. Brisson quad.* 181.
Viverra putorius. V. fusca lineis quatuor dorsalibus parallelis albis. Lin. syst. 64.
Le Conepate de Buffon, xiii. 283. *tab.* xl.

W. with rounded ears: head, neck, belly, legs, and tail, black: the back and sides marked with five parallel white lines; one on the top of the back; the others on each side: the second extends some way up the tail, which is long, and bushy towards the end: size of a *European* Pole-cat; the back more arched: varies in the disposition of the stripes.

Inhabits *N. America*: when attacked, bristles up its hair, and flings its body into a round form: its vapour horrid. *Du Pratz* says, that the male of the *Pole cat*, or *Skunk*, is of a shining black: perhaps the *Coase* of *M. de Buffon* is the male; for his description does not agree with the *Tzquiepatl*, which he makes synonymous.

Chinche *Feuillee obs. Peru*, 1714, *Enfant du Diable, Bete puante*, 267. SKUNK;
p. 272. Charlevoix Nouv. France, v. 196.
 Skunk, Fiskatta, *Kalm's voy. For- Le Chinche de Buffon*, xiii. 294.
ster's Tr. I. 273. tab. ii. Joffelyn's tab. xxxix.
voy. 85.

W. with short rounded ears : black cheeks : a white stripe from the nose, between the ears, to the back : upper part of the neck, and the whole back, white ; divided at the bottom by a black line, commencing at the tail and passing a little way up the back : belly and legs black : tail very full of long coarse hair ; generally black, sometimes tipped with white : that figured by *M. de Buffon* entirely white : nails on all the feet, very long, like those on the fore-feet of a badger : rather less than the former.

Inhabits *Peru*, and *N. America*, as far as *Canada* : of the same manners and stench with the others.

Annals of the Indians, Zorrinas of Mariputa, Mafutiliqui, Gumilla 268. ZORIL-
 the Spaniards, *Garcilasso de la Vega, Orenoque*, III. 240. LA.
ga, 331.

W. with the back and sides marked with short stripes of black and white ; the last tinged with yellow : tail long and bushy ; part white, part black : legs and belly black : less than the preceding*.

* The Weefel, called by the *Russians Perewiaska*, and the *Poles, Przewiaska*, or the Girdled Weefel, seems allied to these. It is, says *Rzaczynski*, less than a Pole-cat, of a whitish color, rayed transversely with yellowish red : it burrows and lives in the woods : its skin is a beautiful fur. *Auct. hist. Polon.* 328.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Peru*, and other parts of *S. America* : its pestilential vapour overcomes even the Panther of *America*, and stupifies that formidable enemy.

269. FIZZLER. Stink-bingsem. *Kolben Cape*, II. 133.
Blereau puant *Voy. de la Caille*, 182.

W. with a short-pointed nose : no external ears, only two oblong auditory orifices : middle of the back of a whitish grey : from the eyes to the middle of the tail, on each side, is a stripe of white : the belly, legs, and tip of the tail, black : the claws of the fore feet an inch long ; those of the hind feet short : length, from nose to tail, two feet ; the tail eight inches.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope* : as foetid as the rest.

270. CIVET. La civette qu'on nommoit anciennement Hyæna. *Belon. obs.* 73.
94. Zibettus *Caii opusc.* 43. Meles fasciis et maculis albis nigris et rufescentibus variegata. *Briffon quad.* 186.
Felis Zibethus *Gesner quad.* 837. Viverra Zibetha. V. cauda annulata, dorso cinereo nigroque undatim striato, *Lin. syst.* 65.
Animal Zibethicum, mas et fæm. *Hernandez Mex.* 580, 581. La Civette de *Buffon*, ix. 299. tab. xxxiv.
Civet Cat *Raii syn. quad.* 178.
Coati civetta vulgo, *Klein quad.*

W. with short rounded ears : sky-blue eyes : sharp nose ; the tip black : sides of the face, chin, breast, legs and feet, black : the rest of the face, and part of the sides of the neck, white, tinged with yellow : from each ear three black stripes, ending at the throat and shoulders : the back and sides cinereous, tinged

tinged with yellow, marked with large dusky spots disposed in rows: the hair coarse; that on the top of the body longest, standing up like a mane: the tail sometimes wholly black; sometimes spotted near the base: length, from nose to tail, about two feet three inches; the tail fourteen inches: the body pretty thick.

Inhabits *India**, the *Philippine* isles**, *Guinea*†, *Æthiopia*‡, and *Madagascar*§: the famous drug *musk*, or civet, is produced from an overture between the privities and the anus, in both sexes, secreted from certain glands. The persons who keep them procure the musk by scraping the inside of this bag twice a week with an iron *spatula*, and get about a dram each time; but it is seldom sold pure, being generally mixed with fuet or oil, to make it more weighty: the males yield the most; especially when they are previously irritated: they are fed, when young, with pap made of millet, with a little flesh or fish; when old, with raw flesh: in a wild state prey on fowl.

β. ZIBET. Animal Zibethecum Felis Zibethus. *Gesner quad.* 836.
 Americanum. *Hernandez Mex.* Le Zibet, *de Buffon*, 299. tab.
 538. xxxi.

W. with short rounded ears: sharp long nose: pale cinereous face: head, and lower part of the neck,

* *Dellon's voy.* 82.

** *Argensola*, III.

† *Bosman*, 238. *Barbot.* 114.

‡ *Rauwolf's Travels*, II. 482.

§ *Flacourt Madagascar*, 154. where it is called *Falanouc*.

mixed

mixed with dirty white, brown and black: sides of the neck marked with stripes of black, beginning near the ears, and ending at the breast and shoulders: from the middle of the neck, along the ridge of the back, extends a black line, reaching some-way up the tail: on each side are two others: the sides spotted with ash-color and black: the tail barred with black and white; the black bars broader on the upper side than the lower.

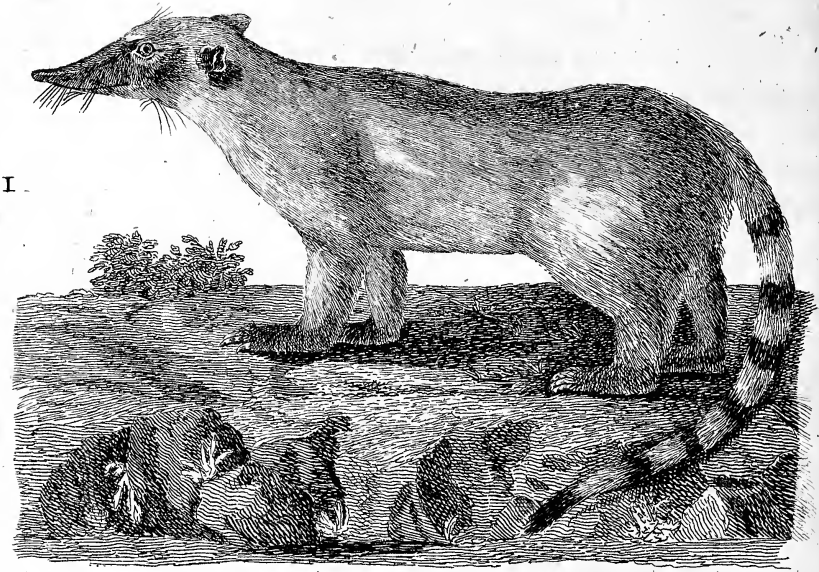
A variety first distinguished from the other by *M. de Buffon*; but figured long before by *Hernandez* and *Gesner*: unknown in *Mexico**, till introduced there from the *Philippine* isles. These animals seem not to be known to the antients: it is probable the drug was brought without their knowing its origin; for it is certain the fine gentlemen at *Rome* used perfumes,

Pastillos Rufillus olet.

271. GENET. La Genette *Belon obs.* 74. natim albidis et nigris variegata.
Genetha Gesner quad. 549, 550. *Briffon quad.* 186.
Genetta vel Ginetta. Raii syn. Viverra *Genetta. V. cauda annulata, corpore fulvo-nigricante maculato Lin. syst.* 65.
Coati, ginetta Hispanis. Klein quad. 73. *La Genette de Buffon, ix.* 343.
Mutela cauda ex annulis alter- tab. xxxvi.

W. with ears a little pointed: slender body: very long tail: color of the body a tawny red, spotted with black; and the ridge of the back marked with a black line: the tail annulated with black and tawny: feet black: sometimes the ground color of

* *Fernanaez Nov. Hisp.* II.



II



I BRASILIAN WEESEL N°164 . II FOSSANE N°172.

the hair inclines to grey : about the size of a martin ; but the fur is shorter.

Inhabits *Turkey*, *Syria*, and *Spain* ; frequents the banks of rivers ; smells faintly of musk, and, like the civet, has an orifice beneath the tail : is kept tame in the houses at *Constantinople*, and is as usefull as a cat in catching mice.

La Fossane de Buffon, xiii. 163. tab. xx.

272. FOSSANE.

W. with a slender body : rounded ears : black eyes : body and legs covered with cinereous hair, mixed with tawny : sides of the face black : from the hind part of the head, towards the back and shoulders, extend four black lines : shoulders, sides, and thighs, black : tail annulated with black.

Inhabits *Madagascar*, and *Guinea*, *Cochin-china*, and the *Philippine* isles : is fierce, and hard to be tamed : in *Guinea* is called *Berbe* ; by the *Europeans*, Wine-bibber, being very greedy of *Palm-wine* * : destroys poultry : is, when young, reckoned very good to eat **.

* Bosman, 239.

** Flacourt's hist. Madagascar, 512. where it is called *Fossa* :

- XXIV. OT-
TER. Six cutting teeth, two canine in each jaw.
Five toes on each foot; each toe connected by a strong web.

473. GREAT-
ER. *Lutra Agricola An. Subter.* 482. *ter, Faun. suec.* No. 12.
Gesner quad. 687. *Raii syn. quad.* *Lutra castanei coloris Briffon quad.*
187. 201.
Wydra Rzaczinski Polon. 221. *Le Loutre, Belon Aquat.* 26. *de*
Otter Klein quad. 91. *Buffon, vii.* 134. *tab. xi.*
Mustela Lutra. M. plantis pal- *Otter, Br. Zool.* I. 67. *Br. Zool.*
matis nudis, cauda corpore di- *illustr. tab. c.*
midio brevior. Lin. syst. 66. *Ut-*

O. with short ears: eyes placed near the nose: lips thick: whiskers large: whole color of a deep brown, except two small spots each side the nose, and another beneath the chin: legs short and thick, and loosely joined to the body; capable of being brought on a line with the body, and performing the part of fins; each toe connected to the other by a broad strong web: length twenty-three inches; tail sixteen.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, N. and N. E. of *Asia*, even as far as *Kamtschatka*; abounds in *North America*, particularly in *Canada*, where the most valuable furs of this kind are produced: dwells in the banks of rivers; burrows, forming the entrance of its hole beneath the water; works upwards towards the surface of the earth, and makes a small orifice, or air hole, in the midst of some bush: swims and dives with great ease; very destructive to fish: if they fail, makes excursions on land,

land, and preys on lambs and poultry : sometimes breeds in sinks and drains ; brings four or five young at a time : hunts its prey against the stream ; frequents not only fresh waters, but sometimes preys in the sea ; but not remote from shore : is a fierce animal ; its bite hard and dangerous : is capable of being tamed, to follow its master like a dog, and even to fish for him, and return with its prey.

The *Latax* of *Aristotle* * ; possibly a large variety of otter **.

Noerza <i>Agricola An. Subter.</i> 485.	palmatis, hirsutis ore albo. <i>Lin.</i>	174. LESSER.
<i>Gesner quad.</i> 768.	<i>hist.</i> 66. <i>Fennis</i> , Tichurt ; <i>Suecis</i> ,	
<i>Latax</i> ; <i>Germ.</i> Nurtz. nobis Nu-	Mænk. <i>Faun. suec.</i> No. 13.	
rek <i>Rzaczyński Polon.</i> 218.	<i>Norka Ritchkoff orenb. Topogr.</i> I.	
<i>Mustela Lutreola. M. plantis</i>	295.	

O. with roundish ears : white chin : top of the head hoary ; in some tawny : body tawny and dusky ; the short hairs being yellowish ; the long hairs black : the feet broad, webbed and covered with hair : tail dusky, and ends in a point : of the form of an otter, but thrice as small.

* *Hist. An. lib. viii. c. 5.* vide *Br. Zool.* I. 69.

** Mr. Banks, on his return from *Newfoundland*, was so obliging as to communicate to me the following account of some animals seen by a gentleman who went on that voyage, which I take the liberty of inserting here, as they bear some relation to the Otter in their way of life. He observed, sitting on a rock, near the mouth of a river, five animals, shaped like *Italian* grehounds, bigger than a fox, of a shining black color, with long legs, and long taper tail. They often leaped into the water and brought up trouts, which they gave to their young which were sitting with them. On his appearing, they all toke to the water, and swam a little way from shore, kept their heads out of the water, and looked at him. An old Furrier said, that he remembered the skin of one sold for five guineas ; and that the *French* often see them in *Hare Bay*.

Inhabits

O T T E R.

Inhabits *Poland*, and the *N. of Europe*; and is found on the banks of all the rivers in the country *N. of the Yaik*; lives on fish, frogs, and water insects: its fur very valuable, next in beauty to that of the fable; caught in *Bashkiria* with dogs and traps: is most excessively fœtid.

The *Minx* of *N. America* is the same animal with this. The late worthy Mr. *Peter Collinson* * favored me with the following account he received from *John Bartram*, of *Pensylvania*: ‘The *Minx*,
 ‘ (says he) frequents the water like the Otter, and
 ‘ very much resembles it in shape and color, but is
 ‘ less; will abide longer under the water than the
 ‘ musk quash, musk rat, or little beaver: yet it
 ‘ will leave its watery haunts to come and rob our
 ‘ hen roosts; bites off their heads and sucks their
 ‘ blood: when vexed it has a strong loathsome
 ‘ smell: so may be called the water *pole cat*: its
 ‘ length, from nose to tail, twenty inches; the
 ‘ tail four: is of a fine shining dark brown color.’

From the conformity between the names this animal goes by, in *America* and *Sueden*, (*Minx* and *Mænk*) it seems as if some *Suedish* colonist, who had seen it in his own country, first bestowed the name it now goes by, a little changed from the original; the skins are often brought over to *England*.

* By letter dated *June 14, 1764*. *Lawson* also gives some account of it, p. 122, *hist. Carolina*: He says it is a great enemy to the *Tortoises*, whose eggs it scrapes out of the sand and devours: eats fresh water muscles, whose shells are found in great abundance at the mouth of their holes, high up in the rivers, in whose banks they live: may be made domestic: is a great destroyer of rats and mice. *La Hontan*. I. 232. seems to mean the same animal, by his *Foutereaux*, an amphibious sort of little *Pole-cats*.

- Jiya, et Cariguibeiu *Maregrave* 175. SEA.
Brasil, 234.
 Lutra B. ailiensis *Raii syn. quâd.*
 189.
 Loutre ou Cariguibeju *des Mar-*
chais, III. 306.
 Guachi, *Gumilla Orenoque*, III.
 239.
 Le Saracovienne *de Buffon*, xiii.
 319.

Mustela Lutris. M. plantis pal-
 matis pilosis, cauda corpore qua-
 druplo brevior. *Lin. syst.* 66.
 Lutra atricoloris, macula sub
 gutture flava. *Briffon quâd.* 202.
 Lutra marina, Kalan. *Nov. Com.*
Petrop. II. 367. tab. xvi.
 Sea otter, *hist. Kamtschatka*, 122.
Muller's voy. 57, 58.

O. with a black nose : upper jaw longer and broader than the lower : long white whiskers : irides hazel : ears small, erect, conic : in each jaw four cutting teeth ; the grinders broad, adapted for breaking and comminuting crustaceous animals, and shell fish : skin thick : hair thick and long, excessively black and glossy : beneath that a soft down : color sometimes varies to silvery : legs thick and short : toes covered with hair, and joined by a web : the hind feet exactly like those of a seal, and have a membrane skirting the outside of the exterior toe, like that of a goose : length, from nose to tail, four feet two inches ; tail thirteen inches, flat, fullest of hair in the middle ; sharp pointed. The biggest of these animals weigh seventy or eighty pounds.

Inhabits, in vast abundance, the coasts of *Kamtschatka*, and the parts of *America* discovered by the *Russians* opposite to it : met with again in a most remote part of the continent of *America*, in the *Brazilian* * rivers, and that of *Orenoque* : are most harmless animals ; most affectionate to their young,

* Those of *Brasil* have a yellow spot under the chin.

will pine to death at the loss of them, and die on the very spot where they have been taken from them: before the young can swim, they carry them in their paws, lying in the water on their backs: run very swiftly; swim often on their back, their sides, and even in a perpendicular posture: are very sportive; embrace each other, and even kiss: inhabit the shallows, or such which abound with sea weeds: feed on lobsters, fish, *Sepiæ*, and shell fish: breed once a year, bring but one young at a time, suckle it a year, bring it on shore: are dull sighted, but quick scented: hunted for their skins, which are of great value; sold to the *Chinese* for seventy or a hundred *Rubels* a-piece: each skin weighs 3 lb. and a half. The young are reckoned very delicate meat, scarce to be distinguished from a sucking lamb.

Div. II. Sect. III. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS: without canine teeth; and with two cutting teeth in each jaw.

XXV. CAVY.

Generally herbivorous, or frugivorous.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

176. RESTLESS.

Generally four toes on the fore feet, three behind.

Short ears: no tail, or a very short one.

Cuniculus vel Porcellus indicus *Gesner quad.* 367.

Mus porcellus. M. cauda nulla, palmis tetradactylis, plantis tri-dactylis *Lin. syst.* 79. *Amen. Acad.* iv. 190. *tab.* ii.

Cavia Cobaya. *Marcgrave Bras-*

Cuniculus ecaudatus, auritus albus, aut rufus, aut ex utroque variegatus *Brisson quad.* 102.

fil. 224. *Piso Brasil.* 102.

Mus feu cuniculus *Americanus et Guineensis*, Porcelli pilis et voce, Cavia Cobaya. *Raii syn. quad.* 223.

Le Cochon d'Inde. *de Buffon*, viii. 1. *tab.* i.

Cavia Cobaya *Brasil*, quibusdam mus Pharaonis. Tatu pilosus, *Klein quad.* 49.

C. with the upper lip half divided: ears very large, broad, and rounded at the sides: hair erect, not unlike that of a young pig: color white, or white varied with orange, and black in irregular blotches: no tail: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind.

Inhabits *Brasil*: no mention made by writers of its manners in a wild state: domesticated in *Europe*: a restless, grunting, little animal; perpetually running from corner to corner: feeds on bread, grains, and vegetables: breeds when two months old: brings from four to twelve at a time; and breeds every two months: would be innumerable, but numbers of the young are eaten by cats, others killed by the males: are very tender, multitudes of young and old perishing with cold: are called in

R 2

England

England Guinea-Pigs, being supposed to come from that country. Rats are said to avoid their haunts,

177. ROCK: Aperea. *Brafilienfis*, nobis vel dratte, vel Boſchratte *Marcgrave Brafil*, 223. *Piſo Brafil*, 103. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 206. Cavia Aperea *Klein quad.* 50. Cuniculus ecaudatus auritus, ex cinereo rufus *Briffon quad.* 103. L'Aperea *de Buffon*, xv. 160.

C. with divided upper lip : ſhort ears : four toes on the fore feet ; three on the hind : no tail : color of the upper part of the body like that of the common hare : belly white : length one foot.

Inhabits *Brafil* : lives in the holes of rocks : is drove out, and taken by little dogs : is ſuperior in goodneſs to our rabbits : its paces like that of a hare.

- 178 SPOTTED. Paca *Marcgrave Brafil*, 224. *Piſo Brafil*, 101. *de Laet*. 484. Mus *Brafilienfis* magnus, porcelli pilis et voce, Paca dictus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 226. Cavia Paca. *Klein quad.* 50. Cuniculus major, paluſtris, faſciis albis notatus. *Paca Marcgrave. Barrere France Aequin.* 152. Mus Paca. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylis, lateribus flavefcenti-lineatis. *Lin. ſiſt.* 81. Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, pilis obſcure fulvis, rigidis, lineis ex albo flavefcentibus ad latera diſtinctis. *Briffon quad.* 99. Le Paca *de Buffon*, X. 269. tab. xliii.

C. with the upper jaw longer than the lower : noſtrils large : whiskers long : ears ſhort and naked : neck thick : hairs ſhort, and hard : color of the upper part of the body dark brown ; the lower part, or ſides, marked lengthways with lines of grey ſpots ; the belly white ; in ſome, perhaps young ones, the ſides and ſpots are of a pale yellow : five toes on each foot : only the meer rudiment of a tail :
length

length about ten inches : is made like a pig, and in some parts is called the *Hog-Rabbit**.

Inhabits *Brasil*, and *Guiana* : lives in fenny places : burrows under ground : grows very fat : is esteemed in *Brasil* a great delicacy : grunts like a pig : eats its meat on the ground, not fitting up, as some others of this genus do : are discovered by little dogs, who point out the places they lie in : the master digs over them, and when he comes near transfixes them with a knife ; otherwise they are apt to escape : will bite dreadfully. There is a variety quite white, found on the banks of river *St. Francis* **.

Aguti vel Acuti. *Marcgræve Brasil*; 224. *Piso Brasil*, 102.
 Acuti ou Agoutis. *de Laet*. 484.
Rocheport Antilles, I. 287.
 Mus sylvestris americanus cuniculi magnitudine, pilis et voce Porcelli, Aguti. *Raii syn. quad.* 226.
 Cavia Aguti *Klein quad.* 50.
 Mus Aguti. M. cauda abbreviata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis tridactylis, abdomine flavescente. *Lin. syst.* 80.

Cuniculus caudatus, auribus, pilis ex rufo et fusco mixtis, rigidis vestitus. *Brisson quad.* 98.
 L'Agouti *de Buffon*, viii. 375. *tab. L.*
 Small Indian Coney, *Brown's Jamaica*, 484.
 Long-nosed Rabbit, *Waser's voy. in Dampier*, III. 401.
 Cuniculus omnium vulgarissimus, Aguti vulgo *Barrere France Æquin.* 153 †.

179: LONG-NOSED.

C. with a long nose : divided upper lip : short rounded ears : black eyes : hair hard and shining ; on the body mixed with red, brown and black ; on the rump, of a bright orange color : belly yellow :

* *Waser's voy. in Dampier*, III. 401.

** *De Laet*. 484.

† The animal described by *Seba* under the name of *Cuniculus Americanus*, I. 67. *tab. xli.* seems the same with this, notwithstanding he says that the hind feet are tetradactylous.

legs almost naked, slender and black : four toes on the fore feet ; three on the hind : tail short, and naked : size of a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Brazil, Guiana, &c.* grunts like a pig : is very voracious : sits on its hind legs, and holds its food with the fore feet when it eats : hides what it cannot consume : hops like a hare : goes very fast : when pursued, takes shelter in hollow trees : is capable of being tamed : when angry, sets up the hair on its back, and strikes the ground with its feet : is eat by the inhabitants of *South America.*

180. OLIVE. *Cuniculus minor caudatus, olivaceus, Akouchy. Barrere France* 303. *L'Akouchi, de Buffon, xv. 158. Equin. 153. Des Marchais, III.*

A species of *Aguti*, less than the former, and of an olive color : which is the whole account left us by *M. Barrere.* *Des Marchais* says it is more delicate food than the other.

Inhabits *Guiana.*

181. JAVAN. Java hare *Cateby Carolina App.* fescens, fusco admixto. *Briffon* tab. xviii. quad. 98.
Cavia javensis. Klein quad. 50. *Mus leporinus Lin. syst. 80.*
Cuniculus caudatus auritus, ru-

C. with a slender small head : prominent naked ears, rounded at the tops : color of the upper part of the body reddish : breast and belly white : legs long : hind parts large : four toes on the fore feet ; three on the hind : tail short : size of a hare.

Inhabits *Java and Sumatra.*

Cavia capensis, Pallas *Miscel. Zool.* Africaansch basterd-mormeldier. 182. CAPE.
30. tab. ii. *Spicil.* 16. tab. ii. *Vofinaer Monogr.*

C. with a thick head, and full cheeks: ears oval, half hid in the fur: head of the color of a hare: along the top of the back dusky, mixed with grey: sides and belly of a whitish grey: four toes on the fore feet, three behind*: tail scarce visible: shape of the body thick and clumsy: length ten inches.

Inhabits the mountains near the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Kaapsche Dafs*, *Klip Dafs***, or *Cape Badger*: burrows under ground: is esteemed very good meat.

Le Rats musqués, Piloris- Roche- *bist. Antilles*, II. 302. de Buffon, 183. MUSK.
fort Antilles, I. 288. *Du Tertre* x. 2.

C. of a black or tan color on the upper part of its body: white on the belly: tail very short†: almost as big as a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Martinico* and the rest of the *Antilles*: burrows like a rabbet: smells so strong of musk, that its retreat may be traced by the perfume: an obscure species, never examined by a naturalist.

* Doctor Pallas says he has seen a variety with five toes behind.

** Kolben Dutch edition, as quoted by Dr. Pallas. *La Caille* mentions this species under the name of *Marmot*.

† *Nouv. voy. aux isles de l'Amerique*, I. 438.

XXVI. Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
 H A R E. Long ears : short tail.
 Five toes before, four behind.

184. COMMON. *Lepus*, *Plinii*, *lib. viii. c. 55.* *Gesner quad. 605.* *Raii syn. quad. 204.* *Hafst. 77.* *Hafe, Faun. suec. No. 25.*
Hafe, Klein quad. 51. *Brisson quad. 94.* *Lepus caudatus ex cinereo rufus,*
Lepus timidus. L. cauda abbreviata auriculis apice nigris? Lin. tab. xxxviii. Br. Zool. I. 87.
Le Lievre; de Buffon, vi. 246.

H. with ears tipped with black : eyes very large and prominent : chin white : long white whiskers : hair on the face, back and sides, white at the bottom, black in the middle, and tipped with tawny red : throat and breast red : belly white : tail black above, white beneath : feet covered with hair even at the bottom : a large hare weighs eight pounds and a half : its length, from the nose to the tail, two feet.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, most parts of *Asia*, *Japan*, *Ceylon**, *Ægypt*** , *Barbary*†, and *North America* : a watchful, timid animal : always lean : swifter in running up hill than on even ground : when started, immediately endeavours to run up hill : escapes the hounds by various artful doubles : lies the whole day on its seat : feeds by night : returns to its form by the same road that it had taken in leaving it : does not pair : the rutting season is in *February* or *March*, when the male pursues the

* *Kempfer Japan*, I. 126. *Knox Ceylon*, 20.

** *Prosp. Alp.* I. 232.

† *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

female,

female by the sagacity of its nose: breeds often in the year; brings three or four at a time: are very subject to fleas: the *Dalecarlians* make a cloth of the fur, which preserves the wearer from their attacks: the fur is of great use in the hat manufacture: many thousands of the skins are for that use annually imported here from *Russia*: feeds on vegetables: fond of the bark of young trees: great lover of birch, parsnip and pinks: was a forbidden food among the *Britons*: the *Romans*, on the contrary, held it in great esteem.

Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus

was the opinion of *Martial*; and *Horace*, who was likewise a *Bon-vivant*, says, that every man of taste must prefer the wing

Fœcundi leporis sapiens sectabitur armos.

The hare of *North America* differs little in form or color, from that of *Europe*; but is less by a third: the legs are shorter in proportion; and the fur has a tinge of cinereous: when pursued, takes refuge in a hollow tree: frequents marshes and meadows: very destructive to the turnip and cabbage fields.

Lepus hieme albus. Forster *biff.* Alpine hare, *Br. Zool. illustr.* 40. 184.
nat. VOLGÆ. Pb. Transf. LVII. tab. xlvii.
 343.

H. with soft hair, in summer grey, with a slight mixture of black and tawny: with shorter ears, and more slender legs, than the common hare: the feet
 of

of those of *Siberia* most closely and warmly furred. In winter, the whole animal changes to a snowy whiteness, except the tips and edges of the ears, which remain black : less than the common species.

Inhabits the highest *Scottish Alps*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Russia*, *Siberia* *, and the Banks of the *Wolga*. In *Scotland*, keeps on the top of the highest hills ; never descends into the vales ; never mixes with the common hare, which is common in its neighborhood : does not run fast : apt to take shelter in cliffs of rocks : is easily tamed : full of frolick : fond of honey and carraway comfits : eats its own dung before a storm : changes its color in *September* : resumes its grey coat in *April* : in the extreme cold of *Greenland* is always ** white. Both kinds of hares are common in *Siberia*, on the Banks of the *Wolga*, and in the *Orenburg* government. The one never changes color : the other, native of the same place, constantly assumes the whiteness of the snow during winter. They also collect together, and are seen in troops of five or six hundred, migrating south in spring, and returning in autumn †. Mr. *Muller* says he once saw two black hares, in *Siberia*, of a wonderful fine gloss, and of as full a black as jet.

The animal called the Hare by our voyagers to *Patagonia* ‡, is at present of a doubtful genus ; perhaps belonging to the last, a sort of *Aguti*, being

* Vide *Pontop. Norway*, II. 9. *Scheffer Lapland*, 137. *Strahlenberg Russia*, 370. *Ritchkeff Orenberg Topog.* I. 287. The *Russians* distinguish the two species : they call the common hare *Russak* ; this kind, *Zeyets*.

** *Egede. Greenl.* 62. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 70.

† *Bell's Travels*, I. 238.

‡ *Narborough's voy.* 33.

said to have only a naked stump, an inch in length, instead of a tail: some weigh twenty pounds*: they burrow under ground, and run into their holes when chased.

Cuniculus, *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 55.*
Gefner quad. 362. Agricola An.
Subt. 482.

Rabbit, or Coney, *Raii syn. quad.*
 205.

Lepusculus, cuniculus terram
 fodiens, Kaninchen, *Klein quad.*
 52.

Lepus cuniculus. L. cauda ab-
 breviata, auriculis nudis. *Lin.*
syll. 77. Kanin, Faun. suec. No.
 26. *Br. Zool. I. 90.*

Lepus caudatus, obscuré cinereus
Briffon quad. 95.

Le Lapin, *de Buffon, vi. 303.*
tab. L. LI.

186. RABBET

H. with ears almost naked: color of the fur, in a wild state, brown: tail black above, white beneath: in a tame state, vary to black, pied, and quite white: the eyes of the last of a fine red.

Inhabits, in a wild state, the temperate and hot parts of *Europe*, and the hottest parts of *Asia* and *Africa*: not originally *British*; but succeeds here admirably: will not live in *Sueden*, or the northern countries, except in houses. *Strabo* † tells us, that they were first imported into *Italy* from *Spain*: not natives of *America*; but encrease greatly in *S. America* ‡.

Most prolific animals: breed seven times in a year: produce eight young at a time: supposing that to happen regularly, one pair may bring in four years 1,274,840: in warrens, keep in their holes in the middle of the day; come out morning and night: the males apt to destroy the young: the

* *Wood's voy. in Dampier, IV. 85. Voy. of the Dolphin, 33.*

† *Lib. iii.*

‡ About *Hudson's Bay* are great plenty of what our Colonists call Rabbits: they are grey in summer, white in winter: so probably are the same with the preceding. The common Hare is also found there, but is very scarce; it also changes to white in winter. *Manu-script hist. of Hudson's bay.*

skins

skins a great article of commerce; numbers exported to *China*: the fur of great use in the hat manufacture.

- β. ANGORA RABBIT. With hair long, waved, and of a silky fineness, like that of the goat of *Angora*, p. 15. and the *Cat*, p. 184.
- γ. RUSSIAN RABBIT. With a double skin over the back, into which it can withdraw its head: another under the throat, in which it can place its fore feet: has small holes in the loose skin on the back, to admit light to the eyes: color of the body cinereous; head and ears brown.

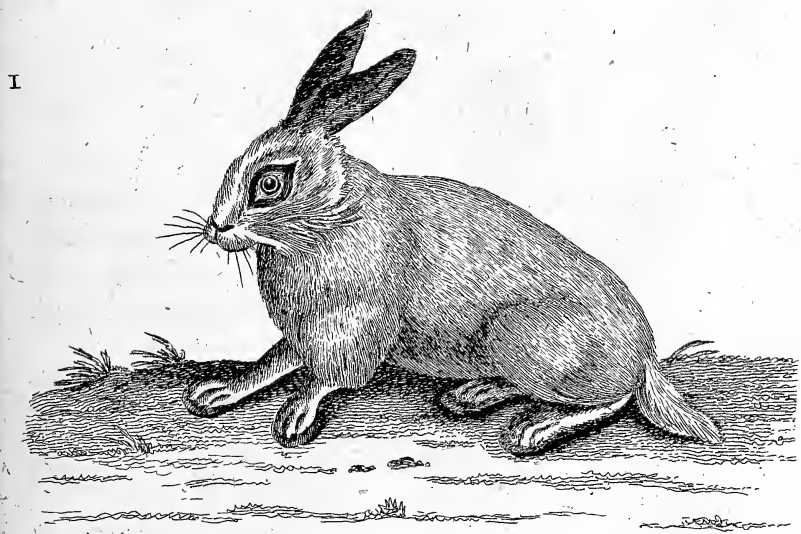
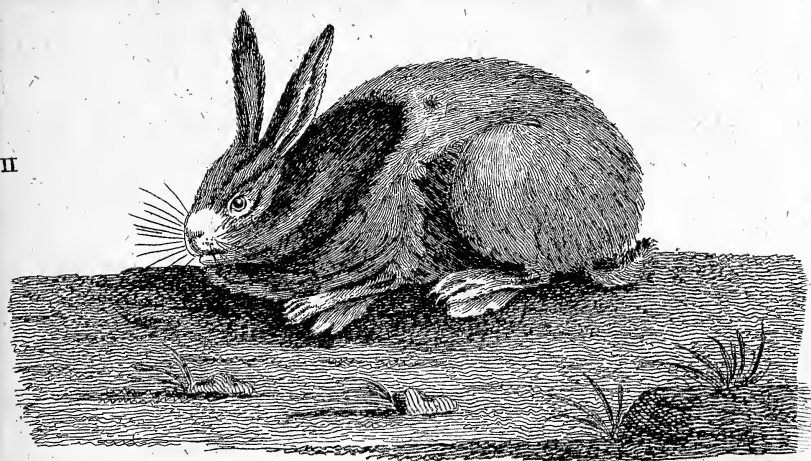
Described from a drawing and manuscript account, by Mr. G. Edwards, preserved in the *Museum*.

187. BRASILI- Tapeti, *Maregrave Brasil*, 223. *Lin. Syst* 78.
IAN. *Piso Brasil*, 102. *Lepus ecaudus Brisson quad.* 97.
Cuniculus Brasiliensis Tapeti dic- *Le Tapeti de Buffon*, xv. 162.
tus. *Raii syn. quad.* 205. *Collard Rabbet, Wafer's voy. in*
Lepus Brasiliensis. L. cauda nulla. *Dampier*, III. 401.

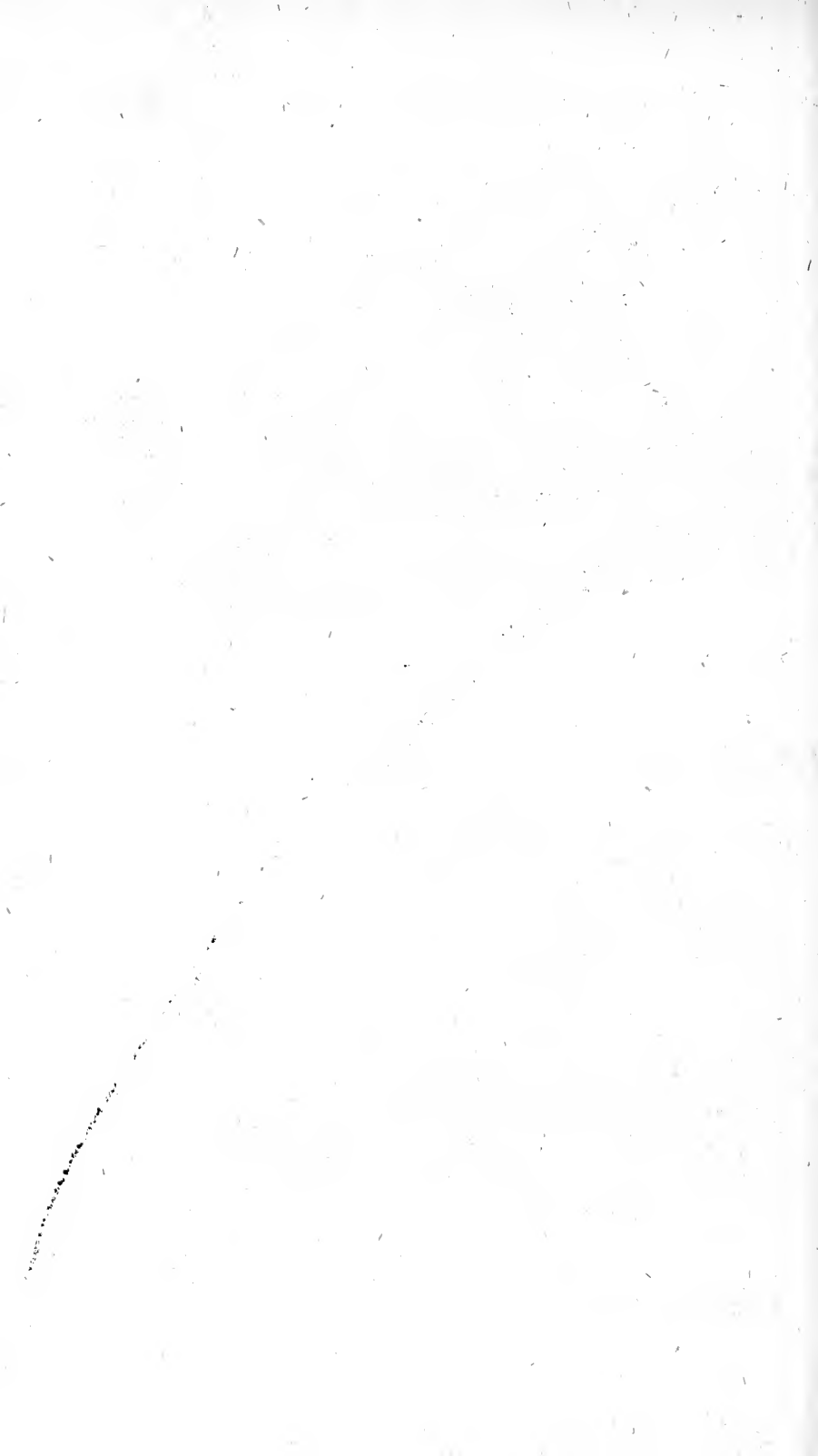
H. with very large ears: a white ring round the neck: face of a reddish color: chin white: black eyes: color of the body like the common hare, only darker: belly whitish: no tail: some want the white ring round the neck.

Inhabit *Brasil*: live in woods: do not burrow: are very prolific: very good meat: found also in *Mexico**, where they are called *Citli*.

* *Fernandes An. Nov. Hisp.* 2.



I SIBERIAN HARE P.250. II. RUSSIAN RABBET P.252.



Cuniculus insigniter caudatus, gra in prona alba. *Briffon quadr.* 183. BAIKAL.
 coloris Leporini. *Nov. Com. Pe-* 97.
trop. V. 357. tab. xi. Le Tolai de Buffon, XV. 138.
 Lepus cauda in supina parte ni-

H. with a long tail * : fur of the color of the common hare ; red about the neck and feet : tail black above, white beneath : larger than a rabbit,

Inhabits the country beyond lake *Baikal* : agrees with the common rabbit in nature and color of the flesh. Called by the *Mongols*, *Tolai*. The fur is bad, and of no use in commerce,

Lepus Capensis. L. cauda longitudinis capitis, pedibus rubris. *Lin.* 189. CAPE.
lyst. 78.

H. with a tail the length of the head : red feet.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope* : burrows. This is the whole account *Linnaeus* gives of the species,

Allied to this seems the *Viscachos*, or *Viscachas*, mentioned by *Acosta* † and *Feuillee* ‡, in their accounts of *Peru* : they compare them to Hares or Rabbits. The last says they inhabit the colder parts of the country : their hair is very soft, and of a mouse-color : the tail pretty long, and turns up :

* The length of the tail is somewhat greater than that of a Rabbit.

† In *Purchas's Pilgrims*, III. 966.

‡ *Obs. Peru*, 1725, 32.

the ears and whiskers like those of the common rabbit. In the time of the *Incas*, the hair was spun and wove into cloth, which was so fine as to be used only by the nobility*.

* *Garcilasso de la Vega*, 331.

XXVII. BEA-
VER.

- Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
- Five toes on each foot.
- Tail compressed, and covered with scales.

190. CASTOR.

Καστωρ *Arist. hist. An. lib. viii. c. 5.* *Oppian. Halieut. I. 398.*
 Fiber *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 30.* *Agricola An. Subt. 482.* *Belon Aquat. 25.*
 Castor *Gesner quad. 309.* *Rondel, 236.* *Schoneveld, Ictb. 34.*
 Beaver, *Raii syn. quad. 209.*
 Bobr *Rzacinski Polon. 215.*
 Biber *Klein quad. 91.* *Kramer Austr. 315.*
 Castor castanei coloris, cauda horizontaliter plana. *Buffon quad. 90.*
 Castor Fiber. C. cauda ovata plana. *Lin. syst. 78.* *Bafwer, Biur, Faun. succ. No. 27.*
 Le Castor, ou Le Bievre, *de Buffon, viii. 282. tab. xxxvi.*
 Beaver *Br. Zool. I. 70. tab. ii.*

B. with strong cutting teeth: short ears, hid in the fur: blunt nose: hair of a deep chestnut brown: tail broad, almost oval, compressed horizontally, covered with scales: the fore feet small; the hind large: length, from nose to tail, about three feet: tail, eleven inches long, three broad.

Inhabits *Europe*, from *Lapland* to *Languedoc**: in great plenty in the *North*: a few are yet found in the *Rhone* †, the *Gardon*, the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, and the *Vistula*: met with in abundance in the *Russian Asiatic* dominions; but no where in equal multitudes, than in *North America*.

The most industrious of animals: nothing equals the art with which they construct their dwellings. They chuse a level piece of ground with a small rivulet running through it. This they form into a pond, by making a dam across; first, by driving into the ground stakes five or six feet long, placed

* *De Buffon, viii. 286.* † *Ibid.* in

rows, wattling each row with pliant twigs, and filling the interstices with clay, ramming it down close. The side next the water is sloped; the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick; but the thickness gradually diminishes to the top, which is about two or three. The length of these dams is sometimes not less than a hundred feet.

Their houses are made in the water collected by means of the dam, and are placed near the edge of the shore. They are built on piles; are either round or oval; but the tops are vaulted; so that their inside resembles an oven, the top a dome. The walls are two feet thick; made of earth, stones and sticks, most artificially layed together; and the walls within as neatly plaistered as if with a trowel. In each house are two openings; one into the water, the other towards the land. The height of these houses above the water is eight feet. They often make two or three stories in each dwelling, for the convenience of change, in case of floods. Each house contains from two to thirty beavers; and the number of houses in each pond is from ten to twenty-five. Each beaver forms its bed of moss; and each family forms its magazine of winter provision, which consists of bark and boughs of trees. This they lodge under water, and fetch it into their apartments as their wants require. *Lawson* says they are fondest of the *sassafras*, ash, and sweet-gum. Their summer food is leaves, fruits, and sometimes crabs and craw-fish; but they are not fond of fish.

To effect these works, a community of two or three hundred assembles; each bears his share in the labor:

labor: some fall by gnawing with their teeth trees of great size, to form beams or piles; others roll the pieces along to the water; others dive, and with their feet scrape holes, in order to place them in; while others exert their efforts to rear them in their proper places: another party is employed in collecting twigs, to wattle the piles with; a third, in collecting earth, stones and clay; a fourth is busied in beating and tempering the mortar; others, in carrying it on their broad tails to proper places, and with the same instrument ram it between the piles, or plaister the inside of their houses. A certain number of smart strokes with their tail is a signal given by the overseer, for repairing to such or such places, either for mending any defects, or at the approach of an enemy; and the whole society attend to it with the utmost assiduity. Their time of building is early in the summer; for in winter they never stir but to their magazines of provisions, and during that season are very fat. They breed once a year, and bring forth, the latter end of the winter, two or three young at a birth.

Besides these associated beavers, is another sort, which are called *Terriers*; which either want industry or sagacity to form houses like the others. They burrow in the banks of rivers, making their holes beneath the freezing depth of the water, and work up for a great number of feet. These also form their winter stock of provision.

Beavers vary in their colors: the finest are black; but the general color is a chestnut brown; more or less dark: some have been found, but very rarely, S white.

B E A V E R.

white. The skins are a prodigious article of trade, being the foundation of the hat manufactory. In 1763 were sold, in a single sale of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, 54,670 skins. They are distinguished by different names. *Coat Beaver* is what has been worn as coverlets by the *Indians*. *Parchment Beaver*, because the lower side resembles it. *Stage Beaver* is the worst, and is that which the *Indians* kill out of season, on their stages or journies. The valuable drug *Castoreum** is taken from the inguinal glands of these animals. The ancients had a notion it was lodged in the testicles, and that the animal, when hard pressed, would bite them off, and leave them to its pursuers, as if conscious of what they wanted to destroy him for.

*Imitatus Castora, qui se
Eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno
Testiculorum.*

JUVENAL, xii. 34.

* The *Russian Castoreum* is so much better than the *American*, that we give two guineas a pound for that, and only 8s. 6d. for the last, the first being less waxy and pulverises readier. Notwithstanding we take this drug from *Russia*, we export there vast numbers of Beaver skins. The flesh is reckoned good eating, being preserved, after the bones are taken out, by drying it in the smoke. *M. S. hist. Hudson's Bay.*

Musciacus *Smith's Virginian*, 27.
 Musquash, *Jesselyn's Voy. New*
England, 86.
 Muski rat. *Lawson Carolina*, 120.
 Castor Zibethicus. C. cauda
 longa compresso-lanceolata, pe-
 dibus filis. *Lin. syst.* 79.

Castor cauda verticaliter plana,
 digitis omnibus a se-invicem se-
 paratis. *Brisson quad.* 93.
 L'Ondatra, *de Buffon*, x. i. tab. i.
 Rat Musquë, *Charlevoix Nouv.*
France, V. 157. *Lescarbot N. Fr.*
 350.

191. MUSK.

B. with a thick blunt nose: ears short, and almost hid in the fur: eyes large: toes on each foot separated; those behind fringed on each side with strong hairs, closely set together: tail compressed sideways, and very thin at the edges, covered with small scales, intermixed with a few hairs: color of the head and body a reddish brown: breast and belly, ash-color, tinged with red: the fur very fine: length, from nose to tail, one foot; of the tail, nine inches: in the form of its body, exactly resembles a beaver.

Inhabits *N. America*: breeds 3 or 4 times in a year*, and brings from 3 to 6 young at a time: during summer, the male and female consort together: at approach of winter, unite in families, and retire into small round ædifices, covered with a dome, formed of herbs and reeds cemented with clay: at the bottom are several pipes, thro' which they pass in search of food; for they do not form magazines like the beavers: during winter, their habitations are covered many feet deep with snow and ice; but they creep out and feed on the roots that lie beneath: they quit their old habitations annually, and build new ones: the fur is soft, and much esteemed: the whole ani-

* *M. S. hist. Hudson's ay.*

mal, during summer, has a most exquisite musky smell; which it loses in winter: perhaps the scent is derived from the *Calamus Aromaticus*, a favorite food of this animal. *Lescarbot* says they are very good to eat.

492. LONG-
NOSED.

Mus aquaticus Clusii exot. 373.

Worm. Mus. 334.

Muscovy or Musk rat, *Raii syn.*

quad. 217. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv.

373.

Castor moschatus. C. cauda lon-

ga compresso-lanceolata pedibus

palmatis, Lin. syst. 79. *Dæfman,*

Faun. suec. No. 28.

Castor cauda verticaliter plana,

digitis omnibus membranis inter

se connexis. Brisson quad. 92.

B. with a long slender nose, like that of a shrew mouse: no external ears: very small eyes: tail compressed sideways: color of the head and back, dusky; the belly, whitish ash-color: length, from nose to tail, seven inches; tail eight.

Inhabits *Lapland, Russia*, the banks of the rivers *Volga* and the *Taick*: never wanders far from the sides: is very slow in its pace: makes holes in the cliffs with the entrance far beneath the lowest fall of the water; works upwards, but never to the surface, only high enough to lie beyond the highest flow of the river: feeds on fish: is devoured by the Pikes and *Siluri*, and gives those fish so strong a flavor of musk, as to render them not eatable: has the same scent as the former, especially about the tail; out of which is expressed a sort of musk very much resembling the genuine kind*. The skins are put into chests among cloaths, to drive away moths†.

* *Schober's Memorabilia Rus. Asiat. in Muller's Sammlung Rus.* vii. 41, 42.

† *Rischhoff Oresb. Topogr. I.* 286.

B E A V E R.

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At *Orenburg*, the skins and tails sell for fifteen or twenty *copecs* per hundred. They are so common near *Nizney Novogorod*, that the peasants bring five hundred a-piece to market, where they are sold for one rubel per hundred. The *German* name for these animals is *Biesem-ratze*; the *Russian*, *Wychozhol*.

XXVIII.
P O R C U -
P I N E.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

Body covered with long, hard and sharp quils.

Upper lip divided.

- 193 CRESTED. *usc. Aristot. Hist. An. lib. i. c. 6.* *Hystrix cristata. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, capite cristato, cauda abbreviata. Lin. syst. 76. Hasselquist. itin. 290. Gesner quad. 563. Raii syn. quad. 206. Hystrix capite cristato. Brisson quad. 85. Acanthion cristatus, Klein quad. 66. Hystrix orientalis cristata, Seb. Le Porc-epic de Puffon, xii. 402. Mus. I. 79. tab. L. Faunul. Sincus. tab. li. lii.*

P. with a long crest on the top of the head reclining backwards, formed of stiff bristles: the body covered with long quils; those on the hind part of the body nine inches in length, very sharp at the ends, varied with black and white; between the quils a few hairs: the head, belly and legs, are covered with strong bristles, terminated with soft hair, of a dusky color: the whiskers long: ears like the human: four toes before, five behind: tail short, and covered with quils: length, from nose to tail, two feet; tail, four inches.

Inhabits *India, Persia* and *Palestine*, and all parts of *Africa*: is found wild in *Italy*; but is not originally a native of * *Europe*: is brought into the markets of *Rome*, where it is eat †. The *Italian* porcupines have shorter quils and a lesser crest, than those

* *Agricola An. Subt.* 486.

† *Ray's Travels*, I. 311. *Pb. Tr. abridg.* V. 147.

of *Asia* and *Africa*: is an harmless animal: lives on fruits, roots and vegetables: sleeps by day, feeds by night: the report of its darting its quills fabulous: when angry, retires and runs its nose into a corner, erects its spines, and opposes them to its assailant: makes a snorting noise.

These animals produce a *Bezoar*; but, according to *Seba*, only those which inhabit *Java*, *Sumatra* and *Malacca*. He has given the figure of one under the name of *Porcus aculeatus, seu Hystrix Malaccensis*: it differs little from the *African* and *Indian* kind, and is allowed by him to be the same species*.

Porcus aculeatus sylvestris, seu Hystrix orientalis singularis. Seb. Mus. I. 84. tab. lii.

Acanthion cauda prælonga, acutis pilis horrida, in exitu quasi panniculata. Klein quad. 67.

Hystrix cauda longissima, aculeis undique obfita, in extremo panniculata. Brisson quad. 89.

Hystrix macroura. H. pedibus pentadactylis, cauda longissima: aculeis clavatis. Lin. syst. 77.

194. LONG-
TAILED.

P. with long whiskers: short naked ears: large bright eyes: body short and thick, covered with long stiff hairs as sharp as needles, of different colors, according as the rays of light fall on them: feet divided into five toes; that which serves as a thumb turns backwards: the tail is as long as the body, very slender to the end, which consists of a thick tuft; the bristles appearing as if jointed; are thick in the middle, and rise one out of the other like grains of rice; are transparent, and of a silvery appearance.

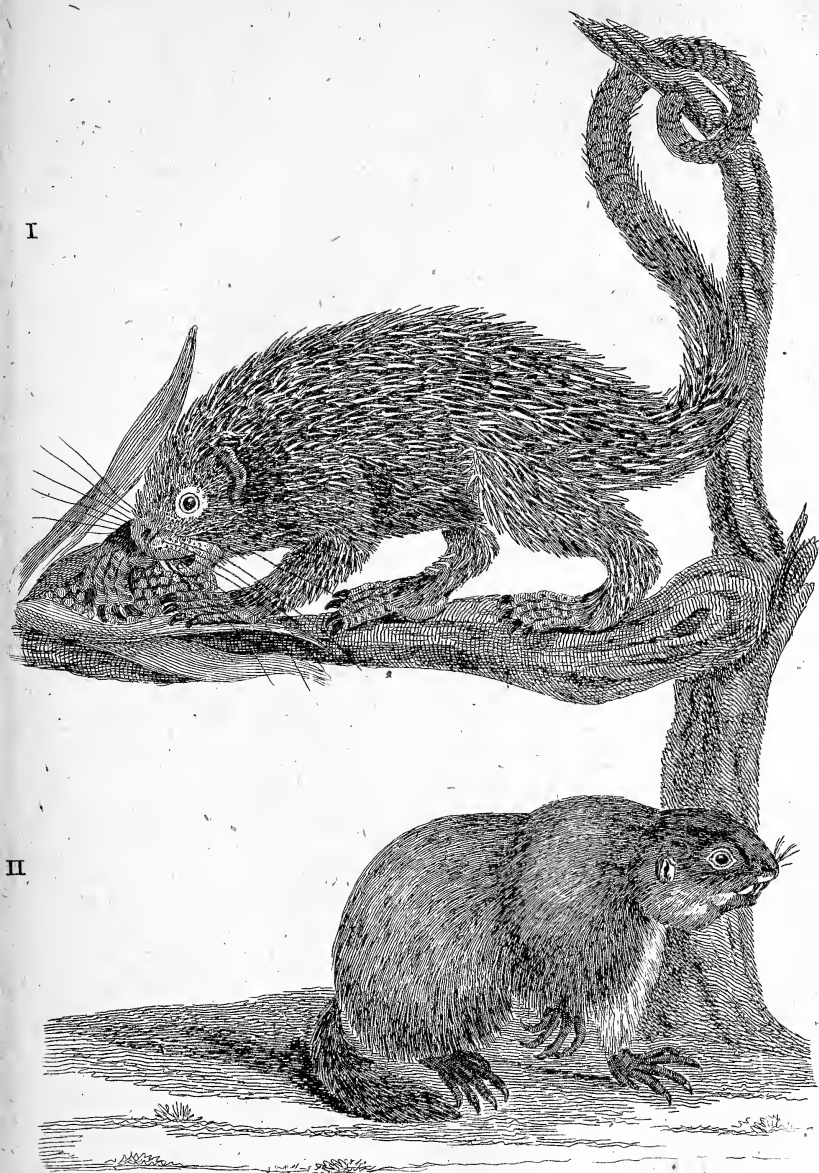
* *Seb. Mus. I. 81. tab. li.* If the same species, it varies from the common kind, having five toes on each foot, pendulous ears, and no crest. *Linnaeus* ranks it with the hedgehogs, under the title of *Erinaceus Malaccensis. E. auribus pendulis.*

Inhabits the isles of the *Indian Archipelago*, and lives in the forests.

195. BRASILI-
IAN. Hoitzlacuatzin, seu Tlacuatzin spinosus, Hystrix novæ Hispaniæ. *Hernandez Mex.* 322. Cuandú *Brasiliensibus*, *Lustanis Ourico* cachiero. *Marcgrave Bras.* 233. *Pisô Brasil*, 99. 325. Iron Pig. *Nieubeff*, 17. Hystrix Americanus, *Raii syn. quad.* 208. Hystrix prehensilis. H. pedibus tetradactylis, cauda elongata prehensili feminuda. *Lin. syst.* 76. Hystrix novæ Hispaniæ. H. aculeis apparentibus, cauda brevi et crasso. *Briffon quad.* 86. H. cauda longissima, tenui, medietate extrema aculeorum experte, 87. H. Americanus major, 88. Hystrix longius caudatus, brevioribus aculeis, *Earrere France Equin.* 153. Hystrix minor leucophæus, Gouandou. *Ibid.* Chat epineux, *des Marchais*, III. 303.

P. with a short blunt nose : long white whiskers : beneath the nose a bed of small spines : top of the head, back, sides and base of the tail, covered with spines ; the longest on the lower part of the back and tail, are three inches in length, very sharp, white, barred near their points with black ; adhere closely to the skin, which is quite naked between them ; are shorter and weaker as they approach the belly : on the breast, belly and lower part of the legs, are converted into dark brown bristles : feet divided into four toes : claws very long : on the place of the thumb a great protuberance : tail eighteen inches long, slender and taper towards the end ; the last ten inches is almost naked, having only a few hairs on it ; has, for that length, a strong prehensile quality.

Inhabits *Mexico* and *Brazil* : lives in the woods : preys not only on fruits, but poultry : sleeps in the day, preys by night : makes a noise with its nostrils



I BRASILIAN PORCUPINE N°195.

II QUEBEC MARMOT N°199.



as if out of breath : grunts like a sow * : grows very fat : its flesh white, and very good : climbs trees, but very slowly ; in descending, twists its tail round the branches, for fear of falling : is no more capable of shooting its quils than the first : may be tamed. *Piso* says there is a greater and lesser kind.

This species is very rarely brought into *Europe*. I had opportunity of describing it from a specimen some time in possession of Mr. *Greenwood* ; who was so obliging as to permit me to have a drawing made of it, from which a very faithfull figure is here given. *M. de Buffon* † has made an article of this animal in his work ; and *M. Daubenton* describes and figures one so different from this, and so like that of *North America*, that it seems to be the same with the species he describes under the name of *L'Urfon* ; for he gives both of them four toes before, five behind, and neither of them a tail half so long, and that covered with hairs and quils : each circumstance agreeing with the following species ; neither with this.

* *Vocem edit ut Sus* iii. *Marcgrave*, 233.

† Under the name of *Le Coendou*, xii. 421. *tab. liv.*

196. CANADA. Porcupine from *Hudson's bay*. *Edw.* 52. *Ellis's voy.* 42. *Clerk's voy.* I. 177, 191. *Cavia Hudsonis*, *Klein quad.* 51. *Hystrix dorsata*. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, cauda mediocri, dorso solo spinoso. *Lin. syst.* 76. *Hystrix aculeis sub pilis oculis, cauda brevi et crassa*, *Briffon quad.* 87. *L'Urson*, *de Buffon*, xii. 426. *tab.* lv.

P. with short ears, hid in the fur: head, body, legs and upper part of the tail, covered with soft, long, dark brown hair: on the upper part of the head, back, body and tail, numbers of sharp strong quills; the longest on the back, the left towards the head and sides; the longest three inches; but all are hid in the hair: intermixed, are some stiff straggling hairs, three inches longer than the rest, tipped with dirty white: under side of the tail white: four toes on the fore feet, five behind, each armed with long claws, hollowed on their underside: the form of the body is exactly that of a beaver; but is not half the size: one, which Mr. *Banks* brought from *Newfoundland*, was about the size of a hare, but more compactly made: the tail about six inches long.

Inhabits *N. America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*: makes its nest under the roots of great trees, and will also climb among the boughs, which the *Indians* cut down when one is in them, and kill the animal by striking it over the nose: are very plentiful near *Hudson's Bay*, and many of the trading *Indians* depend on them for food, esteeming them both wholesome and pleasant: feed on wild fruits and bark of trees, especially juniper: eat snow in winter, drink water in summer; but

PORCUPINE.

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but avoid going into it: when they cannot avoid their pursuer, will sidle towards him, in order to touch him with the quills, which seem but weak weapons of offence; for, on stroking the hair, they will come out of the skin, sticking to the hand. The *Indians* stick them in their noses and ears, to make holes for the placing their ear-rings and other finery: they also trim the edges of their deer-skins habits with fringes made of the quills, or cover with them their bark-boxes.

Two

XXXI.
MARMOT.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

Four toes before, five behind.

Short ears.

Tail covered with hair, and of a middling length;
in some very short.

197. ALPINE. Mus Alpinus, *Plinii, lib. viii. c. 37. Agricola An. Subter. 484. Gesner quad. 743. Raii syn. quad. 221. Bobak, Switzez, Rzaczynski Polon. 233. Beauplan Ukraine, 600. Glis marmota, Klein quad. 56. Hist. Mur. Alp. 230. Marmelthier, Kramer Austr. 317. Mus marmota. M. cauda abbreviata subpilosa, auriculis rotundatis, buccis gibbis, Lin. syst. 81. Forster Nat. Hist. VOLGÆ. Ph. Tr. lvii. 343. Glis pilis e fusco et flavicante mixtis vestitus. Glis flavicans, capite rufescente. Brisson quad. 116, 117. La Marmotte, de Buffon, viii. 219. tab. xxviii. Le Bobak, xiii. 136. tab. xviii.*

M. with short round ears, hid in the fur: cheeks large: color of the head and upper part of the body, brownish ash, mixt with tawny: legs and lower part of the body reddish: subject to vary in color; the *Bobak*, or *Polish Marmot*, being much more red and of a brighter hue: four toes before, five behind: tail pretty full of hair: length, from nose to tail, about sixteen inches; tail six: body thick.

Inhabits the *Alps*, *Poland*, *Ukraine*, and *Chinese Tartary*: feeds on insects, roots and vegetables: while they are at food place a centinel, who gives a whistle on seeing any sign of danger, on which they instantly retire into their holes: form holes under ground with three chambers of the shape of a Y, with two entrances; line them well with moss and hay; retire into them about *Michaelmas*, and stopping up the entrances with earth, continue in a torpid state till *April*: when taken out remain insensible,

ble, except brought before a fire, which revives them : they lodge in society from five to a dozen in a chamber : will walk on their hind feet : lift up their meat to their mouth with their fore feet, and eat it sitting up : bring three or four young at a time : are very playfull : when angry, or before a storm, make a most strange noise ; a whistle so loud and so acute, as quite to pierce the ear : grow very fat about the backs : are sometimes eaten ; but generally taken in order to be shewen, especially by the *Savoyards* : grow very soon tame, and will then eat any thing : are very fond of milk, which they lap, making at the same time a murmuring noise, expressive of their satisfaction : very apt to gnaw any cloaths or linnen they find ; will bite very hard.

The inhabitants of *Ukraine* take them in *May* and *June*, by pouring water into the holes, which forces them into nets placed at the entrance.

In *Chinese Tartary* are the propagators of *Rhubarb* * which grows among their burrows : the manure they leave about the roots contributes to its increase ; and the loose soil they fling up, proves a bed for the ripe seed ; which, if scattered among the long grass, perishes without ever being able to reach the ground.

* *Bell's Travels*, I. 337.

198. MARY-
LAND. Bahama Cony, *Catesby Carolina*,
II. 79.
Monax, *Catesby Carolina App.*
xxviii.
Monax, or Marmotte of *America*,
Edw. 104.
Glis Marmota, *Americanus*, *Klein*
quad. 56.
- Glis fuscus. Glis fuscus, rostro e
cinereo cærulefcente. *Briffon quad.*
115.
Mus Monax. M. cauda medio-
cri pilosa, corpore cinereo, auri-
culis subrotundis, palmis tetra-
dactylis, plantis pentadactylis.
Lin. syst. 81.

M. with short rounded ears : black prominent eyes : nose sharper than that of the last ; nose and cheeks of a bluish ash-color : back, of a deep brown color ; sides and belly paler : tail half the length of the body, covered with pretty long dusky hair : toes divided and armed with sharp claws : four toes before, five behind : feet and legs black : is about the size of a Rabbit.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Pensylvania* : during winter sleeps under the hollow roots of trees : is found also in the *Bahama* isles : lives on wild fruits and other vegetables : its flesh is very good, tasting like that of a pig : when surprized retreats to holes in the rocks : whether it sleeps, during winter, in the climate of those isles, is not mentioned.

199. QUEBEC. M. with a blunt nose : short rounded ears : cheeks puffed, and of a grey color : face dusky : nose black : hair on the back grey at bottom, black in the middle, and the tips whitish : belly and legs of an orange color : toes black, naked, and quite divided ; four, and the rudiments of another, on the fore feet ; five behind ;

hind : tail short, and of a dusky color : was rather larger than a Rabbet.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Canada*. Mr. *Brooks* had one alive a few Years ago ; it was very tame, and made a hissing noise : perhaps is the species which the *French* of *Canada* call *Siffleur* *.

Hamster, *Cricetus*, *Agricola An. Subter.* 486. *Gesner quad. Raii syn. quad.* 221. *Meyer An. I. tab.* lxxxii. 82.

Skrzeczek, Chomik, *Rzacinski Polon.* 232.

Porcellus frumentarius *Schwenk-felde Theriotroph.* 118.

Krietsch, Hamster, *Kramer Austr.*

317.

Muscricetus. *M. cauda mediocri, auriculis rotundatis, corpore sub-tus nigro, lateribus rufescentibus maculis tribus albis. Lin. syst.* 82.

Glis ex cinereo rufus in dorso, in ventre niger, maculis tribus ad latera albis. Brisson quad. 117.

Le Hamster, de Buffon, xiii. 117.

tab. xiv. xvi.

200 GERMAN.

M. with large rounded ears : full black eyes : color on the head and back, reddish brown : cheeks white : beneath each ear a white spot, another on each shoulder, a third near the hind legs : breast, upper part of the fore legs, and the belly, black : tail short, almost naked : four toes and a fifth claw on the fore feet ; five behind : about nine inches long ; tail three.

Inhabits *Austria*, *Silesia*, and many parts of *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Ukraine* : very destructive to corn ; eating great quantities, and carrying still more to its winter's hoard : within its cheeks are two pouches, receptacles for its booty, which it fills till the cheeks seem ready to burst : they live

* *La Hontan*, I. 233. enumerates, among the animals of *Canada*, what he calls *Siffieurs*, from the whizzing noise he says they make.

under ground; first form an entrance, burrowing down obliquely: at the end of that passage the male sinks one perpendicular hole; the female several: at the end of these are formed various vaults, either as lodges for themselves and young, or store-houses for their winter food; each young has its different apartment; each sort of grain its different vault; the first they line with straw or grass: these vaults are of different depths, according to the age of the animal; a young *Hamster* makes them scarce a foot deep; an old one sinks them to the depth of four or five; and the whole diameter of the habitation, with all its communications, is sometimes eight or ten feet.

They begin to lay in their provisions in *August*; and will carry grains of corn, corn in the ear, and peas and beans in the pods, which they clean in their holes, and carry the husks carefully out: the pouches above-mentioned are so capacious as to hold a quarter of a pint *English*. As soon as they have finished their work, they stop up the mouth of their passage carefully. In winter, the peasants go what they call a *Hamster-nesting*; and when they discover the retreat, dig down till they discover the hoard, and are commonly well paid; for, besides the skin of the animals, which are valuable furs, they find commonly two bushels of good grain in the magazine. These animals are very fierce; will jump at a horse that happens to tread near them, and hang by its nose so that it is difficult to disengage them: they make a noise like the barking of a dog: breed twice or thrice a year, and bring five or six at a time: in
some

some seasons, are so numerous as to occasion a dearth of corn. Pole-cats are their greatest enemies; for they pursue them into their holes and destroy numbers. It is remarkable, that the hair sticks so close to the skin, as not to be plucked off without the utmost difficulty*.

Agricola describes another animal under the name of *Vormela*, which seems only a variety. It is, says he, less; the belly is black; the whole body marked, with yellow, and tawny spots: the tail cinereous and white, the end black**.

Le Soufflet de Buffon, xv. 144, 195, Mus Marmotta. Sp. 15. Forster 201. CASAN, 205. hist. Nat. Volga. Ph. Tr. lvii. 343.

M. with short round ears: smooth hair of a yellowish brown color, marked with faint round spots of white: above and below the eye a bar of white: face, breast, belly and legs of a pale yellow: four toes before, five behind: tail half the length of the body, covered with short hair of the color of the body: size of a large rat.

Inhabits the banks of the *Volga*, especially near *Saratoff*†: they burrow, and sit in multitudes near their holes, like rabbits: often sit upright: when alarmed, whistle with a low note: are very fond of

* Great part of their history is taken from the account given by M. de Waitz to M. de Buffon.

** *Agricola An. Subter.* 486.

† The late Doctor *Kramer*, of *Vienna*, favored me with a specimen of this animal; but I believe it was not a native of *Austria*, for he omits it in his *Fauna* of that country.

falt: numbers taken on board the barges that load with that commodity, at *Solikamsky*, and fall down into the *Volga* below *Casan*: the skins I have seen from thence are far more beautifull than one I received from *Austria*, of a deeper color, and the spots more distinct and bright.

202. L A P -
L A N D.

Lemmar vel Lemmus. *Olai magni de gent. Septentr.* 358.

Leem vel Lemmer. *Gesner quad.* 731.

Mus norvegicus vulgò Leming *Worm. Mus.* 321, 325. *Scheffer Lapland*, 136. *Pontop. Norway*, II. 30. *Strom Sondmor.* 154. *Raii syn. quad.* 227.

Sable-mice *Pb. Tr. abridg.* II. 875.

Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, ex flavo, rufo et nigro variegatus. *Brisson quad.* 100.

Mus Lemmus. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylis, corpore fulvo nigro vario. *Lin. syst.* 80.

Fial-Mus, Sabell-Mus. *Lappis Lumnick. Faun. Suec.* No. 29.

Le Leming *de Luffon*, xiii. 314.

M. with two very long cutting teeth in each jaw: head pointed: long whiskers; six of the hairs on each side longer and stronger than the rest: eyes small and black: mouth small: upper lip divided: ears small, blunt, and reclining backwards: fore legs very short: four slender toes on the fore feet, covered with hairs; and in the place of the thumb, a sharp claw, like a cock's spur: five toes behind: tail about half an inch long; the body and head about five: the skin very thin: the color of the head and body black, and tawny, disposed in irregular blotches: belly white, tinged with yellow*.

* Described from two of these animals I received (stuffed) from *Norway*: They agreed in all respects with *Wormius's* excellent description.

Appear in numberless troops at very uncertain periods in *Norway*, and *Lapland*: are the pest and wonder of the country: they march like the army of locusts, so emphatically described by the prophet *Joel*: destroy every root of grass * before them, and spread universal desolation: they infect the very ground, and cattle are said to perish which taste of the grass which they have touched: they march by myriads, in regular lines: nothing stops their progress, neither fire, torrents, lake or morass; they bend their course strait forward, with most amazing obstinacy; they swim over the lakes; the greatest rock gives them but a slight check, they go round it, and then resume their march directly on, without the least deviation: if they meet a peasant, they persist in their course, and jump as high as his knees in defence of their progress: are so fierce as to lay hold of a stick, and suffer themselves to be swung about before they quit their hold: if struck, they turn about and bite, and will make a noise like a dog: are the prey of foxes, lynxes, and ermines, who follow them in great numbers: at length they perish, either thro' want of food, or by destroying one another, or in some great water, or in the sea: they are the dread of the country: in former times spiritual weapons were exerted against them, the priest exorcised, and had a long form of prayer to avert the evil †: happily it does not occur frequently;
once

* *Linnaeus* adds, that they feed on the *Rein-deer Liverwort*, and *Catkins* of the *Dwarf-birch*.

† *Worm. Mus.* 333. where the whole form is preserved. It was once seriously believed, that these animals were generated in the clouds,
T 2

once or twice in twenty years : it seems like a vast colony of emigrants, from a nation over-stocked ; a discharge of animals from the great *Northern* hive, that once poured out its myriads of human creatures upon Southern *Europe*. Where the head quarters of these quadrupeds are, is not very certainly known : *Linnaeus* says, the *Norwegian* and *Lapland Alps* ; *Pontoppidan* seems to think, that *Kolens* rock, which divides *Nordland* from *Sueden*, is their native place ; but wherever they come from, none return . their course is prædestinated, and they pursue their fate.

203. E A R -
L E S S .

Mus Noricus aut *Citellus Agricola* *An. Subter.* 485. *Gesner quad.* 737. *Raii syn. quad.* 220. *Ziesel Schwenkfelt. Theriotroph.* 86. *Mus citellus.* M. cauda abbre-

viata, corpore cinereo, auriculis nullis. *Lin. syst.* 80.

Cuniculus caudatus, auriculis nullis, cinereus. *Briffon quad.* 101. *Le Ziesel, de Buffon*, xv. 139.

M. without external ears, having only a small orifice on each side the head, for the admittance of sounds : blunt nose : a long, slender body : very short tail : color dark grey, or cinereous brown.

The *Yevraskka*, or *Marmotta Minor**, is the same animal with this, but differs a little in color : the upper part of the body is grey, in some parts reddish speckled with yellow : the feet yellow : the tail bushy, three inches long ; above is dusky, speckled with yellow ; beneath is red ; the end black : length, from nose to tail, one foot : is called by the *Russians*,

clouds, and fell in showers upon the ground : *Per tempestates et repentinos imbres e caelo decidunt, incompertum unde, an ex remotioribus insulis, et huc vento delatae, an ex nubibus feculentis natae deferantur.* *Olai Magni de Gent. Septentr.* 358.

* *Gmelin voy. Siberia*, II. 448.

from

from the slenderness of its body, *Yevrasbka*, i. e. the weefel.

Inhabits *Bohemia*, *Austria*, *Hungary*, and *Siberia*: burrows and forms its magazine* of corn, nuts, &c. for its winter food: sits up like a squirrel when it eats. By *Gmelin's* account, some inhabit the fields in *Siberia*, others penetrate into the grainaries; the first form holes under ground with a double entrance, and sleep during winter in the centre of their lodge: those which inhabit the grainaries, are in motion during the whole cold season; they couple the beginning of *May*, and bring from five to eight young, which they bring up in their burrows and cover with hay: whistle like the marmot: are very irascible, and bite very hard: their furs were once used by the ladies of *Bohemia* to make cloaks.

Zits-jan Le Brun voy. Moscou. II. 402.
Le Zémni de Buffon, xv. 142.

204. PODO-
LIAN.

M. with the cutting teeth of the lower jaw half as long again as those of the upper: eyes very minute, and as much hid in the fur as those of a mole: four toes, and a claw instead of the fifth on the fore feet; five on the hind: tail short: color cinereous: size of a squirrel.

Inhabits *Podolia*, *Ukraine*, *Volbinia*, and *Persia*: burrows, and forms magazines for winter provision: feeds on corn, fruits, and garden stuff: lives under

* *Rail syn. quad. 220.*

ground during winter, and is often turned up by the Peasants with their ploughs: bites very hard*.

205. CIRCAS-
SIAN.

M. with ears like those of mice: red sparkling eyes: sharp teeth: body long, and of an equal thickness: chestnut-colored hair, long, especially on the back: has sharp claws: tail long and bushy: fore feet shorter than the hind feet: size of the *German* marmot, *No.* 200.

Inhabits the neighborhood of the river *Terek*, which flows out of *Circassia* and falls into the *Caspian* Sea: runs fast up hill, very slowly down: burrows, and lives under ground. Described by Doctor *Schober* †.

* The natural history of this animal is borrowed from *Rzacinski's Auëuarium Historia Naturalis Poloniae*, p. 325. The following is *Le Brun's* description of it:

“ Un chien courant que j'avois, y prit dans la plaine un petit Animal nommé *Zits-jan*, qu'il m'apporta en vie, et un autre peu après, lesquels je fis 'eventrer, pour les conserver. C'est un espece de rat de campagne, de la grosseur d'un écureuil, qui a la queue courte, et le poil et la couleur d'un lapreau, aussi bien que la forme, hors qu'il a la tête plus grosse, et les deux Dents de dessous la moitié plus longues que celles de dessus. Il a aussi les pattes de devant plus courtes que celles de derriere, avec quatre grifes, et un plus petite, et cinque à celles de derriere, ressemblant assez à celles d'un singe.

† *Memorabilia Russ. Asiat. in Muller's Sammlung Russ.* vii. 124.

With two cutting teeth in each jaw.
 Four toes before, five behind.
 Long tail, cloathed with long hair.

XXX.
 SQUIRREL:

Sciurus, *Gesner quad.* 845. *Raii syst.* 86. Ikorn, Graskin. *Faun.* 206. COMMON.
syn. quad. 214. *jucc. No.* 37.
 Więwiorka *Rzacziński Polon.* 225. Sciurus rufus quandoque griseo
 Eichhorn. *Klein quad.* 53. admixto. *Brisson quad.* 104.
 Sciurus vulgaris. Sc. auriculis L'Ecureuil de *Buffon*, vii. 258.
 apice barbatis, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin.* *tab.* xxxii. *Br. Zool.* I. 93.

Sq. with ears terminated with long tufts of hair : large lively black eyes : head, body, legs and tail, of a bright reddish brown : breast and belly white : hair on each side the tail lies flat. In *Sueden* and *Lapland**, changes in winter into grey. In *Russia* †, is sometimes found black. In many parts of *England* is a beautiful variety with milk-white tails.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America*, the northern and the temperate parts of *Asia*; and a variety is even found as far *south* as the *Isle of Ceylon*: is a neat, lively, active animal : lives always in woods ; in the spring, the female is seen pursued from tree to tree by the males, feigning an escape from their embraces : makes its nest of moss and dried leaves, between the fork of two branches : brings three or four young at a time : has two holes to its nest : stops up that on the side the wind blows, as *Pliny* ‡

* *Faun. jucc. and Scheffer Lapl.* 135.

† *Rzacziński Polon.* 224.

‡ *Lib.* viii. c. 38.

SQUIRREL.

justly remarks : lays in a hoard of winter provision, such as nuts, acorns, &c. in summer, feeds on buds and young shoots : is particularly fond of those of fir, and the young cones : sits up to eat, and uses its fore-feet as hands : covers itself with its tail : leaps to a surprising distance : when disposed to cross a river, a piece of bark is its boat ; its tail the sail*.

α. HUDSON BAY SQ. Smaller than the *European*, marked along the middle of the back with a ferruginous line from head to tail : the sides paler : belly of a pale ash-color, mottled with black : tail not so long, or so full of hair, as the common kind ; of a ferruginous color, barred with black, and towards the end is a broader band of the same color.

β. WHITE-LEGGED SQ. The head, whole upper part of the body, sides and toes, of a reddish brown : face, nose, under side of the neck, belly, fore-legs, inside of the ears and thighs, white : ears slightly tufted with black : tail long, covered with dusky hairs much shorter than those in the *European* kind. *Br. Mus.* by the catalogue, said to be brought from *Ceylon*.

* *Rzacinski, Klein, Scheffer, Linnæus.*

Sciurus Zeylanicus pilis in dorso Sciurus macrourus, long-tailed 207. CEYLON.
 nigricantibus *Rukkaia* dictus Squirrel, *Ind. Zool. tab. i.*
 a fono. *Raii syn. quad. 215.*

Sq. with ears tufted with black : nose flesh-colored : cheeks, legs and belly of a pale yellow : between the ears a yellow spot : forehead, back, sides, haunches black : cheeks marked with a bifurcated stroke of black : under side red : tail twice as long as the body, of a light grey, and very bushy : the part next the body quite surrounded with hair : on the rest the hairs are separated and lie flat. Is thrice the size of the *European* squirrel.

Inhabits *Ceylon* ; is called there *Dandoelana* : also *Roekea* from the noise it makes.

Sq. with tufted ears : head, back, sides, upper part 208. BOMBAY.
 of the legs and thighs and tail of a dull purple : the lower part of the legs and thighs, and the belly, yellow : end of the tail orange : length, from nose to tail, near sixteen inches ; tail seventeen.

Inhabits *Bombay* ; described from a stuffed skin in Doctor *Hunter's* cabinet.

β. Sq. with a round flesh-colored nose : hair on the upper part of the body of a rusty black : tail a foot and a half long : belly and fore feet grey : soles of the feet flesh-colored. Three times the size of an *European* squirrel.

Described

SQUIRREL.

Described from *Thevenot* *, who says, it was bought at *Moco* from an *Abissinian*, that it was very good-natured, and sportive like a squirrel; would eat any thing except flesh, and would crack the hardest almonds. A variety of one of the above?

209. GREY.

Gray squirrel *Josselyn's voy. Catesby Carolina*, II. 74. *Smith's voy.* 27. *Kalm's voy.* 95. 310.
Fox squirrel *Larson's Carolina*, 124.
Sciurus cinereus virginianus major Raii syn. quad. 215.

Sciurus cinereus Lin. syst. 86.
Sciurus cinereus. Auriculis ex albo flavicantibus, Brisson quad. 107.
Le Petit-Gris, de Buffon, X. 116. *tab. xxv.*

Sq. with plain ears: hair of a dull grey color, mixed with black, and often tinged with dirty yellow: belly and insides of the legs white: tail long, bushy, grey, and striped with black, Size of a half grown rabbit.

Inhabits the woods of *Northern Asia* **, *N. America*, *Peru* †, and *Chili* ‡; are very numerous in *N. America*, do incredible damage to the plantations

* *Voyages des Indes orientales*, v. 34.

** A large kind of grey squirrel is found about the upper parts of the river *Obi*, in the district of *Kuznetsk*, and is called *Teleutskaya belka*, or the squirrel of the *Teleutian Tartars*: it is as large again as the common grey squirrels of those parts, and is preferred to them, on account of the silvery gloss of the skin. Few are sent into *Russia*, the greatest part being sent into *China*, and sell for 6l. or 7l. sterling, per thousand. *Muller's Russ. Samlung*, III. 518, 519.

† *Chinchillas* are small beasts, like squirrels, with wonderfull smooth and soft skins, which they wear as a healthfull thing to comfort the stomack; they make coverings and rugs of the haire of these *Chinchillas*, which are found on the *Sierre* of *Peru*. *Acosta in Purchas's Pilg.* III. 966.

‡ *Ovalle*, in his history of *Chile*, says, that the grey or ash-color'd squirrels, of the vally of *Guasco*, are valuable for the furs. *Churchill's Coll.* Vol. III. 44.

of *Mayz*, run up the stalks, and eat the young ears; descend in vast flocks from the mountains, and join those that inhabit the lower parts; are proscribed by the provinces, and a reward of three pence per head for every one that is killed; such a number was destroyed one year, that *Pensylvania* alone paid in rewards 8000*l.* of its currency.

Make their nests in hollow trees with moss, straw, wool, &c. Feed on the mayz in the season, and and on pine cones, acorns, and mast of all kinds. Form holes under ground, and there deposit a large stock of winter provision. Descend from the trees and visit their magazines when in want of meat; are particularly busy at the approach of bad weather; during the cold season keep in their nests for several days together; seldom leap from tree to tree, only run up and down the bodies; their hoards often destroyed by swine; when covered with deep snow, the squirrels often perish for want of food; are not easily shot, nimbly changing their place, when they see the gun levelled; have the actions of the common squirrel; easily tamed; their flesh esteemed very delicate. The furs which are imported under the name of *petit-gris* are valuable, and used as linings to cloaks.

*. LESSER. Upper part of the body and sides mixed with rust color, grey and white; belly white, separated from the sides by a rusty line: lower part of the legs red: sides of the tail whitish, the rest brown mixed with black. Mr. *Knaplan's* collection.

210. BLACK. *Quahitechalotl-thlitic. Hernandez Mex. 582. Fernandez Nov. Hisp. 8.* Black squirrel *Catesby Car. II. 73.* L'Ecureuil noir. *Briffon quad. 105.* *Sciurus niger Lin. Syst. 86.*

Sq. with plain ears: sometimes wholly black, but often marked with white on the nose, the neck, or end of the tail: the tail shorter than that of the former: the body equal.

Inhabits the *N. of Asia**, *N. America*, and *Mexico*. I should have placed it as a variety of the last species, did not Mr. *Catesby* expressly say, that it breeds and associates in separate troops; is equally numerous with the former; commits as great ravages among the *Mayz*; makes its nest in the same manner, and forms like them, magazines for winter food.

β. Sq. with plain ears: coarse fur mixed with dirty white, and black: throat and inside of the legs and thighs black: tail much shorter than those of squirrels usually are: of a dull yellow color: mixed with black: body of the size of the grey squirrel.

Inhabits *Virginia*; described from Mr. *Knaplan's* collection, who told me that the planters called it the *Cat* squirrel.

* The finest are taken near the lake *Baikal*, and about *Barguzinskoi ofrog*, upon the upper *Angara*, in the district of *Nertschinsk*, which are the best in all *Siberia*: these continue black the whole year; the others grow rusty in summer. *Muller's Russ. Sammlung. III. 518. 519.*

I



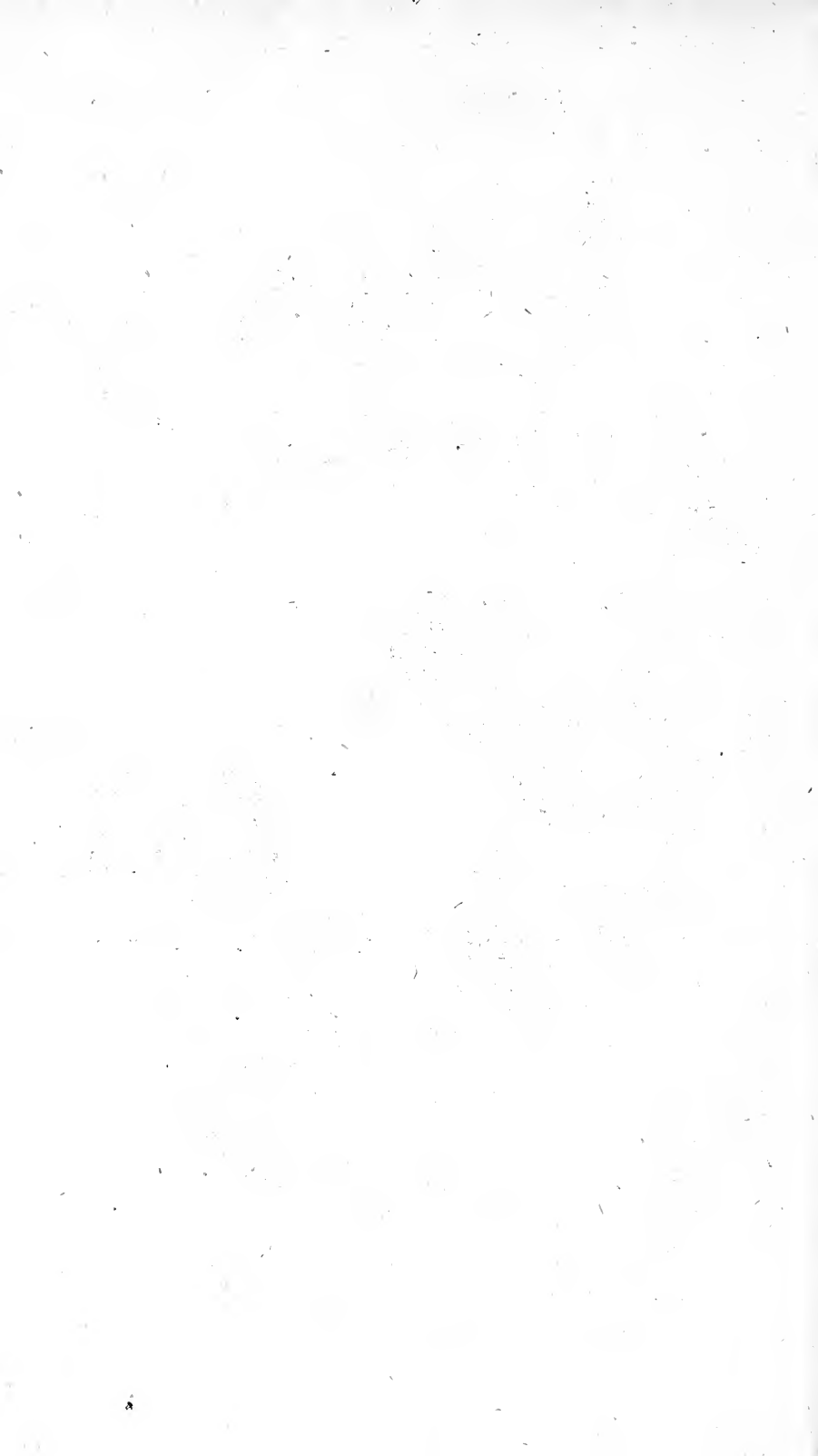
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III



I HUDSON'S BAY SQ. P.280. II BLACK N°210.
III GREY N°209.



Quauhcolotlquapachtli, Fer- Le Coquallin. *de Buffon*, xiii. 109. 211. VARIED.
nandez Nov. Hisp. 8. *tab.* xiii.

Sq. with plain ears; upper part of the body varied with black, white and brown: the belly tawny*: twice the size of the common squirrel.

Inhabits *Mexico*; lives under ground, where it brings forth its young, and lays in a stock of winter food; lives on Mayz: is never to be tamed.

These probably vary in size; I have seen one that seemed to be of this species, but not superior in size to the common squirrel; the colors were brown, orange, and cinereous: the belly orange.

Sciurus flavus. Sc. auriculis sub- lis, corpore luteo. *Lin. Syst.* 86. 212. FAIR,
 rotundis, pedibus pentadacty- *Aman. Acad.* I. 561.

Sq. with the body and tail of a flaxen color: of a very small size, with plain round ears, and rounded tail.

Inhabits the woods near *Amadabad*, the capital of *Guzarat*, in great abundance, leaping from tree to tree †. *Linnaeus* says it is an inhabitant of *South America*.

* Called by the *Indians*, *Cozticocotequallin*, or yellow belly.

† L'Écureuil blond. *Della Valla*, p. 34.

213. BRASIL-
IAN. Sciurus Brasiliensis? *Marcgrawæ* *Briffon quad.* 107.
Brasil, 230. Sciurus æstuans. Sc. griseus, sub-
Sciurus coloris ex flavo et fusco tus flavescens, *Lin. syst.* 88.
mixti tæniis in lateribus albis.

Sq. with plain ears, and rounded tail : head, body, and sides covered with soft dusky hairs, tipped with yellow : tail rounded : the hairs annulated with black and yellow : throat cinereous : inside of the legs, and the belly yellow : the belly divided lengthways with a white line ; which begins on the breast : is interrupted for a small space in the middle, and is then continued to the tail : length from nose to tail, eight inches one quarter : tail ten.

Inhabits *Brasil* and *Guiana*. Mr. *Vandeck*, captain of a man of war in the *Portuguese* service, who procured them from their settlements in *S. America*, favored me with two.

- 214 MEXICAN. Tlalmototli *Fernandez Nov. Hisp.* *pania Seb. Mus. I. tab. xlvii. Brif-*
9. *ffon quad.* 108.
Sciurus rarissimus ex *Nov. Hisp.*

Sq. of a mouse color : the male marked on the back with seven white lines, which extend along the tail ; the female, with only five : the tail of the male divided into four parts at the end ; perhaps accidentally : its scrotum pendulous, like a goat's.

Inhabits *New Spain*.

Mustela Africana *Clus. Exot.* 112. *Sc. palmarum. Sc. coloris ex ru-* 215. **PALM:**
Raii syn. quad. 216. *fo et nigro mixti, tæniis in dorso*
Sciurus palmarum. Sc. subgriseus flavicantibus *Briffon quad.* 109.
striis tribus flavicantibus, cauda- *Le Palmitte, de Buffon, X.* 126.
que albo nigroque lineata. Lin. tab. xxvi.
syf. 86.

Sq. with plain ears: an obscure pale yellow stripe on the middle of the back, another on each side, a third on each side the belly; the two last very distinct: rest of the hair on the sides, back and head, black and red, very closely mixed; that on the thighs and legs more red: belly, pale yellow: hair on the tail does not lie flat, but encircles it; is coarse, and of a dirty yellow, barred with black. Authors describe this kind with only three stripes: this has five, so possibly they vary.

β. **BARBARY.** *Sciurus getulus* 84. *Briffon quad.* 109.
Cæli opusc. 77. *Gesner quad.* 847. *Barbarian squirrel. Edw.* 198.
Sc. getulus. Sc. fulcus striis *Le Barbarefque de Buffon, X.* 126.
quatuor albis longitudinali- *tab. xxvii.*
bus Lin. syf. 87. Klein quad.

Sq. with full black eyes and white orbits: head, body, feet and tail, cinereous, inclining to red: lightest on the legs: sides marked lengthways with two white stripes: belly white: tail bushy, marked regularly with shades of black, one beneath the other: size of the common squirrel.

Both these squirrels inhabit *Barbary* and other hot countries: live in trees; especially *Palms*, from which one takes its name.

216. **GROUND.** Mouse squirrel *Jesselyn's voy.* 86. *cov.* II. 432.
 Ground squirrel *Lawson Carolina,* *Sciurus striatus.* Sc. flavus striis
 124. *Catesby Carolina,* II. 75. *quinque fuscis longitudinalibus.*
Edw. 181. *Kalm.* I. 322. *tab.* 1. *Lin. syst.* 87. *Klein. quad.* 53.
Sciurus Listeri. *Raii syn. quad.* *Sciurus Carolinensis,* *Brisson quad.*
 216. *Le Suisse de Buffon,* X. 126. *tab.*
Sciurus minor virgatus Nov. Com. *xxviii. Charlevoix Nouv. France,*
Petrop. V. 344. *V.* 198.
 Boern-doeskie *Le Brun. voy. Mas-*

Sq. with plain ears : ridge of the back marked with a black streak : each side with a pale yellow stripe, bounded above and below with a line of black : head, body and tail, of a reddish brown ; the tail the darkest : breast and belly white : nose and feet pale red : eyes full.

Inhabits the North of *Asia* ; but found in the greatest abundance in the forests of *North America* : they never run up trees except pursued, and find no other means of escaping : they burrow, and form their habitations under ground with two entrances, that they may get access to the one, in case the other is stopped up. Their retreats are formed with great skill, in form of a long gallery, with branches on each side, each of which terminates in an enlarged chamber, as a magazine to store their winter provision in ; in one they lodge the acorns, in another the *mayz*, in a third the hickery nuts, and in the last, their favorite food the *chinquapin* chestnut. They very seldom stir out during winter, at least as long as their provisions last ; but if that fails, they will dig into cellars where apples are kept, or barns where *mayz* is stored, and do a great deal of mischief ;
 but

but at that time the cat destroys great numbers, and is as great an enemy to them as to mice.

During the *mayz* harvest, these squirrels are very busy in biting off the ears, and filling their mouths so full with the corn, that their cheeks are quite distended. It is observable, that they give great preference to certain food; for if, after filling their mouths with rye, they happen to meet with wheat, they sling away the first, that they may indulge in the last. They are very wild, bite severely, and are scarcely ever tamed: the skins are of little use; but are sometimes brought over to line cloaks.

Glis *Gesner quad.* 550. *Raii syn. quad.* 113. 217. FAT.
quad. 229. *Sciurus Glis. Sc. canus subtus al-*
bidus Lin. syst. 87.
Glis vulgaris Klein quad. 56. *Le Loir de Buffon, viii.* 158. *tab.*
Glis supra obscure cinereus, in- *xxiv.*
fra ex albo cinerescente Briffon

Sq. with thin naked ears: body covered with soft ash-colored hair: belly whitish: tail full of long hair: from nose to tail, near six inches; tail four and a half: thicker in the body than the squirrel.

Inhabits *France* and the South of *Europe*. The late Doctor *Kramer* favored me with one from *Austria*. Lives in trees, and leaps from bough to bough, feeds on fruits and acorns: lodges in the hollows of trees: remains in a torpid state during winter, and grows very fat,

*Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et pinguior illo
 Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit*.*

* *Martial Epig. Lib. xiii. Ep. 59.*

Was esteemed a great delicacy by the *Romans*, who had their *Gliraria** places constructed to keep and feed them in. I think that the *Italians* at present eat them.

218. GARDEN. *Mus avellanarum major* *Gesner quad. 735.* ad oculos nigra *Briffon quad. 114.*
 Greater Dormouse, or Sleeper, *Mus quercinus, M. cauda elongata pilosa, macula nigra sub oculis. Lin. syst. 84.*
Raii syn. quad. 219. Le Lerot de *Buffon, viii. 181. tab. xxv.*
Glis supra obscure cinereus, infra ex albo cinerescens, macula

Sq. with the eyes surrounded with a large spot of black, reaching to the base of the ears, and another behind the ears: head and whole body of a tawny color: the throat and whole under-side of the body white, tinged with yellow: the tail long: the hairs at the beginning very short, at the end bushy: length, from nose to tail, not five inches; the tail four.

Inhabits *France* and the South of *Europe*: infests gardens, and is very destructive to fruits of all kind: is particularly fond of peaches: lodges in holes in the walls: brings five or six young at a time: like the former, remains torpid during winter: has a strong smell, like a rat.

* *Varro de re rustica, lib. iii.*

Mus avellanarum minor, the longata pilosa, corpore rufo, gu- 219. DOR-
 Dormouse or Sleeper, Raii *lyn.* la albicante, pollicibus posticis
quad. 220. muticis, *Lin. syst.* 83. *Faun. Suec.*
 Rothe Wald Maufs *Kramer Au-* No. 35.
stria, 317. Le Muscardin *de Buffon,* viii. 193:
 Glis supra rufus, infra albicans *tab.* xxvi.
Briffon quad. Dormouse *Edw.* 266. *Br. Zool. I.*
 Mus avellanarius. M. cauda e- 95:

Sq. with round naked ears : full black eyes : body
 of a tawny red : throat white : size of a mouse, but
 plumper : tail two inches and a half long, and pretty
 hairy, especially towards the end.

Inhabits *Europe* : lives in thick hedges : makes
 its nest in the hollow of a low tree, or in a thick
 bush near the bottom, of grass, moss, or dead leaves :
 brings three or four young at a time : seldom ap-
 pears far from its retreat : forms magazines of nuts :
 eats its food sitting up, like a squirrel : at approach
 of winter, retires and rolls itself up, lying torpid :
 sometimes in a warm day revives, takes a little food,
 and relapses into its former state.

A. with membranes from fore leg to hind leg.

220. SAILING. *Sciurus Sagitta*. Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda plano-pinnata lanceolata. *Lin. Syst.* 88.
Sciurus petaurista Pallas Miscel. Zool. 54. tab. vi.
Sciurus maximus volans, seu fe-
 lis volans. Sc. castanei coloris, in parte corporis superiore, in inferiore vero eximie flavescens; cute ab anticis cruribus ad postica membranæ in modum extensa volans, *Briffon quad.* 112. *Mus. Roy. Society* *.

Sq. with a small rounded head: cloven upper lip: small blunt ears: two small warts at the outmost corner of each eye, with hairs growing out of them: neck short: four toes on the fore feet; and instead of a thumb, a slender bone, two inches and a half long, lodged under the lateral membrane, serving to stretch it out: from thence to the hind legs extends the membrane, which is broad, and a continuation of the skin of the sides and belly: five toes on the hind feet, and on all the toes sharp compressed bent claws: tail covered with long hairs disposed horizontally: color of the head, body and tail, a bright bay; in some parts inclining to orange: breast and belly of a yellowish white: length, from nose to tail, eighteen inches; tail fifteen.

Inhabits *Java* †, and others of the *Indian* islands: leaps from tree to tree as if it flew: will catch hold of the boughs ‡ with the tail: differs in size: that described by *Linnaeus* was the size of our squirrel:

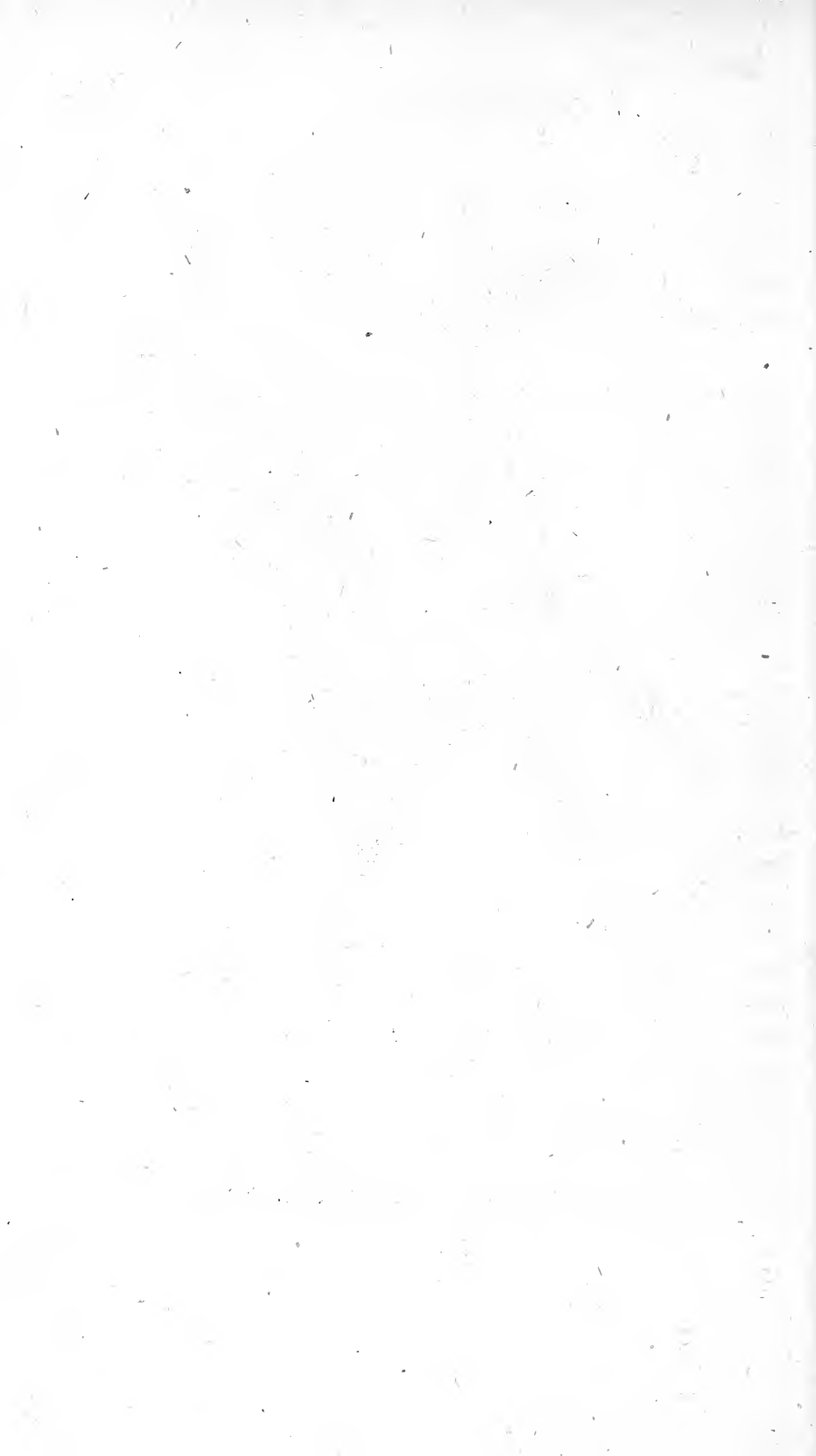
* Where there is the skin of one in fine preservation.

† *Hamilton's voy.* II. 131.

‡ *Sir Edward Michelbourne's voy. in Purchas's Pilgrim.* I. 134.



SAILING SQUIRREL N^o 220.



that killed by Sir *Edward Michelbourne*, in one of the *Indian isles* was greater than a hare. *Nieuboff*, p. 354, describes this species under the name of the Flying Cat, and says the back is black: he has given two very good figures of it; one in his frontispiece, the other in the page he describes it in.

- Mus Ponticus vel Scythicus Gesner quad.* 743. *Edw.* 191. *Kalm.* I. 321: *tab. i. du Pratz*, II. 69. **221. FLYING.**
Aflapanick Smith's Virginia, 27. *Sciurus volans. Sc. hypochondriis prolaxis volitans, cauda rotundata. Lin. syst.* 88. *Faun. suec. No.* 38.
Josselyn's voy. 86. *de Laet*, 88. *Sciurus americanus volans Raii syn. quad.* 215. *Sciurus volans Brisson quad.* 110, *quad.* 54. *iii. No.* 12, 13.
Flying squirrel Phil. Trans. abridg. *La Poulatouche, de Buffon*, X. ix. 76. *tab. v. Lawson's Carolina*, 95.
124. Catesby Carolina, II. 76, 77.

Sq. with round naked ears: full black eyes: a lateral membrane from fore to hind legs: tail with long hairs disposed horizontally, longest in the middle: color above, a brownish ash: beneath, white, tinged with yellow: much less than the common squirrel.

Inhabits *Finland, Lapland, Poland, Russia, North America*, and *New Spain**: lives in hollow trees: sleeps in the day: during the night very lively: is gregarious, numbers being found in one tree: leaps from bough to bough sometimes at the distance of ten yards: this action improperly called *flying*, for the animal cannot go in any other direction than forward; and even then cannot keep an even line,

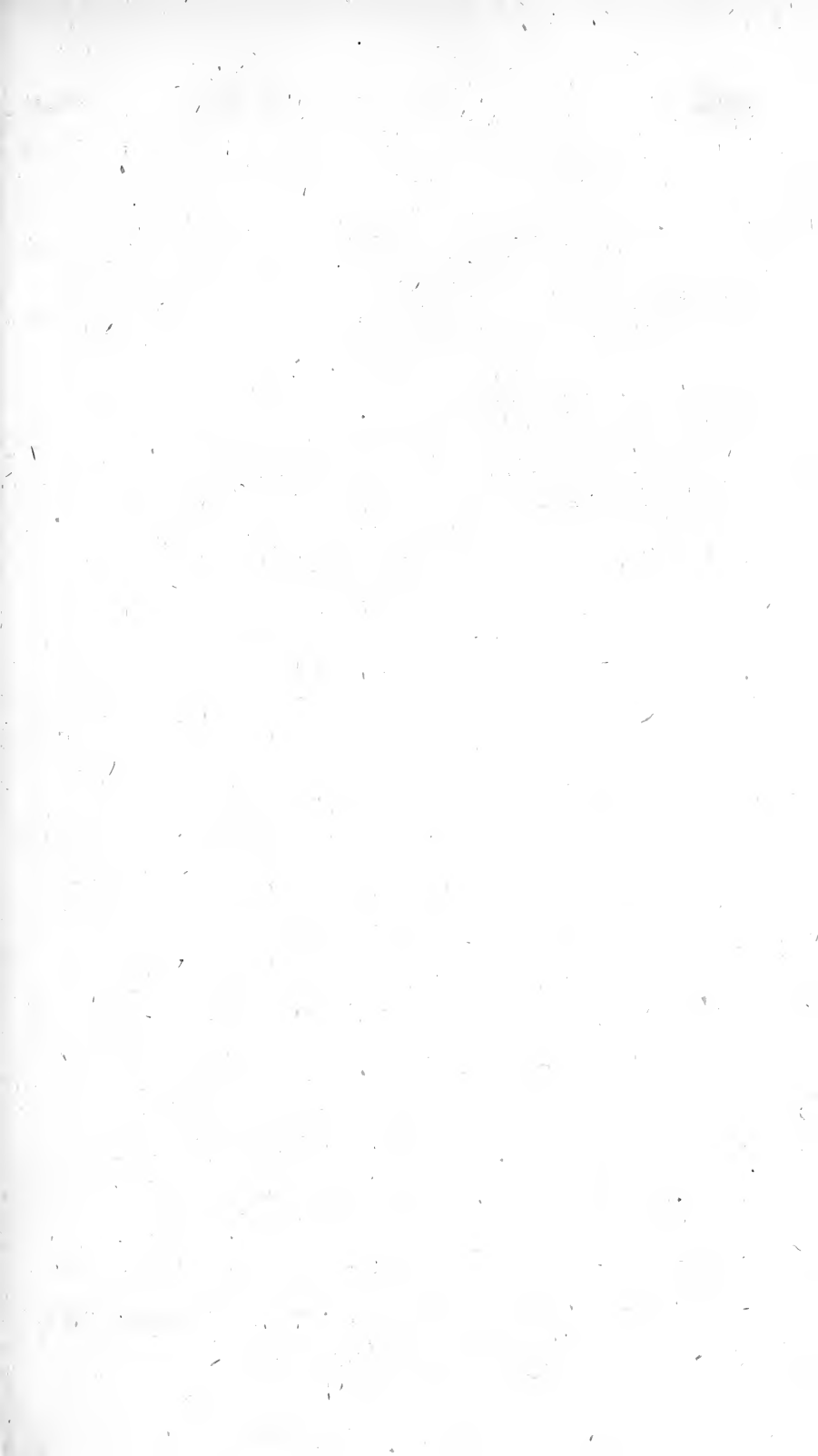
* Where it is called *Quimichpatlan. Fernandez. Nov. Hisp.* 8:

but sinks considerably before it can reach the place it aims at: sensible of this, the squirrel mounts the higher, in proportion to the distance it wishes to reach: when it would leap it stretches out the fore-legs, and extending the membranes, becomes specifically lighter than it would otherwise be; and thus is enabled to spring further than other squirrels that have not this apparatus. When numbers leap at a time, they seem like leaves blown off by the wind. Their food the same as the other *American* squirrels: are easily tamed: bring three or four young at a time.

β. HOODED. *Sciurus virginianus* volans. *Seb. Mus. I. tab.* *xliv. Brisson quad. III.* *Mus volans. Lin. Syst. 85.*

Sq. with the lateral membrane beginning at the chin and ears, and extending like the former from fore to hind leg: reddish above; cinereous, tinged with yellow, beneath.

Inhabits *Virginia*, according to *Seba*; the only person who had seen it: is perhaps a meer variety. *Linnaeus's* synonyms from *Ray* and *Edwards* erroneous.





I CASAN MARMOT N°201. II LAPLAND MARMOT N°202.
III GERBOA N°222.

XXXI.
JERBOA.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

Two very short fore legs : two very long hind legs, resembling those of cloven-footed water-fowl.

Very long tail, tufted at the end.

Mus detras Theophr. opusc. 295.
Ælian hist. an. lib. xv. c. 26.
Mus bipes Plinii, lib. x. c. 65.
Jerboa, or Yerbôa, *Shaw's Travels*, 248. *Texeira's Travels*, 21.
Gerbua Edw. 219. Plaisted's journal, 59.

Mus jaculus. M. cauda elongata floccosa, palmis subpentadactylis, femoribus longissimis, brachiis brevissimis. Lin. syst. 85. Hasselquist itin. 198.
Le Jerbo de Buffon, xiii. 141.

222. ÆGYPTIAN.

J. with thin erect and broad ears : full and dark eyes : long whiskers : fore legs an inch long ; five toes on each ; the inner, or thumb, scarce apparent ; but that, as well as the rest, furnished with a sharp claw : hind legs two inches and a quarter long, thin covered with short hair, and exactly resembling those of a bird ; three toes on each, covered above and below with hair ; the middle toe the longest, on each a pretty long sharp claw : length, from nose to tail, seven inches and one quarter ; tail ten inches, terminated with a thick black tuft of hair ; the tip white ; the rest of the tail covered with very short coarse hair : the upper part of the body thin, or compressed sideways : the part about the rump and loins large : the head, back, sides and thighs, covered with long hair, ash-colored at the bottom, pale tawny at the ends : breast and belly whitish : the hair long and soft.

U 4

Inhabits

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *Palestine*, the deserts between *Balsora* and *Aleppo*: as singular in its motions as in its form: always stands on its hind feet; the fore feet performing the office of hands: runs fast; and when pursued, jumps five or six feet from the ground: burrows like rabbits: keeps close in the day, lively during night: feeds on vegetables: has great strength in its fore feet. Two that were living last winter in *London*, burrowed almost through the brick wall of the room they were in; came out of their hole at night for food, and when caught were much fatter and sleeker than when confined to their box: eaten by the *Arabs* *.

The species described by Mr. *Edwards* seems only to be a variety of this, with a black band cross the upper part of the thighs. Doctor *Shaw* mentions a spur placed about an inch above the toes of the hind feet; which was wanting in these, as well as in Mr. *Edwards's*.

223. SIBERIAN.

Cuniculus pumilio saliens cauda anomola longissima. *Briffon quad.* 103.
longissima. Nov. Com. Petrop. V. 351. tab. ix. fig. 1. Flying hare. *Strahlenberg's hist. Rus.* 370.
Cuniculus pumilio saliens, cau-

J. with very long transparent narrow ears: long whiskers: five toes on the fore feet, three on the hind feet pointing forward, and a fourth behind, about an inch above the heel: color of the upper

* *Pr. Alpin. Ægypt*, I. 232. The *Arabs* call it the Lamb of the Children of *Israel*. *Bochari* thinks this animal the *Saphan* of *HOLX WRIT*, and displays a vast deal of learning on the subject. *Vide Microzoicon*, lib. iii. c. 33. p. 1001.

part of the body tawny; lower whitish: in form of the body, legs and tail, agrees with the last.

Inhabits *Siberia* * where it is called *Alagtaga*: like the former, very active: digs holes in the ground with vast agility with its fore feet: tears the roots with its teeth, and flings back the earth with its hind feet; if pursued, and finds it cannot escape by leaping, attempts to make a new hole: the burrows, in some places, so thick, as to be dangerous to travellers, the horses perpetually falling in them: provides against winter: cuts grass, and leaves it in heaps a foot square to dry, and afterwards carries it into the burrow.

Mus longipes. *M. cauda elongata vestita, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, femoribus longissimis. Lin. Syst. 84.* *Mus cauda longa vestita, pedibus posticis longitudine corporis, flavis Mus. Ad. Tr. 9.*

J. with naked oval ears: long whiskers: four toes ^{224.} **TORRID.** on the fore feet: the hind feet the length of the body, thick, strong, and thinly haired: five toes on each foot: scarce any neck: tail the length of the body, with very little hair on it: color of the upper part of the body yellow; the lower white: size of a common mouse.

Inhabits, according to *Linnaeus*, the torrid zone †: mentioned by no other writer.

* Found also in *Circassia*, and near the river *Terek*, which borders on that country. Vide *Olearius's Travels*, 415, and *Schober's Memorabilia Russ. Asiat. in Muller's Samlung Russ. vii. 124.*

† *Habitat in torridis regionibus.*

225. INDIAN. Le Tardier de Buffon, xiii. 87. tab. ix.

J. with a slender nose bilobated at the end: eyes large and prominent: ears erect, broad, naked, semitransparent, an inch and an half long: between them on the top of the head a tuft of long hairs: two slender cutting teeth and two canine teeth in each jaw, which is peculiar to this species: long hairs each side the nose and on the upper eyebrow: four long slender toes and a distinct thumb like the ape kind on each foot: the lower part of the end of each toe tuberos: the claws sharp pointed; but, except on the two interior toes of the hind feet, are attached to the skin: the thumbs of the hind feet broad and greatly dilated at their ends: hairs on the legs and feet short, white and thinly scattered: tail almost naked, on the greater part round and scaly like that of a rat; but grows hairy towards the end which is tufted: penis pendulous: scrotum and testicles of a vast size in proportion to the animal.

Length from nose to tail near six inches: to the hind toes eleven and a half; tail nine and a half.

Hair soft, but not curled, of an ash color mixed with tawny.

Inhabits *India*: described from two specimens in the Cabinet of Dr. *Hunter*.

XXXII. RAT.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.

Four toes before; five behind.

Very slender taper tail; naked, or very slightly haired.

Mus domesticus major quem vulgo Rattum vocant. *Gesner quad.* 731. *Raii syn. quad.* 217.

Mus rattus, Mus cisternarius. *Klein quad.* 57.

Ratze. *Kramer Austr.* 316.

Mus cauda longissima obscure cinerea. *Brisson quad.* 118.

Mus Rattus. M. cauda elongata subnuda, palmis tetradactylis cum unguiculo pollicari, plantis pentadactylis *Lin. syst.* Ratta *Faun. suec.* No. 33. *Er. Zool.* I. 97.

Le Rat de *Buffon*, vii. 278. tab. xxxvi.

226. BLACK.

R. of a deep iron grey color, nearly black: belly cinereous: legs dusky, almost naked: a claw, in the place of a fifth toe, on the fore feet: length, from nose to tail, seven inches; tail near eight.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*: of late, the numbers much lessened, and in many places extirpated by the next species: very destructive to corn, furniture, young poultry, rabbits and pigeons: will gnaw the extremities of infants when asleep: breeds often in a year: brings six or seven young at a time: makes its nest, in a hole near a chimney, of wool, bits of cloth, or straw: will destroy and devour one another: its greatest enemy is the weasel. First introduced into *America* by the *Europeans*; into *S. America**, about the year 1544, in the time of the Viceroy *Blasco Nunez*. Is now the pest of all that continent.

* *Garcilasso de la Vega*, 384.

227. BROWN. *Mus cauda longissima, supra dilutè fulvus, infra albicans.* Le Rat de Bois. *Buffon quad.* 120. Norway rat. *Br. Zool.* I. 99. Le Surmulot, *de Buffon*, viii. 206. *tab.* xxvii.

R. with the head, back and sides, of a light brown color, mixed with tawny and ash-color: breast and belly dirty white: feet naked, and of a dirty flesh-color: fore feet furnished with four toes, and a claw instead of the fifth: length, from nose to tail, nine inches; tail the same: weight eleven ounces: is stronger made than the last.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*; but was a stranger to that continent 'till the present century: came into *Great Britain* about forty years ago: not known in the neighborhood of *Paris* half that time. The same animal with what is called in the *East-Indies* a *Bandicote*, a large rat, which burrows under ground; so probably the species was brought from thence in some of the *Indian* ships* : has reached *Prussia*, but not the opposite side of the *Baltic*; for *Linnaeus* takes no notice of it.

Burrows like the water rat on the sides of ponds and ditches: swims well, and dives readily: lives on grain and fruits, and will destroy rabbits, poultry and game: encreases fast; brings from fourteen to eighteen young at a time: is very bold and fierce;

* This may be the species found in *Guinea*, called by *Barbot*, 214, *Field Rats*; which, he says, are as big as cats. *Bosman* calls them wild rats. *Barbot* also mentions another, as long, but slenderer than the former; which the *Negroes* eat, and call *Boutees*, which do great damage to their corn.

will turn when close pursued, and fasten on the stick or hand of those who offer to strike it: has destroyed the common black rat in most places.

Le Rat d'Eau, *Belon Aquat.* 30. gata pilosa plantis palmatis. *Lin.* 228. WATER.
tab. xxxi. *yst.* 82. *Faun. suec.* No. 32.
 Mus aquatilis *Agricola An. Subter.* M. cauda longa pilis supra ex ni-
 488. *Gesner quad.* 732. *Raii syn.* gro et flavescente mixtis, infra
quad. 217. *Klein quad.* 57. cinereis vestitus. *Briffon quad.* 124.
 Waffer-maus *Kramer Austr.* 316. Le Rat d'Eau de *Buffon*, vii. 348.
 Mus Amphibius. M. cauda elon- *tab.* xliii.

R. with a thick blunt nose: ears hid in the fur: eyes small: teeth yellow: on each foot five toes; inner toe of the fore foot very small; the first joint very flexible: head and body covered with long hairs, black mixed with a few ferruginous hairs: belly of an iron grey: tail covered with short black hairs; the tip whitish: weight nine ounces: length, from nose to tail, seven inches; tail only five: shape of the head and body more compact than the former species*.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America* †: burrows in the banks of rivers, ponds and wet ditches: feeds on small fish and the fry of greater, on frogs, insects and roots: is itself the prey of pike: swims and dives admirably, though it is not web-footed, as Mr. *Ray* supposed, and *Linnaeus* copied after him: brings six young at a time. This animal and the Otter eat in *France* on *maigre* days.

* It has some resemblance to the Beaver, which induced *Linnaeus*, in the first edition of his *Fauna Suecica*, to style it *Castor cauda linearitereti*.

† *Larson hist. Carolina*, 122. He also mentions another, which he calls the *Marsh Rat*, being more hairy than the common rat; but apparently is the same with this. Those of *Canada* vary to tawny and white. Vide *de Buffon*, xiv. 401. xv. 146.

229. MOUSE. *Mus domesticus communis seu minor.* *Gesner quad.* 714. *Raii syn. quad.* 218.
Mus minor, musculus vulgaris. *Klein quad.*
Maus. *Kramer Austr.* 316.
Mus musculus. *M. cauda elongata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis.* *Lin. syst.* 83. *Mus. Faun. Suec.* No. 34.
Mus cauda longissima, obscure cinereus, ventre subalbescente. *Briffon quad.* 119.
La Souris de Buffon. vii. 309. *tab. lix.* *Br. Zool.* I. 105. *Br. Zool. illustr. tab.* cii.

An animal that needs no description: when found white is very beautifull, the full bright eye appearing to great advantage amidst the snowy fur.

Inhabits all parts of the world, except the *Arctic*: follows mankind.

230. FIELD. *Mus agrestis minor.* *Gesner quad.* 733.
Mus domesticus medius *Raii syn. quad.* 218.
Maus mit weissen bauch. *Kramer Austr.* 317.
Mus cauda longa supra e fusco flavescens, infra ex albo cinerefcens. *Briffon quad.* 123.
Mus sylvaticus. M. cauda longa, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corpore griseo pilis nigris abdomine albo. *Lin. syst.* 84. *Faun. Suec.* No. 36.
Le Mulot de Buffon, vii. 325. *tab. xli.*
 Long-tailed field-mouse *Br. Zool.* I. 103.

R. with full and black eyes: head, back and sides, of a yellowish brown, mixed with some dusky hairs: breast of an ochre color: belly white: length, from the tip of the nose to the tail, four inches and a half; tail four inches, slightly covered with hair.

Inhabits *Europe*: found only in fields and gardens: feeds on nuts, acorns and corn: forms great magazines of winter provision: hogs, tempted by the smell, do much damage in the fields, by rooting up the hoards: makes a nest for its young very
 near

near the surface, and often in a thick tuft of grass: brings from seven to ten at a time: called, in some parts of *England*, *Bean-mouse*, from the havoc it makes among the beans when just sown.

α. AMERICAN. R. with very long whiskers, some white, others black: ears large, naked and open: from the head to the tail, along the middle of the back, a broad dark stripe, ferruginous and dusky: the cheeks, space beneath the ears, and sides, quite to the tail, orange-colored: under-side, from nose to tail, of a snowy whiteness: feet white: hind legs longer than those of the *European* kind: tail dusky above, whitish beneath. *New York*.

The less long-tailed field-mouse *Br. Zool. II. App. 498.*

231. HAR-
VEST.

R. with eyes less prominent than those of the former: ears prominent, of a full ferruginous color above, white beneath: a strait line along the sides divides the colors: tail a little hairy: length, from nose to tail, two inches and a half: tail two inches: weight one-sixth of an ounce.

Inhabits *Hampshire*; where it appears in greatest numbers during harvest: never enters houses; but is carried into the ricks of corn in the sheaves; and often hundreds are killed on breaking up the ricks: during winter, shelters itself under ground: burrows very deep, and forms a warm bed of dead grass: makes its nest for its young above ground, between
the

the straws of standing corn ; it is of a round shape, and composed of blades of corn : brings about eight young at a time.

232. ORIEN-
TAL. Mus orientalis. *Seb. Mus.* II. 22. *M. cauda longa, striis corporis longitudinalibus et punctis albis. Mus. Ad. Fred.* 10.
M. cauda mediocri subnuda, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corporis striis punctatis. Lin. Syst. 84. *Mus cauda longa, rufus, lineis in dorso albicanibus, margaritarum æmulis. Brisson quad.* 124.

R. with round naked ears : of a grey color : the back and sides elegantly marked with twelve rows of small pearl-colored spots, extending from the head to the rump : tail the length of the body : in size, half that of a common mouse.

Inhabits *India*. In the same country and in *Guinea* is another very small species, which smells of musk. The *Portuguese* living in *India* call it *Che-roso*, and say its bite is venomous. *Boullaye la Gouz.* 256. *Barbot's Guinea,* 214.

Mus agrestis capite grandi brachiurus Raii syn. quad. 218.

Mus terrestris. M. cauda medio-cri subpilosa, palmis subtetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, auriculis vellere brevioribus *Lin. syst.* 82. *Molle Faun. suec. No.* 31*.

Mus cauda brevi, pilis e nigri-

cante et fordidè luteo mixtis in dorso, et saturatè cinereis in ventre vestitis. *Briffon quad.* 125.

Le Campagnol de Buffon, vii. 369. *tab.* xlvii.

The short-tailed Field-mouse *Br. Zool.* 104.

Erdzeißl. Kramer Austr. 316.

233. SHORT-TAILED.

R. with a large head: blunt nose: ears short, and hid in the fur: eyes prominent: tail short: color of the head and upper part of the body ferruginous, mixed with black: belly deep ash-color: length, from nose to tail, six inches: tail only one and a half, thinly covered with hair, terminated by a small tuft.

Inhabits *Europe*: also great abundance in *Newfoundland*, where it does much mischief in the gardens: in *England*, seldom infests gardens: makes its nest in moist meadows: brings eight young at a time: has a strong affection for them: resides under ground: lives on nuts, acorns and corn.

Mus gregarius. M. cauda corpore triplo brevior subpilosa,

corpore griseo, subtus pedibusque albis. *Lin. syst.* 84.

234. GREGARIOUS.

R. with a small mouth and blunt nose: ears naked, and appearing above the fur: hair on the upper part of the body black at the roots and tips, ferruginous

* The species, 'No. 30. *Faun. suec.* described by the style of *Mus cauda abbreviata, corpore nigro fusco, abdomine cinerescente*, seems the same with this.

in the middle : throat, belly and feet, whitish : tail thrice as short as the body, covered with thin white hairs ; the end black and ash-color : is a little larger than the common mouse.

Inhabits *Germany* and *Sueden* : eats sitting up : burrows, and lives under ground.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw pointing forward.

Long slender nose : small ears.

Five toes on each foot.

XXXIII.
S H R E W.

- Μυγαλη. *Ælian hist. An. lib. vi. c. 22.* Μυογαλη. *Dioscorid. lib. ii. c. 42.*
 Mus Araneus *Agricola An. Subter. 485. Gesner quad. 747.*
 Mus araneus, mus cæcus. *Gesner econ. 116.*
 Mus araneus, Shrew, Shrew-mouse, or hardy Shrew. *Raii syn. quad. 233.*
 Mus araneus rostro productiore
 Spitzmaus *Klein quad. 57. Kramer 235. FÆTID. Austr. 317.*
 Sorex araneus. S. cauda mediocri, corpore subtus albido. *Lin. syst. 74. Nabbmus Faun. suec. No. 24.*
 Mus araneus supra ex fusco rufus infra albicans. *Briffon quad. 126.*
 La Musaraigne. *de Buffon, viii. 57. tab. x.*
 Shrew mouse *Br. Zool. I. 112.*

Shr. with short rounded ears : eyes small, and almost hid in the fur : nose long and slender, upper part the longest : head and upper part of the body of a brownish red : belly of a dirty white : length, from nose to tail, two inches and a half ; tail one and a half.

Inhabits *Europe* : lives in old walls, heaps of stones, or holes in the earth : is frequently near hay-ricks, dunghills, and necessary-houses : lives on corn, insects, and any filth : is often observed rooting in ordure, like a hog : from its food, or the places it frequents, has a disagreeable smell : cats will kill, but not eat it : brings four or five young at a time. The antients believed it was injurious to cattle, an error now detected. There seems to be an annual mortality of these animals in *August*, numbers being then found dead in the paths.

236. WATER. *Mus araneus dorso nigro, ventreque albo. Merret Pinax. 167.* viii. 64. tab. xi.
Sorex fodiens Pallas.* Water Shrew-mouse *Br. Zool. illustr. tab. cii.*
 La Mufaraigne d'Eau *de Buffon,*

Sh. with a long slender nose: very minute ears: very small eyes, hid in the fur: color of the head and upper part of the body black: throat, breast, and belly, of a light ash-color: beneath the tail a triangular dusky spot: much larger than the last: length, from nose to tail, three inches three quarters; tail two inches.

Inhabits *Europe*: long since known in *England*, but lost till *May 1768*, when it was discovered in the fens near *Revesly Abby, Lincolnshire*: burrows in the banks near the water: is called by the Fen-men the *Blind Mouse*.

- 237 MINUTE. *Sorex minutus. S. rostro longissimo Lin. syst. 73.*

Sh. with a head near as big as the body: very slender nose: broad short naked ears: whiskers reaching to the eyes: eyes small, and capable of being drawn in: hair very fine and shining; grey above, white beneath: no tail: the least of quadrupeds, according to *Linnaeus*.

Inhabits *Siberia*: lives in a nest made of *lichens*,

* Doctor *Pallas* favored me with several prints of this animal in 1765, but never published them: he discovered it near *Berlin*: it is called there *Graber*, or *The Digger*.

in some moist place beneath the roots of trees : lives on feeds : digs : runs swiftly : has the voice of a bat.

S. murinus. S. cauda mediocri, corpore fusco, pedibus caudaque cinereis. Lin. syst. 74. 238. MURINE.

Sh. with a long nose, hollowed beneath : very long hairs about the nostrils : ears rounded, and rather naked : of an ash-color : body of the size of a common mouse : tail a little shorter than the body, and not so hairy.

Inhabits *Java*.

Mus araneus figura muris Marc-graue Brasil, 229. La musaraigne de Brasil, de Buffon, xv. 160. 239. BRASILESIAN.

Sh. with a sharp nose and teeth : pendulous scrotum : of a dusky color, marked along the back with three broad black strokes : length, from nose to tail, five inches ; tail two.

Inhabits *Brasil* : does not fear the cat : neither does that animal hunt after it.

Tucan. *Fernandez Nov. Hist. 7.*
Le Tucan de Buffon, xv. 159.

240. MEXICAN.

Sh. with a sharp nose : small round ears : without sight : two long fore teeth above and below : thick, fat and fleshy body : short legs, so that the belly almost touches the ground : long crooked claws :

X 3

tawny

S H R E W.

tawny hair : short tail : length, from nose to tail, nine inches.

Inhabits *Mexico* : burrows, and makes such a number of cavities, that travellers can scarce tread with safety : if it gets out of its hole, does not know how to return, but begins to dig another : grows very fat, and is eatable : feeds on roots, kidney-beans, and other seeds. *M. de Buffon* thinks it a mole ; but by the ears, it should be classed here.

Long nose : upper jaw much longer than the lower.
No ears.

Fore feet very broad, with scarce any apparent legs
before : hind feet small.

XXXIV.
M O L E.

Talpa *Agricola An. Subter.* 492.
Gesner quad. 931. *Klein quad.* 60.
Talpa, the mole, mold-warp, or
want. *Raii syn. quad.* 236.
Kret. *Rzacinski Polon.* 236.
Scheer, Scheer-maus, Maul-
wurf. *Kramer Austr.* 314.
Talpa *Europæus. T. caudata,*
pedibus pentadactylis. Lin. Syst.

73.

Mullvad, Surk. *Faun. succ. No.*
23. *Br. Zool. I.* 108.

241. EURO-
PEAN.

Talpa *caudata, nigricans pedibus*
anticis et posticis pentadactylis.
Brisson quad. 203.

La Taupe de *Buffon, viii.* 81. *tab.*
xii.

M. with very minute eyes, hid in the fur : long
snout : six cutting teeth in the upper, eight in the
lower jaw, and two canine in each : no external
ears, only an orifice : fore part of the body thick
and muscular ; hind part taper : fore feet placed
obliquely, broad, and like hands : five toes, each
terminated by strong claws : hind feet very small,
with five toes to each : tail short : skin very tough,
so as scarce to be cut through : hair short, close set,
softer than the finest velvet ; usually black, some-
times spotted * with white ; sometimes quite white :
length five inches three quarters ; tail one.

Inhabits *Europe* : lives under ground : burrows
with vast rapidity with its fore feet ; flings the earth
back with its hind feet : has the sense of smelling
exquisite, which directs it to its food, worms, insects

* Spotted Mole, *Edw.* 268.

and roots: does vast damage in gardens, by flinging up the soil and loosening the roots of plants: is most active before rain, and in winter before a thaw, worms being then in motion: breeds in the spring: brings four or five young at a time: makes its nest of moss, a little beneath the surface of the ground, under the greatest hillock: raises no hillocks in dry weather, being then obliged to penetrate deep after its prey: makes a great scream when taken. *Palma christi* and white *bellebore*, made into a paste, and laid in their holes, destroys them. None in *Ireland*.

β. YELLOW. M. in form resembling the *European*; but larger, being six inches two-tenths long; the tail one inch: hair soft, silky and glossy, of a yellowish brown color at the ends; dark grey at the roots: brightest about the head; darkest about the rump: belly of a deep cinereous brown: feet and tail white.

Inhabits *N. America*. Described from a skin in which the jaws were taken out.

- Talpa fibericus varicolor, *Aspalax* dictus. *Séb. Mus. I. 51. tab. xxxii. fig. 4, 5. Klein quad. 60.*
 Talpa asiatica. T. ecaudata, palmis tridactylis. *Lin. Syst. 73.*
- Talpa ecaudata, ex viridi aurea, pedibus anticis tridactylis, posticis tetradactylis *Briffon quad. 206.*
 La Taupe dorée. *de Buffon, xv. 145.*
242. SIBERIA AN.

M. with a very short nose : no ears : three toes on the fore feet, on the outmost toe a very large claw ; four toes on the hind feet : body of an equal thickness : rump quite round : no tail : of a beautiful green and gold color, variable with the light.

Inhabits *Siberia*.

- Sorex cristatus. S. naribus carunculatis, cauda brevior *Lin. Syst. 73.*
243. RADIAN TED.

M. with small but broad fore legs ; five long white claws on each : nose long ; the edges beset with radiated tendrils : hair on the body dusky, very short, fine and compact ; on the nose longer : the hind legs scaly : five toes on each foot : length, from nose to tail, three inches three quarters : tail slender, round and taper, one inch three-tenths long.

Inhabits *N. America*. Forms subterraneous passages in different directions in uncultivated fields ; raises walks about two inches high and a palm broad : the holes often give way and let in the walkers : feeds on roots : has great strength in its legs.

M. with

244. LONG-
TAILED.

M. with the fore feet pretty broad, hind feet very scaly, with a few short hairs on them: the claws on the fore feet like those of the common mole; on the hind very long and slender: hair on the nose and body soft, long, and of a rusty brown color: tail covered with short hair; the length two inches; that of nose and body four inches six-tenths.

Inhabits *N. America*.

245. BROWN. *Sorex aquaticus*. *S. plantis palmatis, palmis caudaque brevioribus*. *Lin. Syst.* 74.

M. with a slender nose: upper jaw much longer than the lower; two cutting teeth in the upper, four in the lower, the two middle of which are very small: no canine teeth: fore feet very broad: nails long: hind feet small; five claws on each: hair very soft and glossy, brown at the ends, deep grey at the bottom: tail and feet white: length, from nose to tail, five inches and a half: tail very slender, not an inch long.

Inhabits *N. America*: called there the Brown Mole: sent from *New York* by Mr. *A. Blackburne*, with β . Yellow Mole and No. 243 and 244. The black and shining purple *Virginian* mole, described by *Seba* *, as the same with the common kind, was not among those that gentleman favored us with. *Linnaeus* places this and our radiated mole in his

* P. 51. tab. xxxii.

class of SOREX, or SHREW, on account of the difference of the teeth; but as these animals possess the stronger characters of the MOLE, such as form of nose and body, shape of feet, and even the manners, we think them better adapted to this genus than to the preceding.

Talpa rubra americana, Seb. Mus. I. 51. tab. xxxii. fig. 2.

246. R E D.

M. of cinereous red color: three toes on the fore feet, four on the hind: form of the body and tail like the *European* kind.

Inhabits *America*.

XXXV.
HEDGE-
HOG.

Five toes on each foot.

Body covered with strong short spines.

247. COMMON. *Erinaceus Agricola An. Subter.* 481. *Erinaceus Europeus. E. auriculis*
Echinus terrestris Gesner quad. 368. *rotundatis naribus cristatis. Lin.*
Echinus sc. Erinaceus terrestris. syst. 75. *Igelkott. Faun. succ. No.*
 Urchin, or Hedge-hog, *Raii syn.* 22. *Br. Zool. I.* 106.
quad. 231. *Erinaceus auriculis erectis. Bris-*
Jez Rzaczynski Polon. 233. *son quad.* 128. *Seb. Mus. I.* 78.
Acanthion vulgaris nostras. Klein tab. xlix.
quad. 66. *L'Herisson de Buffon, viii.* 28.
Igel. Kramer Austr. 314. *tab. vi.*

H. with a long nose: nostrils bordered on each side with a loose flap: ears rounded, broad and naked: eyes small: legs short, naked and dusky: inner toe the shortest: claws weak: upper part of the face, the sides and rump, covered with strong coarse hair of a yellowish and cinereous color; the back, with strong sharp spines of a whitish color, with a bar of black through their middle: tail an inch long: length, from nose to tail, ten inches.

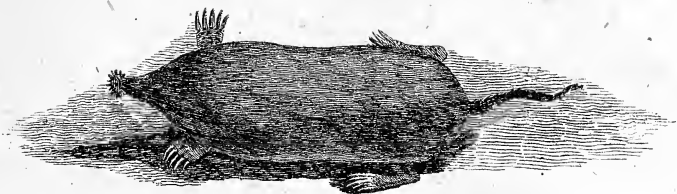
Inhabits *Europe, Siberia* *, *Madagascar* †: is in motion during night; keeps retired in the day: feeds on roots, fruits, worms and insects: erroneously charged with sucking cows and hurting their udders: resides in small thickets, in hedges, and at the bottom of ditches covered with bushes; lies well wrapped up in moss, grass, or leaves, and during winter rolls itself up and sleeps out that dreary sea-

* *Seb. Mus. I.* 79. *Seba* describes one from *Siberia*, that differs so little from this, as not to form a new species.

† *Flacourt voy. Malagascar*, 152.

son:

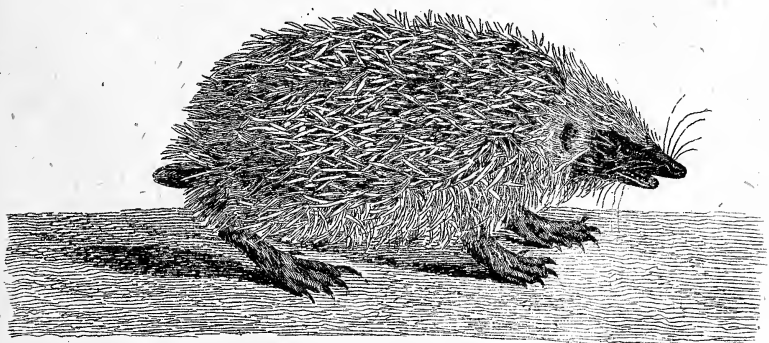
I



II



III



I RADIATED MOLE N^o243. II LONG-TAILED M. N^o244.
III HEDGE HOG N^o247.

son: a mild and helpless animal; on approach of an enemy, rolls itself into the form of a ball, and is then invulnerable.

Le Tendrac, et Le Tanrec, *de Buffon*, xii. 438.

243. ASIATIC.

H. with a long slender nose: short rounded ears: short legs: the upper part of the body covered with short spines, white, marked cross the middle with rust color: the face, throat, belly, buttocks and legs, thinly covered with whitish fine but hard hair: tail very short, covered with spines: about the nose some hairs above two inches long: size of a mole. This is the species *M. de Buffon* calls *Le Tendrac*.

The other, or the *Tanrec*, is rather larger: covered with spines only on the top and hind part of the head, the top and sides of the neck, and the shoulders; the longest were on the upper part of the neck, and stood erect: the rest of the body was covered with yellowish bristles, among which were intermixed some that were black, and much longer than the others. Each of these animals, which are varieties of the same species, had five toes on each foot.

Inhabit the isles of *India*, and that of *Madagascar*: are, when of their full growth, of the size of * Rabbits: grunt like hogs: grow very fat: multiply greatly: frequent † shallow pieces of fresh or salt

* *Dutch voy. East Indies*, 203. Those in the cabinet of the *French King* were much smaller; probably young.

† *Cauche voy. Madagascar*, 53. *Flacourt hist. Madagascar*, 152.

water:

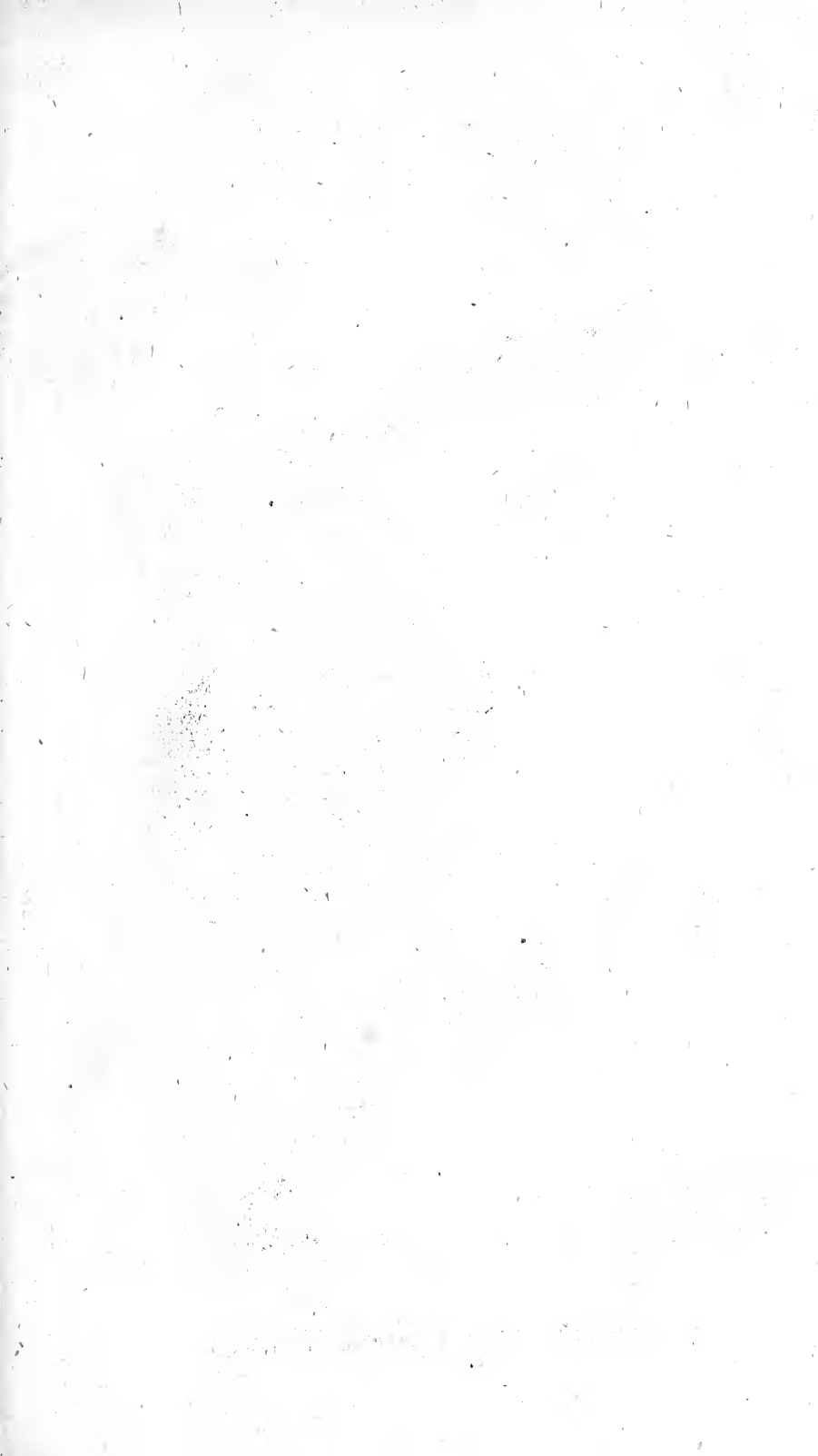
HEDGE-HOG.

water: they burrow on land: lie torpid during six months, during which time their old hair falls off. Their flesh is eaten by the *Indians*, but is very flabby and insipid.

249. **GUIANA.** American hedge-hog. *Bancroft* 131.
Guiana, 144. *Erinaceus americanus albus. Seb.*
Erinaceus inauris. E. auriculis nullis, Lin. syst. 75. Brisson quad. Mus. I. 78. tab. xlix. fig. 3.

H. without external ears, having only two orifices for hearing: has a short thick head: back and sides covered with short spines of an ash-color tinged with yellow: face, belly, legs and tail, covered with soft whitish hair: above the eyes, of a chestnut color; back part and sides of the head of a deeper color: length, from nose to tail, eight inches: tail short: claws long and crooked.

Inhabits *Guiana*.





SLOTH N^o 250.

Div. II. Sect. IV. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS: without cutting teeth.

XXXVI.
S L O T H.

Without cutting teeth in either jaw.

With canine teeth and grinders.

Fore legs much longer than the hind.

Long claws.

Arctopithecus Gesner quad. 869.
Icon quad. 96.

Ignavus five per *αντιφρασιν*,

Agilis. Clus. exot. 110. 372.

Ai, five *ignavus Marcgrave Bras-*

fil. 221.

Sloth, Raii syn. quad. 245. *Edw.*

310.

Ignavus americanus, risum fletu

miscens. Klein quad. 43.

Tardigradus pedibus anticis et

posticis tridactylis Brisson quad. 21. 250. THREE-
Ai, five *Tardigradus gracilis a-*
mericanus Seb. Mus. xxxiii. *fig.*

2.

Ouaikarè, Pareffeux. Barrere
France Equin. 154.

Bradypus tridactylus. B. pedibus

tridactylis cauda brevi. Lin. syst.

50.

L'Ai de Buffon, xiii. 34. tab. v. vi;

Br. Mus.

Sl. with a blunt black nose, a little lengthened: very small external ears: eyes small, black and heavy; from the corner of each a dusky line: color of the face and throat a dirty white: hair on the limbs and body long and very uneven, of a cinereous brown color: tail short, a meer stump: legs thick, long, and aukwardly placed: face naked: three toes and three very long claws on each foot. Length of that in the *British Museum*, twelve inches; but it grows to the size of a middle-fixed fox*.

* *Nieuhoff*, 18.

Inhabits most parts of the eastern side of *South America*: the most sluggish and most slow of all animals; seems to move with the utmost pain; makes a great progress if it can go a quarter of a league in a day*: ascends trees, in which it generally lives, with much difficulty: its food is fruit, or the leaves of trees; if it cannot find fruit on the ground, looks out for a tree well loaded, and with great pains climbs up: to save the trouble of descending, flings off the fruit, and forming itself into a ball, drops from the branches; continues at the foot till it has devoured all; nor ever stirs, till compelled by hunger**: its motion is attended with a most moving and plaintive cry, which at once produces pity and disgust; is its only defence; for every beast of prey is so affected by the noise, as to quit it with horror†: its note, according to *Kircher*, is an ascending and descending *hexachord* ‡, which it utters only by night: its look is so piteous as to move compassion; it is also accompanied with tears, that dissuade every body from injuring so wretched a being: its abstinence from food is remarkably powerfull; one that had fastened itself by its feet to a pole, and was so suspended cross two beams, remained forty days without meat, drink or sleep§: the strength in its feet is so great, that whatsoever it seizes on cannot possibly be freed from its claws. A dog was let loose at the above-mentioned animal, when it was

* *Gumilla Orenoque*, II. 13.

** *Ulloa's voy.* I. 103.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Kircher's Musurgia*, as quoted by *Mr. Stillingfleet*, in his miscellaneous tracts, p. 100.

§ *Kircher.*

taken from the pole; after some time the *Sloth* layed hold of the dog with its feet, and held him four days, till he perished with hunger*.

Tardigradus Ceilonicus fæmina.

Seb. Mus. I. tab. xxxiv.

Bradypus didactylus. Br. mani-
bus didactylis cauda nulla *Lin.*
fiſt. 51.

Tardigradus pedibus anticis di-
dactylis, poſticis tridactylis. Briſ-

ſon quat. 22.

L'Unau. de Buffon, xiii. 34. tab.
I. Br. Muſ.

251. TWO-
TOED.

Sl. with a round head: ſhort projecting noſe: ears like the human, lying flat to the head: two long ſtrong claws on the fore feet, three on the hind: hair on the body long and rough; on ſome parts curled and woolly: in ſome, of a pale red above, cinereous below; in others, of a yellowiſh white below, cinereous brown above. Length of that in the *British Muſeum* eleven inches: I believe a young one; no tail.

Inhabits *S. America* and the iſle of *Ceylon*. The laſt is ſtrenuouſly denied by *M. de Buffon*, who has fixed the reſidence of this genus to *America* only: but, beſides the authority of *Seba*, who expreſſly ſays his ſpecimen was brought from *Ceylon*, a gentleman, long reſident in *India*, and much diſtinguiſhed in the literary world, has informed me he has ſeen this animal brought from the *Paliacot* mountains that lie in ſight of *Madraſs*; which ſatiſfies me that it is common to both continents.

There is reaſon to think that it is met with alſo in *Guinea*, or at leaſt ſome ſpecies of this genus; for

* *Kircher.*

Y

Barbot

S L O T H.

Barbot and *Bosman* describe an animal by the name of *Potto*, to which they give the attributes of the former, and describe as being grey when young, red, and covered with a sort of hair as thick set as flocks of wool. Both these writers were sensible men, and tho' not naturalists, were too observant of the animals of *Guinea* to mistake one whose characters are so strongly marked as those of the Sloth*.

* *Bosman*, 237. *Barbot*, 212.

Without either cutting teeth or canine teeth.

Head and upper part of the body guarded by a crustaceous covering; the middle with pliant bands, formed of various segments, reaching from the back to the edges of the belly.

XXXVII.
A R M A -
D I L L O.

Tatu apara *Marcgrave Brasil*, 232.

Raii Syn. quad. 234.

Armadillo seu Tatu genus alterum *Jus. Exot.* 109. *Klein. quad.*

48.

Tatu seu armadillo orientalis.

Seb. Mus. I: tab. xxxviii. *fig.* 2,

3.

Dasyptus tricoloratus. *D. cingulis* 252. **THREE-**
tribus, pedibus pentadactylis. **BANDED.**

Lin. Syst. 53.

Cataphractus scutis duobus cingulis tribus. *Briffon quad.* 24.

L'Apar ou le Tatou a trois bandes. *de Buffon*, X. 206.

A. with short but broad rounded ears: the crust on the head, back and rump, divided into elegant pentangular tuberculated segments: three bands in the middle: five toes on each foot: short tail.

The whole genus inhabits *S. America*: the manners of all much the same: burrows under ground; the smaller species in moist places, the larger in dry, and at a distance from the sea; keeps in its hole in the day, rambles out at night; when overtaken, rolls itself into the form of a ball, which it does by means of the pliant bands on its middle, and thus becomes invulnerable; when surprized, runs to its hole, and thinks itself secure if it can hide its head and some part of its body. The *Indians* take it by the tail, when the animal fixes its claws in the earth so strongly that there is no moving it till the *Indian* tickles it with a stick: is hunted with little dogs,

A R M A D I L L O.

who give notice to their master of its haunts by barking, who digs it out; to take it out incautiously is very dangerous, on account of the snakes that commonly lurk in the burrows: feeds on potatoes, melons and roots, and does great damage to plantations: drinks much: grows very fat, and is reckoned very delicious eating when young; but when old, has a musky disagreeable taste: is very numerous, breeds every month, and brings four at a time: is very inoffensive*.

23. SIX-
BANDED.

Tatou *Belon obs.* 211. *Portraits*, 106.

Tatu et Tatu paba *Brasil: Armadillo Hispanis, Lusitanis, Encuberto Marcgrave Brasil*, 131.

Cataphractus scutis duobus, cingulis sex *Briffon quad.* 25.

Dasyus sex cinctus. D. cingulis fenis, pedibus pentadactylis Lin. syst. 54.

L'Encourbert, ou Le Tatou a six bandes. *de Buffon*, X. 209. *tab.* xlii.

A. with the crust of the head, shoulders and rump, formed of angular pieces: the bands on the back six; between which, also on the neck and belly, are a few scattered hairs: tail not the length of the body, very thick at the base, tapering to a point: five toes on each foot.

Inhabits *Brasil* and *Guiana*.

* The authorities for the natural history. *Marcgrave*, 231. *Dampier*, II. 61. *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 223 to 226. *Nieuboff*, 19. *Bancroft's Guiana*, 145. *Rocheport Antilles*, I. 286.

Ayotochtli? *Hernandez Mex.* 314.
 Tataete *Brafilienfibus*, Verdadeiro
Lufitanis Marcgræve Brafil, 231.
Clus. exot. 330.
 Cataphractus scutis duobus cin-
 gulis octo. *Briſſon quad.* 26.
 Erinaceus loricatus cingulis ſep-

tenis palmis tetradactylis, plantis
 pentadactylis. *Amæn. Acad. I.* 560.
 Daſypus ſeptem cinctus *Lin. ſyſt.*
 54.
 Le Tataete, ou Tatou a huit
 bandes, *de Buffon*, X. 212.

254. EIGHT-
 BANDED.

A. with upright ears, two inches long: ſmall black
 eyes: eight bands on the ſides: four toes on the fore
 feet, five on the hind: length, from noſe to tail,
 about ten inches; tail nine.

Inhabits *Brafil*. Reckoned more delicious eating
 than the others.

Armadillo *Worm. Muſ.* 335.
 Tatu porcinus, Schildverkel. *Klein*
quad. 48.
 Pig-headed Armadillo *Grew's*
rarities, 18. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 233.
 Tatu five Armadillo Americanus
Seb. Muſ. tab. xxix. *fig.* 1.
 Daſypus novem cinctus. D. cin-
 gulis novem, palmis tetradacty-

lis, plantis pentadactylis *Lin. ſyſt.*
 54.
 Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cin-
 gulis novem. *Briſſon quad.* 27.
 Le Cachichame, ou Tatou a neuf
 bandes *de Buffon*, X. 215. *tab.*
 xxxvii.
 American Armadillo *Phil. Tranſ.*
 LIV. 57. *tab.* vii.

255. NINE-
 BANDED.

A. with long ear: cruſt on the ſhoulders and
 rump marked with hexangular figures: nine bands
 on the ſides, diſtinguiſhed by tranſverſe cuneiform
 marks: breſt and belly covered with long hairs:
 four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: tail
 long and taper: length of the whole animal three
 feet.

Inhabits *South America*. One was brought a few
 years ago to *England*, from the *Mofquito* ſhore, and

lived here some time: it was fed with raw beef and milk, but refused our grains and fruit*.

256. TWELVE BANNED. Tatu five Armadillo Africanus *bandes de Buffon*, X. 218. *tab. xl.*
Seb. Mus. I. tab. xxx. fig. 3, 4. *Cataphractus scutis duobus, cin-*
 Le Kabaffou, ou Tatu a douze *gulis duodecim Briffon quad. 27.*

A. with broad upright ears: the crust on the shoulders marked with oblong pieces; that of the rump hexangular: twelve bands on the sides: five toes, with very large claws, on the fore feet; five lesser on the hind: tail shorter than the body: some hairs scattered over the body.

M. *de Buffon* † mentions another of twelve bands, with a tail covered with rhomboid figures, which he is doubtful whether to refer to this species. It is the largest I ever heard of, being from nose to tail two feet ten inches long; the tail about one foot eight: by the figure, (for I never saw the animal) it varies greatly from the other,

* This corroborates what *Maregrave* says of one of these animals, *Cuniculos, aves mortuas aliaque devorant*; which is very extraordinary in quadrupeds which want both cutting and canine teeth.

† *P. 256. tab. xli.*

Weeße-headed Armadillo, *Grew's rarities*, 10.
Tatu Mustelinus Raii syn. quad. 235.
Dasyfus uncinctus. D. tegmine tripartito, pedibus pentadactylis.

Lin. syst. 53.

Cataphractus scuto unico, cingulis octodecim Briffon quad. 23.

Le Cirquinçon, ou Tatou a dix-huit bandes *de Buffon*, X. 220. *tab. xlii.*

257. EIGH-TEEN-BANDED.

A. with a very slender head: small erect ears: the crust on the shoulders and rump consisting of square pieces: eighteen bands on the sides: five toes on each foot: length, from nose to tail, about fifteen inches; tail five and a half.

Inhabits *South America*.

XXXVIII. Div. II. Sect. V. DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS, without
M A N I S. teeth.

Back, sides, and upper part of the tail, covered with large strong scales.

Small mouth. long tongue: no teeth.

258. LONG-
TAILED. *Lacertus peregrinus squamosus*, *Pholidotus pedibus anticis et*
Chus. exot. 374. Raii Syn. quad. posticis tetradactylis, squamis mu-
274. *Scaly Lizard, Grew's rarities, 46. cronatis, cauda longissima, Brys-*
Manis tetradactyla. M. pedibus quad. 19.
tetradactylis, Lin. Syst. 53. Le Phatagin de Buffon, X. 180.
tab. xxxiv. Ash. Mus.

M. with a slender nose; that, and the head smooth: body, legs and tail, guarded by large sharp-pointed striated scales: the throat and belly covered with hair: short legs: four claws on each foot, one of which is very small: tail a little taper, but ends blunt: length, from nose to tail, fourteen inches and a half: tail three feet four inches and a half.

Inhabits *Guinea*? These animals approach so nearly the genus of Lizards, as to be the links in the chain of beings which connect the proper quadrupeds with the reptile class.

Lacertus squamofus, *Bontius Java*,
60. *Pet. Gaz. tab. xx. fig. 11.*
Armadillus squamatus major,
Ceilanicus, feu *Diabolus Tajovani-*
cus dictus *Seb. Mus. I. tab. liii.*
liv. *Klein quad. 47.*

Pholidotus pedibus anticis et po-
sticis pentadactylis, squamis sub-
rotundis. *Briffon quad. 18.*
Manis pentadactyla, *Lin. syst. 52.*
Le Pangolin de Buffon, X. 180.
tab. xxxiv. Ash. Mus.

259. SHORT-
TAILED.

M. with back, sides and legs, covered with blunt scales, with bristles between each: five toes on each foot: tail not longer than the body: ears not unlike the human: chin, belly and inside of the legs, hairy.

Inhabits the islands of *India*, and that of *Formosa*. The *Indians* call it *Pangoelling*; and the *Chinese*, *Chin Chion Seick* *. Feeds on lizards and insects: turns up the ground with its nose: walks with its claws bent under its feet: grows very fat: is esteemed very delicate eating: makes no noise, only a snorting.

Perhaps is a native of *Guinea*: the *Quogelo* of the *Negroes*; which *Des Marchais* † says grows to the length of eight feet, of which the tail is four: lives in woods and marshy places: feeds on ants, which it takes by laying its long tongue cross their paths, that member being covered with a sticky *saliva*, so the insects that attempt to pass over it cannot extricate themselves: walks very slowly: would be the prey of every ravenous beast, had it not the power of rolling itself up, and opposing to its adversary a

* *Dalman in AEl. Stockh. 1749. 265.*

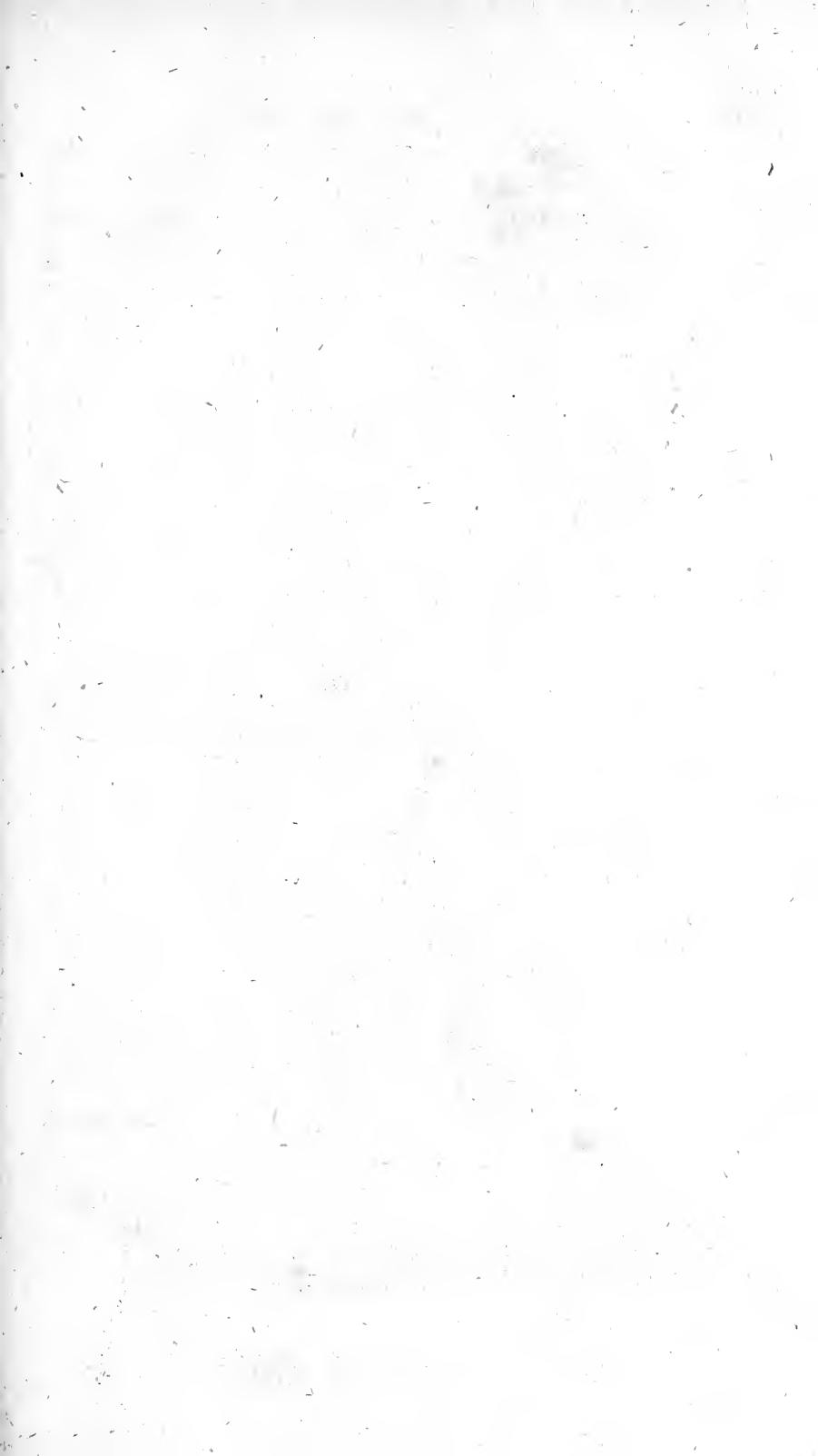
† *Voyage du des Marchais, I. 200. Barbot, 114.*

formidable

M A N I S.

formidable row of erected scales. In vain does the Leopard attack it with its vast claws, for at last it is obliged to leave it in safety*. The *Negroes* kill these animals for the sake of the flesh, which they reckon excellent.

* Is said to destroy the *Elephant* by twisting itself round the trunk, and compressing that tender organ with its hard scales.





LEST/ANT EATER N^o 262.

Body covered with hair.

Small mouth : long cylindric tongue.

No teeth.

XXXIX.
ANT-EAT-
ER.

Tamandua-guacu, *Marcgrave*
Brazil, 225.

Tamandua guacu five major, *Pisq*
Brazil, 320.

Pimire-eater, *Nieuboff*, 19.

Tamandua major cauda panni-
culata *Barrere France Equin.* 162.

Mange-fourmis des *Marchais*, III.
307.

Great Ant-Bear, *Raii syn. quad.*
241.

Myrmecophaga rostro longissimo, 260. GREAT,

pedibus anticis tetradactylis, po-
sticis pentadactylis, cauda longif-
simis pilis vestita. *Briffon quad.* 15.

Myrmecophaga jubata. *M. pal-*
mis tetradactylis, plantis penta-
dactylis, Lin. syst. 52. *Klein quad.*
45. *tab. v.*

Le Tamanoir, *de Buffon*, x. 141.
tab. xxix. Br. Mus.

A. E. with a long slender nose : small black eyes ; short round ears : slender tongue, two feet and a half long, which lies double in the mouth : legs slender : four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind : the two middle claws on the fore feet very large, strong and hooked : the hair on the upper part of the body is half a foot long, black mixed with grey : from the neck cross the shoulders to the sides is a black line bounded above with white : the fore legs are whitish, marked above the feet with a black spot : the tail is clothed with very coarse black hairs a foot long : length, from nose to tail, about three feet ten inches ; the tail two and a half.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guiana* : runs slowly : lives on ants ; as soon as it discovers their nests, overturns them, or digs them up with its feet ; then thrusts its long tongue into their retreats, and penetrating all the passages of the nest, withdraws it into its mouth

mouth loaded with prey: is fearfull of rain, and protects itself against wet by covering its body with its long tail. The flesh has a strong disagreeable taste, but is eaten by the *Indians*. Notwithstanding this animal wants teeth, it is fierce and dangerous; nothing that gets within its fore feet can disengage itself. The very Panthers of *America* * are often unequal in the combat; for if the Ant-eater once has opportunity of embracing them, it fixes its talons in their sides, and both fall together, and both perish; for such is the obstinacy and stupidity of this animal, that it will not extricate itself even from a dead adversary †: sleeps in the day; preys by night:

261. MIDDLE.

Tamandua-i, *Marcgrave Brasil*, 225. *Raii syn. quad.* 242. pedibus anticis tetradactylis, posticis pentadactylis, cauda fere nuda, *Brisson quad.* 16.
 Tamandua minor, *Piso Brasil*, 320. *Barrere France Aequin.* 162. Myrmecophaga tetradactyla, *Lin. syst.* 52. *Zooph. Gronov.* No. 2.
 Tamandua-guacu, *Nieuboff*, 19. *Le Tamandua, de Buffon*, x. 144.
 Myrmecophaga rostro longissimo,

A. E. with a long slender nose, bending a little down: small black mouth and eyes: small upright ears: bottoms of the fore feet round; four claws on each, like those of the former; five on the hind feet: hair shining and hard, of a pale yellow color: along the middle of the back, and on the hind legs, dusky: each side the neck is a black line, that crosses the shoulders and meets at the lower end of the back: the tail is covered with longer hair than the

* *Gumilla Orenoque*, III. 232.† *Piso Brasil*, 320.

back,

back, is taper and bald at the end : length, from nose to tail, one foot seven inches ; the tail ten inches.

Inhabits the same country with the last : its manners much the same : when it drinks, part spurts out of the nostrils : climbs trees, and lays hold of the branches with its tail.

Tamandua minor flavescens ;
Ouatiouaou, *Barrere France Æ-*
quin. 163.

Tamandua five Coati Americana
alba. *Seb. Mus. I. tab.* xxxvii.

Myrmecophaga rostro brevi, pe-
dibus anticis didactylis, posticis
tetradactylis, *Briffon quad.* 17.

Myrmecophaga didactyla. M. 262. *LEST.*

palmis didactylis, plantis tetra-
dactylis, cauda villosa, *Lin. syst.*

51. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 1.

Little Ant-eater, *Edw.* 220.

Le Fourmillier, *de Buffon, x.* 144.
tab. xxx.

A. E. with a conic nose, bending a little down : ears small, and hid in the fur : two hooked claws on the fore feet, the exterior much the largest ; four on the hind feet : head, body, limbs, and upper part and sides of the tail, covered with long soft silky hair, or rather wool, of a yellowish brown color : from nose to tail seven inches and a half ; tail eight and a half ; the last four inches of which, on the under-side, naked : the tail is thick at the base, and tapers to a point.

Inhabits *Guiana* : climbs trees, in quest of a species of ants which build their nests among the branches : has the same prehensile power with its tail as the former.

There is a fourth species found at the *Cape of Good Hope* and in *Ceylon* ; but being described from
a meer

a meer fætus *, we shall avoid giving a transcript of Dr. *Pallas's* account of it, but wait for further information. We shall only say, that it has four toes on the fore feet and pendulous ears, which distinguishes it from other kinds. *Kolben* † describes their manners particularly, and says they have long heads and tongues, and are toothless; and that they sometimes weigh 100lb. ‡ That if they fasten their claws in the ground, the strongest man cannot pull them away: that they thrust out their clammy tongue into the ants nest, and draw it into their mouth covered with insects. Mr. *Strachan*, in his account of *Ceylon* §, gives the same account of what the natives call the *Talgoi*, or Ant-Bear: it is not therefore to be doubted, but that these animals are common to the old and new continents.

* *Pallas Miscel. Zool.* 64.

† *Hist. Cape*, 118. Where they are called *Earth-Hogs*:

‡ As quoted by Dr. *Pallas*; I suppose from the *Dutch* edition:

§ *Phil. Transf. abridg.* V. 180.

Div. III. PINNATED QUADRUPEDES : having fin-like feet : fore legs buried deep in the skin ; hind legs pointing quite backwards.

With two great tusks in the upper jaw, pointing downwards. XL. WALRUS.

Four grinders on both sides, above and below.

No cutting teeth.

Five palmated toes on each foot.

- Rosmarus, *Gesner Pisc.* 211. *Klein quad.* 92.
 Walrus, Mors, Rosmarus, *Worm. Mus.* 289. *Raii syn. quad.* 191.
 Sea-horse, or Morse, *Marten's Spitzberg,* 107, 182. *Egede Greenland,* 82.
 Sea-Cow, *Crantz Greenland.* I. 125.
 Odobenus. La vache marine, 263. ARCTIC.
Briffon quad. 30.
 Trichechus Rosmarus. T. dentibus lanariis superioribus exertis, *Lin. syst.* 49.
 Le Morse, *de Buffon,* xiii. 358.
tab. liv. Br. Mus. Ash. Mus.

W. with a round head : small mouth : very thick lips, covered above and below with pellucid bristles as thick as a straw : small fiery eyes : two small orifices instead of ears : short neck : body thick in the middle, tapering towards the tail : skin thick, wrinkled, with short brownish hairs thinly dispersed : legs short ; five toes on each, all connected by webs, and small nails on each : the hind feet very broad ; each leg loosely articulated : the hind legs generally extended on a line with the body : tail very short : penis long : length, from nose to tail, sometimes eighteen feet, and ten or twelve round in the thickest

thickest part : the teeth have been sometimes found of the weight * of 20 lb. each.

Inhabit the coast of *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, *Hudson's Bay*, and the gulph of *St. Laurence* ; and the *Icy Sea*, as far as *Cape Tschuktschi* : are gregarious : in some places appear in herds of hundreds : are shy animals, and avoid places which are much haunted by mankind † : are very fierce ; if wounded in the water, they attempt to sink the boat, either by rising under it, or by striking their great teeth into the sides ; roar very loud, and will follow the boat till it gets out of sight : numbers of them are often seen sleeping on an island of ice ; if awoke, fling themselves with great impetuosity into the sea ; at which time it is dangerous to approach the ice, least they should tumble into the boat and upset it : do not go upon the land till the coast is clear of ice. At particular times, they land in amazing numbers : the moment the first gets on shore, so as to lie dry, it will not stir till another comes and forces it forward by beating it with its great teeth ; this is served in the same manner by the next, and so in succession till the whole is landed, continuing tumbling over one another, and forcing the foremost, for the sake of quiet, to remove further up. The method of killing them on the *Magdalene* isles, in the

* Teeth of this size are only found on the coast of the *Icy Sea*, where the animals are seldom molested, and have time to attain their full growth. *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 120.

† In 1608, the crew of an *English* vessel killed on *Cherry Isle* above 900 *Walruses* in seven hours time ; for they lay in heaps, like hogs huddled one upon another. *Marten's Spitzberg*. 181, 182.

gulf of St. *Laurence*, as I am informed, is thus: The Hunters watch their landing, and as soon as they find a sufficient number for what they call a *cut*, go on shore, each armed with a spear sharp on one side like a knife, with which they cut their throats: great care must be taken not to stand in the way of those which attempt to get again to sea, which they do with great agility by tumbling headlong; for they would crush any body to death by their vast weight. They are killed for the sake of their oil, one *Walrus* producing about half a tun. The knowlege of this chace is of great antiquity; *Oether*, the *Norwegian*, about the year 890, made a report of it to King *Alfred*, having, as he says, made the voyage beyond *Norway*, for *the more commoditie of fishing of horse-whales, which have in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie, whereof he brought some at his returne unto the King* *. In fact, it was, in the *northern world*, in early times, the substitute to ivory, being very white and very hard. Their skins, *Oether* says, were good to cut into cables. I do not know whether we make any uses of the skin; but *M. de Buffon* says, he has seen braces for coaches made of it, which were both strong and elastic.

They bring one, or at most two young † at a time: feed on sea herbs and fish; also on shells, which they dig out of the sand with their teeth: are said also to make use of their teeth to ascend rocks or pieces of ice, fastening them to the cracks, and

* *Hakluyt's coll. Voy. I. 5.*

† *Barentz voy. 4.*

drawing their bodies up by that means. Besides mankind, they seem to have no other enemy than the white Bear, with whom they have terrible combats; but generally come off victorious, by means of their great teeth.

264. INDIAN. *Le Dugon de Buffon, XIII. 374. tab. lvi.*

W. with two short canine teeth, or tusks, placed in the upper jaw pretty close to each other: in the upper jaw four grinders on each side, placed at a distance from the tusks; in the lower, three on each side.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope* and the *Philippine* isles. The head described above being supposed to belong to an animal resembling a *Walrus*, found in the seas of *Africa* and *India*, as appears from some citations from travellers, too unsatisfactory to merit repetition. It is said by one, that it goes upon land to feed on the green moss, and that it is called in the *Philippines*, the *Dugung**.

* *De Buffon, xlii. 377. the note.*

Cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw. XLI. SEAL.
 Five palmated toes on each foot.
 Body thick at the shoulders, tapering towards the tail.

ῥωξν Arist. hist. An. lib. vi. c. 12. quad. 189. *Phil. Trans. abridg.* 265. COMMON.
Oppian Halieut. V. 376. Vol. XLVII. 120. tab. vi. fig. 3.
Vitulus maris mediterranei---et Kaffigiak, *Crantz hist. Greenl. I.*
oceanii Rondeletii, 453. 458. 123.
Le Veau marin ou loup de mer Phoca vitulina. Ph. capite lævi
Belon Poissons. 25. inauriculato. *Lin. syst. 56. Sial,*
Phoca Gesner Pisc. 830. Worm. *Favn. succ. No. 4.*
Mus. 289. Klein quad. 93. Brisson Le Phoque de Buffon, xiii. 333.
quad. 162. tab. xlv.
 Seal, Seole, or Sea Calf, Phoca Seal *Br. Zool. I. 71. Br. Zool. il-*
five vitulus marinus. Raii syn. *lustr. xlviii.*

S. with large black eyes: large whiskers: oblong nostrils: flat head and nose: tongue forked at the end: two canine teeth in each jaw: six cutting teeth in the upper jaw; four in the lower: no external ears: body covered with thick short hair: short tail: toes furnished with strong sharp claws: usual length from five to six feet: color very various, dusky, brinded, or spotted with white or yellow.

Inhabit most quarters of the Globe, but in greatest multitudes towards the North and the South; swarm near the *Arctic* circle, and the lower parts of *South America**, in both oceans. Found in the *Caspian* † Sea, in the lake *Aral*, and lake ‡ *Baikal*, which are

* *Dampier* says, that they are seen by thousands on the isle of *Juan Fernandez*; that the young bleat like lambs; that none are found in the *South Sea*, north of the equator, till lat. 21. that he never saw any in the *West Indies*, except in the bay of *Campachy*; nor yet in the *East Indies*. I. 88, 89.

† *Bell's Travels*, I. 49.

‡ The same, 280.

fresh waters. In the last, are covered with silvery hairs: bring two young at a time, which for some short space are white and woolly; bring forth in *autumn*, and suckle their young in caverns, or in rocks, till they are six or seven weeks old, when they take to sea: cannot continue long under water; are therefore very frequently obliged to rise to take breath, and often float on the waves. In summer, sleep on rocks, or on sand-banks: if surprized, precipitate into the sea; or if at any distance, scramble along and fling up the sand and gravel with great force with their hind feet, making a piteous moaning: if overtaken, will make a vigorous defence with their feet and teeth: a slight blow on the nose kills them, otherwise will bear numbers of wounds.

Swim with vast strength and swiftness; frolick greatly in their element, and will sport without fear about ships* and boats; never go any great distance from land: feed on all sorts of fish: are themselves good food, and often eaten by voyagers: killed for the sake of the oil made from their fat; a young seal will yield eight gallons: their skins very useful in making waistcoats, covers for trunks, and other conveniencies: those of the lake *Baikal* are sold to the *Chinese*, who dye them, and sell them to the *Mongals* † to face their fur-coats: are the wealth of the *Greenlanders*, supplying them with every necessary of life.

* On a ship's approaching the isle of *Lobos*, near the river *Plata*, it is met by shoals of seals, who will hang by their fore feet to the sides of the vessel, staring at the crew; then drop off, and pass and repass the vessel for a considerable time. *Narratori Hist. Paraguay*, 229.

† *Muller's Russ. Samlung*. III. 559.

Sea Calf, *Phil. Transf.* IX. 74. tab. v.
 Le grand Phoque *de Buffon*, xiii. 345.
 Utsuk? *Crantz Greenl.* I. 125.

266. GREAT:

S. resembling the common, but grow to the length of twelve * feet: that described in the *Phil. Transf.* was seven feet and a half long, yet so young as to have scarce any teeth; the common seal is at full growth when it has attained the length of six.

Inhabits the coast of *Scotland*, and the South of *Greenland*: the skin is thick, and is used by the *Greenlanders* to cut thongs out of for their Seal fishery. Perhaps is the same with the great *Kamtshatkan* Seal, called by the *Russians*, *Lachtach*, weighing 800 lb. †

Neitsek. *Crantz Greenl.* I. 124.

267. ROUGH:

S. with rough bristly hair, intermixed like that of a hog; of a pale brown color.

Inhabits *Greenland*: the natives make garments of its skin, turning the hairy side inmost. Perhaps what our *Newfoundland* Seal-hunters call *Square Phipper*; whose coat, they say, is like that of a water dog, and weighs sometimes 500 lb.

* A gentleman of my acquaintance shot one of that size in the North of *Scotland*.

† *Muller's Voy. Kamtschatka*, 60.

268. HOODED. Clap-myfs. *Egede Greenl.* 84.
Neitferloak, *Crantz Greenl.* I. 124.

S. with a strong folded skin on the forehead, which it can fling over its eyes and nose, to defend them against stones and sand in stormy weather: its hair white, with a thick coat of thick black wool under, which makes it appear of a fine grey.

Inhabits only the South of *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland*: in the last is called the *Hooded Seal*: the hunters say they cannot kill it till they remove the integument on the head.

269. HARP. Blackfided Seal, *Egede Greenl.* plate iii.
Attarfoak, *Crantz Greenl.* I. 124.

S. with a pointed head and thick body, of a whitish grey color, marked on the sides with two black crescents, the horns pointing upwards towards each other; does not attain this mark till the fifth year; till that period, changes its color annually, and is distinguished by the *Greenlanders* by different names each year.

Inhabits *Greenland* and *Newfoundland*: is the most valuable kind; the skin the thickest and best, and its produce of oil the greatest: grows to the length of nine feet. Our Fishers call this the *Harp*, or *Heart Seal*, and style the marks on the sides the faddle.

There

There is a blackish variety, which they say is a young harp, called *Bedlemer* *.

Le petit Phoque de Buffon, xiii. 341. tab. liii.

270. LITTLE:

S. with the four middle cutting teeth of the upper jaw bifurcated; the two middle of the lower jaw slightly trifurcated: a rudiment of an ear: the webs of the feet extending far beyond the toes and nails: hair soft, smooth, and longer than in the common Seal: color dusky on the head and back; beneath, brownish: length, from two to three feet.

Inhabits the sea near the isle of *Juan Fernandez* †; and our seal-hunters affirm, that they often observe, on the coast of *Newfoundland*, a small species not exceeding two feet, or two feet and a half, in length. *M. de Buffon* says the specimen in the cabinet of the *French King* came from *India*; but from the authority of *Dampier*, and of modern voyagers to the *East Indies*, who have assured me they never saw any seals ‡ there, I suspect he was imposed on.

* In the lake *Baikal* is a large kind with yellow hair and a large chestnut-colored mark on the hind part of the back, covering almost a third part of the body. Perhaps a variety of this species.

† *Ulloa* says the first species of seal found near that isle is not above a yard long, II. 226.

‡ A gentleman, the most curious and greatest navigator of the *Indian* seas now living, informed me, that he not only never met with any seals in those seas, but even none nearer than the isles of *Gallopagos*, a little north of the line, on the coast of *America*.

271. **URSINE.** *Urfus marinus* *Steller. Nov. Com. Petrop. II. 331. tab. xv.* *Phoca Ursina. Ph. capite auriculato. Lin. Syst. 55.*
Sea Cat, Hist. Kamtschatka, 123. *L'Ours marin Briffon quad. 166.*
Muller's Exped. 59.

There are three marine animals, which keep a particular situation, and seem divided between the N. E. of *Asia*, and N. W. of *America*, in the narrow seas between those vast continents. These are what are called the *Sea Lion* and *Sea Bear*, and the *Manati* *. They inhabit, from *June* to *September*, the isles that are scattered in the seas between *Kamtschatka* and *America*, in order to copulate, and bring forth their young in full security. The accurate and indefatigable naturalist *Steller* was the first who gave an exact description of them; he and his companions, in the *Russian* expedition of 1742, were in all probability the first *Europeans* who gave them any disturbance in those their retreats. In *September*, these animals quit their stations, vastly emaciated; some return to the *Asiatic*, others to the *American* shores; but like the *Sea Otters*, are confined in those seas between lat. 50 and 56.

The *Ursine* Seal, a name we substitute for the *Sea Bear*, leads, during the three months in summer, a most indolent life: it arrives at the islands vastly fat; but during that time they are scarce ever in motion, confine themselves for whole weeks to one

* The *Sea Bear* seems a local animal: the *Sea Lion* is not seen again nearer than the isle of *Juan Fernandez*, 233 deg. 40 min. south of the equator, and the *Manati* is quite unknown in every other part of the *Pacific Ocean*.

spot, sleep a great part of the time, eat nothing, and, except the employment the females have in suckling their young, are totally inactive: they live in families; each male has from eight to fifty females, whom he guards with the jealousy of an eastern monarch; and though they lie by thousands on the shores, each family keeps itself separate from the rest, and sometimes, with the young and unmarried ones, amount to a hundred and twenty. The old animals, which are destitute of females, or deserted by them, live apart, and are excessively splanetic, peevish and quarrelsome: are excessively fierce, and so attached to their old haunts, that they would die sooner than quit them. They are monstrously fat; and have a most hircine smell. If another approaches their station, they are roused from their indolence and instantly snap at it, and a battle ensues; in the conflict, they perhaps intrude on the seat of another: this gives new cause of offence, so in the end the discord becomes universal, and is spread thro' the whole shore.

The other males are also very irascible: the causes of their disputes are generally these. The first and the most terrible is, when an attempt is made by another to seduce one of their mistresses, or a young female of the family. This insult produces a combat, and the conqueror is immediately followed by the whole seraglio, who are sure of deserting the unhappy vanquished. The second reason of a quarrel is, when one invades the seat of another: the third arises from their interfering in the disputes of others. These battles are very violent; the wounds they

they receive are very deep, and resemble the cuts of a sabre. At the end of a fight they fling themselves into the sea, to wash away the blood.

The males are very fond of their young; but very tyrannical towards the females: if any body attempts to take their cub, the male stands on the defensive, while the female makes off with the young in her mouth; should she drop it, the former instantly quits his enemy, falls on her, and beats her against the stones, till he leaves her for dead. As soon as she recovers, she comes in the most suppliant manner to the male, crawls to his feet, and washes them with her tears: he, in the mean time, stalks about in the most insulting manner; but in case the young one is carried off, he melts into the deepest affliction, and shews all signs of deep concern. It is probable that he feels his misfortune the more sensibly, as the female generally brings but one at a time; never more than two.

They swim very swiftly, at the rate of seven miles an hour. If wounded, will seize on the boat, and carry it along with vast impetuosity, and oftentimes sink it. They can continue a long time under water. When they want to climb the rocks they fasten with the fore paws, and so draw themselves up. They are very tenacious of life, and will live for a fortnight after receiving such wounds as would immediately destroy any other animal.

DESCR.

The male of this species is vastly superior in size to the female. The bodies of each are of a conic form, very thick before, and taper to the tail. The length of a large one is eight feet; the greatest circumference

cumference five feet; near the tail, twenty inches. The weight 800lb. The nose projects like that of a pug dog, but the head rises suddenly: nostrils oval, and divided by a *septum*: the lips thick; their inside red and ferrated: whiskers long and white.

The teeth lock into each other when the mouth is closed: in the upper jaw are four cutting teeth, each bifurcated; on both sides is a small sharp canine tooth bending inwards; near that another, larger: the grinders resemble canine teeth, and are six in number in each jaw: in the lower jaw are also four cutting teeth and two canine: but only four grinders in each jaw: in all, thirty-six teeth.

Tongue bifid: eyes large and prominent: iris black, pupil smaragdine: the eyes may be covered at pleasure with a fleshy membrane: the ears are small, sharp-pointed; hairy without, smooth and polished within.

The length of the fore-legs is twenty-four inches, like those of other quadrupeds, not immersed in the body like those of seals: the feet are formed with toes as those of other animals, but are covered with a naked skin, so that externally they seem a shapeless mass, and have only the rudiments of nails to five latent toes: the hind legs are twenty-two inches long, are fixed to the body quite behind, like those of seals, but are capable of being brought forward, so that the animal makes use of them to scratch its head: these feet are divided into five toes, each divided by a great web, and are a foot broad: the tail is only two inches long.

The

The hair is long and rough; beneath which is a soft down, of a bay color: on the neck of the old males the hair is erect, and a little longer than the rest. The general color of these animals is black, but the hairs of the old ones are tipped with grey. The females are cinereous. The skins of the young, cut out of the bellies of their dams, are very useful for cloathing, and cost about 3s. 4d. each; the skin of an old one, 4 s.

The fat and flesh of the old males is very nauseous; but the flesh of the females resembles lamb, and the young ones roasted are as good as sucking pigs.

272. LEONINE. Sea Lion, *Dampier's voy.* I. 90. *exped.* 60.
 IV. 15. *Roger's voy.* 136. *Anson's* Phoca leonina. Ph. capite anticè
voy. 122. cristato, *Lin. syst.* 55.
 Leo marinus ruffis: Siwutchá, Le Lion marin, *Briffon quad.* 167.
Steller Nov. Com. Petrop. II. 361. *de Buffon,* xiii. 351.
Hist. Kamischatka, 120. *Muller's*

S. (the male) with an arched projecting snout, hanging five or six inches below the lower jaw: the feet short and dusky; five toes on each, furnished with nails: the hind feet have the appearance of great lacinated fins: large eyes: great whiskers: hair on the body short, and of a dun color; that on the neck a little longer: the skin very thick: length of an old male twenty feet; greatest circumference, fifteen.

Female. Nose blunt, tuberos at the top: nostrils wide: mouth breaking very little into the jaws; two small cutting teeth below, two small and two larger

larger above; two canine teeth, remote from the preceding; five grinders in each jaw; all the teeth conic: eyes oblique and small: auricles none: fore legs twenty inches long: toes furnished with flat, oblong nails: hind parts, instead of legs, divided into two great bifurcated fins: no tail: the whole covered with short rust-colored hair: length, from nose to the end of the fins, four yards: greatest circumference two yards and a half*.

Inhabits the seas between *Kamtschatka* and *America*; in the last, not higher than *lat. 56 N.* are not found again nearer than the isle of *Juan Fernandez*, *S. lat. 33—40.* Are seen in great numbers, in *June* and *July*, the breeding season, on the islands, which they resort to for the purpose of suckling their young on shore. Couple in *August* and *September*, and bring two at a time. The male shews little attachment to its young, but the female is excessively fond of it: the former will † suffer it to be killed before his face without shewing any resentment. Towards evening, both male and female swim a little way to sea, the last with the young on its back, which the male will push off, as if to teach it to swim.

They arrive on the breeding islands very fat and full of blood: when they are in motion they seem like a great skin full of oil, from the tremulous movement of the blubber, which has been found to be a foot thick. The *Spaniards* therefore call them

* Described from a well-preserved specimen in the *Museum* of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

† The female, during that time, is very fierce. One of Lord *Anson's* sailors was killed by the enraged dam of a whelp he had robbed her of. *Anson's voy.* 124.

Lobos de Aceyte *, or wolves of oil. One has been known to yield a but of oil; and so full of blood, that what has run out of a single animal † has filled two hogheads. The flesh is eatable; Lord *Anson's* people eat it under the denomination of beef, to distinguish it from that of seal, which they called lamb.

The old animals have a tremendous appearance, yet are excessively timid, except at the breeding season, when they seem to lose their apprehensions, and are less disturbed at the sight of man. At other times, they hurry into the water; or, if awakened out of their sleep by a loud noise, or by blows, fall into vast confusion, tumble down, and tremble in every part, thro' fear: but if once they find it impossible to escape ‡, grow desperate, roar dreadfully, and attack their enemy with great fury. The *Kamtſchatkans* either kill them in their sleep with lances, or shoot them with poisoned arrows. They cut the skin into cords, or make shoes of it: they esteem the blubber and flesh very palatable; but the feet makes a jelly, which the *Kamtſchatkans* think a great delicacy.

These animals associate in families like the former, but not in such great numbers: the males shew equal jealousy about their mistresses, and have bloody combats on their accounts: oftentimes there is one of superior courage to the rest, and procures by dint of valour a greater number of females than

* *Ulloa's voy.* II. 227.

† *Anson's voy.* 123.

‡ *Hist. Kamtſchatka,* 121.

the others. In the *Kamtschatkan* seas, they generally chuse some insulated rock for their station, where they roar so loud as to be heard at two miles distance: the young bleat like sheep. They are of a very lethargic disposition, fond of wallowing in miry places, and will lie like swine on one another, grunting like those animals, and sometimes snorting like horses in full vigor. They are very inactive on land: to prevent a surprize, each herd places a sentinel, who gives certain signals of the appearance of danger: during the breeding season they * abstain from food; and before that is elapsed become very lean: at other times, they feed on seals, sea-otters, and fish †.

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 123. *Woodes Rogers's voy.* 137.

† *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 123.

XLII.
MANATI.

Pinniform fore-legs: hind parts ending in a tail, horizontally flat.

273. MANATI. *Manati Hernandez Mex.* 323. *De Le Lamentin, Brisson quad.* 164. *Lact.* 6. *de Buffon*, xiii. 277. *tab.* 57.
Manatus Rondeletius, 490. *Gesner* Trichechus *Arted. gen.* 79. *Syn.*
Pisc. 213. *Clus exot.* 132. *Rai* 109.
syn. quad. 193. *Klein quad.* 94. *Trichechus manatus, Lin. Syst.*
Steller Nov. Com. Petrop. II. 294. 49.

This animal, in nature, so nearly approaches the cetaceous tribe, that it is merely in conformity to the systematic writers, that I continue it in this class: it scarce deserves the name of a biped; what are called feet are little more than pectoral fins; they serve only for swimming; they are never used to assist the animal in walking, or landing; for it never goes ashore, nor ever attempts to climb the rocks, like the *walrus* and *seal*. It brings forth in the water, and, like the whale, suckles its young in that element: like the whale, it has no voice; and like that animal, has an horizontal broad tail, without even the rudiments of hind feet.

Inhabits the shores of *Kamtschatka*, and of the opposite coast of *America*, and of the intervening islands. Is found again on that of *Mindanao**, one of the *Philippine* islands, and on the coast of *New Holland*†; on that of the isle of *France*‡, and on that of *Senegal*§; on the *Mosquito* shore, in the river

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 321.

† The same, 33.

‡ *Voy. de la Caille*, 229.

§ *Adanson's voy.* 259.

of *Orenoque*, and the lakes formed by it; and lastly, in the river of *Amazons* *; but in no other part of the *Atlantic Ocean*.

They live perpetually in the water, and frequent the edges of the shores; and in calm weather swim in great droves near the mouths of rivers: in the time of flood they come so near the land that a person may stroke them with his hand: if hurt, they swim out to sea; but presently return again. They live in families, one near another; each consists of a male, a female, a half-grown young one, and a very small one. The females oblige the young to swim before them, while the other old ones surround, and, as it were, guard them on all sides. The affection between the male and female is very great; for if she is attacked he will defend her to the utmost, and if she is killed will follow her corps to the very shore, and swim for some days near the place it has been landed at.

They copulate in the spring, in the same manner as the human kind, especially in calm weather, towards the evening. The female swims gently about; the male pursues; till tired with wantoning she flings herself on her back, and admits his embraces †. *Steller* thinks they go with young above a year: it is

* *Dampier* saw them in quantity on the *Mosquito* shore, I. 33. *Gumilla*, in the river *Orenoque*, II. 43, and *Condamine*, p. 77, in that of the *Amazons*. It is brought from the east in great quantities, salted, to *Cayenne*. *Churchill's coll. voy.* V. 562, 563.

† The *Leonine* and *Ursine* seals copulate in the same manner, only, after sporting in the sea for some time, they come on shore for that purpose.

certain that they bring but one young at a time, which they suckle by two teats placed between the breast.

They are vastly voracious and gluttonous, and feed not only on the *fuci* that grow in the sea, but such as are flung on the edges of the shore. When they are filled they fall asleep on their backs. During their meals, they are so intent on their food, that any one may go among them and chuse which he likes best. *Peter Martyr* gives an instance of one that lived in a lake of *Hispaniola* for five and twenty years, and was so tame as to come to the edge of the shore on being called, and would even perform the part of a ferry, and carry several people at a time on its back to the opposite shore*.

Their back and their sides are generally above water, and as their skin is filled with a species of louse peculiar to them, numbers of gulls are continually perching on their backs and picking out the insects.

They continue in the *Kamtschatkan* and *American* seas the whole year; but in winter are very lean, so that you may count their ribs. They are taken by harpoons fastened to a strong cord, and after they are struck it requires the united force of thirty men to draw them on shore. Sometimes when they are transixed they will lay hold of the rocks with their paws, and stick so fast as to leave the skin behind before they can be forced off. When a *Manati* is struck its companions swim to its assistance; some

* As quoted by *Purchas*, V. 888.

will attempt to overturn the boat by getting under it; others will press down the rope, in order to break it; and others will strike at the harpoon with their tails, with a view of getting it out, which they often succeed in. They have not any voice, but make a noise by hard breathing, like the snorting of a horse.

They are of an enormous size; some are 28 feet long, and 8000 lb.* in weight. The head, in proportion to the bulk of the animal, is small, oblong, and almost square: the nostrils are filled with short bristles: the gape, or *rietus*, is small: the lips are double: near the junction of the two jaws the mouth is full of white tubular bristles, which serve the same use as the laminae in whales, to prevent the food running out with the water: the lips are also full of bristles, which serve instead of teeth to cut the strong roots of the sea plants, which floating ashore are a sign of the vicinity of these animals. In the mouth are no teeth, only two flat white bones, one in each jaw; one above, another below, with undulated surfaces, which serve instead of grinders.

The eyes are extremely small, not larger than those of a sheep: the iris black: it is destitute of ears, having only two orifices, so small that a quill will scarce enter them: the tongue is pointed, and but small: the neck is thick, and its junction with

* Those of the *West Indies*, and other hot climates, do not exceed 1200 lb. in weight, and few arrive at that size. Probably they are not suffered to live their full time in those countries, being perpetually persecuted by the *Mosquito* and other *Indians*, who are very dexterous in striking them. Vide *Dampier*, I. 35, 36.

the head scarce distinguishable; and the last always hangs down: the circumference of the body near the shoulders is twelve feet, about the belly twenty, near the tail only four feet eight: the head thirty-one inches: the neck near seven feet; and from these measurements may be collected the deformity of this animal: near the shoulders are two feet, or rather fins, which are only two feet two inches long, and have neither fingers nor nails; beneath are concave, and covered with hard bristles: the tail is thick, strong, and horizontal, ending in a stiff black fin, and like the substance of whalebone, and much split in the fore part; the end slightly divided.

The skin is very thick, black, and full of inequalities, like the bark of oak, and so hard as scarce to be cut with an ax, and has no hair on it: beneath the skin is a thick blubber, which taste like oil of almonds. The flesh is coarser than beef, and will not soon putrify. The young ones taste like veal. The skin used for shoes, and for covering the sides of boats.

Besides these, Mr. *Steller* saw on the coast of *America* * another very singular animal, which he calls a *Sea Ape*: it was five feet long; the head like a dog's; ears sharp and erect; eyes large; on both lips a sort of beard; the form of its body thick and round, thickest near the head, tapering to the tail, which was bifurcated, the upper lobe the longest; the body covered with thick hair, grey on the back,

SEA APE.

* *Hist. Kamtschatka*, 136.

red on the belly. *Steller* could discover neither feet nor paws. It was full of frolick, and played a thousand monkey tricks; sometimes swimming on one side, sometimes on the other side of the ship, looking at it with great amazement. It would come so near the ship that it might be touched with a pole; but if any body stirred, would immediately retire. It often raised one-third of its body above the water, and stand erect for a considerable time; then suddenly dart under the ship, and appear in the same attitude on the other side; and would repeat this for thirty times together. It would frequently bring up a sea plant not unlike the bottle gourd, which it would toss about and catch again in its mouth, playing numberless fantastic tricks with it.

Another obscure animal of this class is the *Beluga**, BELUGA. found in the gulph of *Ochotsk*, or the sea between *Kamtschatka* and *Tartary*; in that between *Kamtschatka* and *America*, opposite to the river *Anadir*, and in the frozen sea near the mouth of the *Jenesei*. It is 15 or 20 feet long, and three or four thick: it agrees with the seal in its feet and tail: its teeth are like a cow's: on the neck are two holes, through which it spouts water: there is hair on the body, but so thin that the white skin appears thro' it: lives on fish: is gregarious: carries its young on its back: shuns shallow places; seldom goes near the shore, or up rivers: yet the celebrated *Witsch*, in his book called *Norden op Tartarye*, says that it

* *Beluga*, or white fish, from the color of its skin: must be distinguished from a species of sturgeon of the same name, taken in the *Volga*, *Don*, &c.

M A N A T I.

goes and returns with the tide up and down the rivers *Mesen* and *Jesma*; where the fishermen take them in nets of ropes and kill them with spears, and each yields two vats and a half of train oil; so that if the capture is lucky a ship of 200 tuns may be loaded in two tides*.

* *Muller's Kamtschatkan expedition, German ed. p. 253. Purchas's Pilgrims, III. 549.*

Div. IV. WINGED QUADRUPEDS.

With long extended toes to the fore feet, connected by thin broad membranes, extending to the hind legs. XLIII. BAT.

* Without tails.

Vespertilio ingens *Clus exot.* 94.
 Canis volans ternatanus orientalis *Seb. Mus.* I. 91. *tab.* lvii.
 Vespertilio vampyrus. V. ecaudatus, naso simplici, membrana inter femora divisa. *Lin. Syst.* 46.
 La Rouffette and la Rougette,

de Buffon, x. 55. *tab.* xiv. xvii.
 Pteropus rufus aut niger auriculis brevibus acutiufculis, *Briffon quad.* 153, and 154, *No.* 2.
 Great Bat, *Edw.* 180. *Br. Mus. Ash. Mus.*

274. TERNATE.

B. with large canine teeth: four cutting teeth above, the same below: sharp black nose: large naked ears: the tongue is pointed, terminated by sharp aculeated *papillæ*: exterior toe detached from the membrane: the claw strong, and hooked: five toes on the hind feet: talons very crooked, strong, and compressed sideways: no tail: the membrane divided behind quite to the rump: head of a dark ferruginous color: on the neck, shoulders, and under-side, of a much lighter and brighter red: on the back the hair shorter, dusky and smooth: the membranes of the wings dusky: varies in color; some entirely of a reddish brown; others dusky. This now described was one foot long: its extent from tip to tip of the wings four feet; but they are found vastly larger.

A a 4

These

These monsters inhabit *Guinea*, *Madagascar*, and all the islands from thence to the remotest in the *Indian* ocean. They fly in flocks, and perfectly obscure the air with their numbers: they begin their flight from one neighboring island to another immediately on sun-set, and return in clouds from the time it is light till sun-rise *. They live on fruits, and are so fond of the juice of the *palm* tree, that they will intoxicate themselves with it till they drop on the ground **. It is most likely, from the size of their teeth, they are carnivorous. Mr. *Edwards* relates, that they will dip into the sea for fish. They swarm like bees, hanging by one another from the trees in great clusters †. The *Indians* eat them, and declare the flesh to be very good: they grow excessively fat at certain times of the year. The *French*, who live in the *Isle de Bourbon*, boil them in their *Bouillon*, to give it a relish ‡. The *Negroes* have them in abhorrence †. Many are of an enormous size: *Beckman* § measured one, whose extent from tip to tip of the wing was five feet four inches; and *Dampier* || another, which extended further than he could reach with stretched-out arms. Their bodies are from the size of a pullet to that of a dove: their cry is dreadful; their smell rank; their bite, resistance and fierceness great when taken.

* *Dampier's voy.* I. 381.

** *Museum Hafniæ. Pars. I. Sect. 2. No. 18.*

† *Argensola Philip. isles, 158. des Marchais, II. 261.*

‡ *Voy. de la Caille, 233. † des Marchais, ibid.*

§ *Voy. to Borneo, 39.*

|| I. 381.

The antients had some knowlege of these animals. *Herodotus* * mentions certain winged wild beasts, like bats, that molested the *Arabs*, who collected the *Cassia* to such a degree that they were obliged to cover their bodies and faces, all but their eyes, with skins. It is very probable, as *M. de Buffon* remarks, it was from such relations the Poets formed their fictions of *Harpies*.

Linnaeus gives this species the title of *Vampyre*, conjecturing it to be the kind which draws blood from people in their sleep. *M. de Buffon* denies it, ascribing that faculty to a species only found in *S. America*: but there is reason to imagine, that this thirst after blood is not confined to the bats of one continent, nor to one species; for *Bontius* and *Nieuboff* inform us, that they of *Java* ** seldom fail attacking those who lie with their feet uncovered, whenever they can get access; and *Gumilla* †, after mentioning a greater and lesser species, found on the banks of the *Orenoque*, declares them to be equally greedy after human blood. Persons thus attacked have been known to be near passing from a sound sleep into eternity. The Bat is so dexterous a bleeder as to insinuate its aculeated tongue into a vein without being perceived, and then suck the blood till it is fatiated; all the while fanning with its wings, and

* *Ἰνδία πλερωτά, τῆσι νυκτερισὶ προσεικέλα.* Lib. iii.

** *Bontius India*, 70. *Nieuboff*, 255. These writers say that this kind is as big as a pigeon. I suspect that the species just described is common to *India* and *S. America*; Mr. *Greenwood*, painter, long resident at *Surinam*, informing me that there is in that colony a fox-colored bat, whose extent of wings is above four feet.

† *Hist. Orenoque*, III. 100.

agitating the air, in that hot climate, in so pleasing a manner, as to fling the sufferer into a still sounder sleep *. It is therefore very unsafe to rest either in the open air, or to leave open any entrance to these dangerous animals: but they do not confine themselves to human blood; for M. *Condamine* † says, that in certain parts of *America* they have destroyed all the great cattle introduced there by the missionaries.

β. LESSER. B. with head like a grehound: large teeth like the former: ears long, broad, and naked: whole body covered with soft short hair of a straw color: shaped like the other in all respects: length, eight inches three quarters; extent, two feet two inches. Place unknown to the gentleman who favored me with it.

275 SPECTRE. *Andira-guacu*, *vespertilio cornutus*, *Piso Brasil*, 190. *Marcgrave Brasil*, 213.
Canis volans maxima aurita sœm. ex *Nov. Hispania. Seb. Mus. I. tab. lvii.*
Vespertilio spectrum. V. ecau-

datum, *naso infundibuliformi Lanceolato. Lin. Syst. 46. Klein quad. 62.*

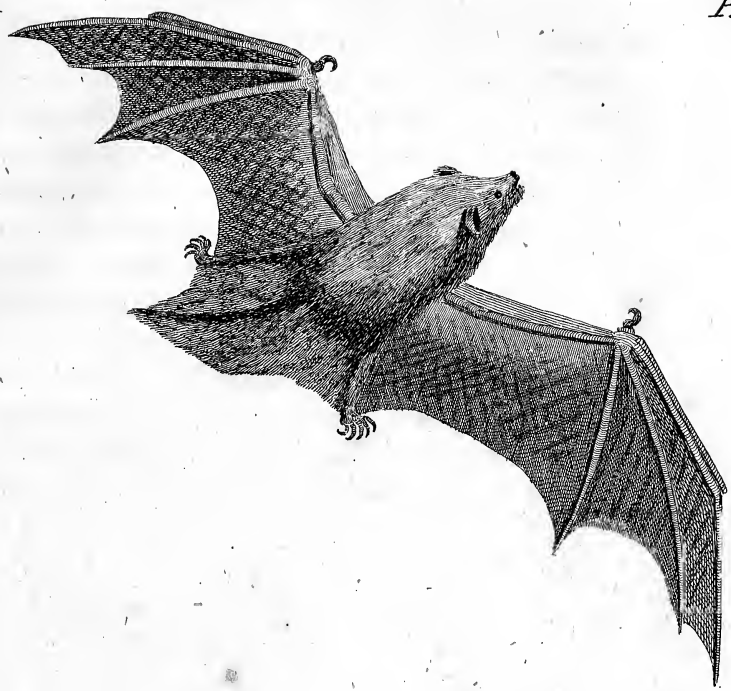
Pteropus auriculis longis, patulis, naso membrana antrorefum inflexa aucto. Brisson quad. 154. Le Vampire, de Buffon, X. 55.

B. with a long nose: large teeth: long, broad and upright ears: at the end of the nose a long conic erect membrane, bending at the end, and flexible: hair on the body cinereous, and pretty long: wings full of ramified fibres: the membrane extends from hind leg to hind leg: no tail; but from the rump

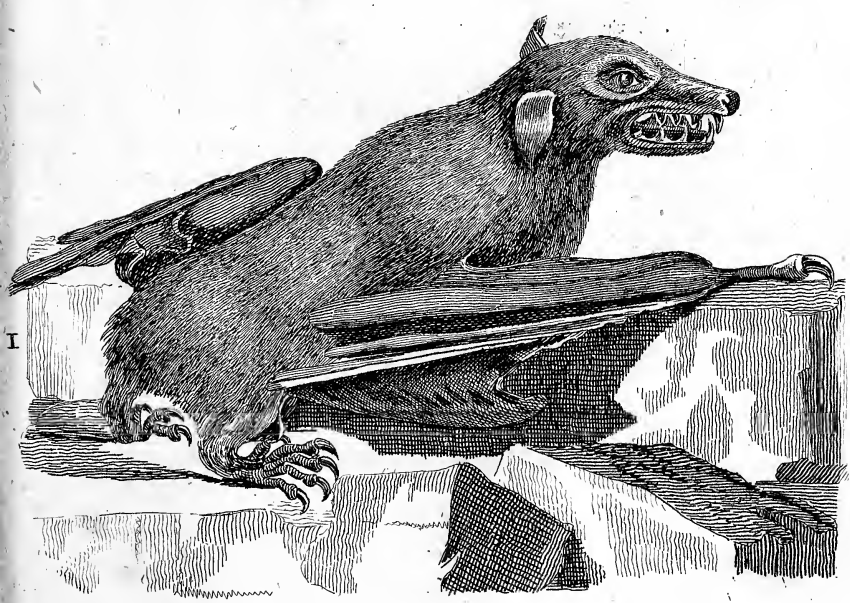
* *Ulloa's voy. I. 61.*

† *Voy. S. America, 85.*

II



I



I. BAT. β . P. 362. II NEW YORK B. N^o 283.



extend three tendons, terminating at the edge of the membrane. By *Seba's* figure the extent of the wings are two feet two inches; from the end of the nose to the rump seven inches and an half.

Inhabits *South America*: lives in the palm trees: grows very fat: called *Vampyre* by *M. de Buffon*, who supposes it to be the species that sucks human blood: but neither *Piso*, or any other writers who mention the fact, give the least description of the kind.

Vespertilio americanus vulgaris, <i>Seb. Mus. I. tab. lv. fig. 2.</i>	tetradactylis, posticis pentadactylis. <i>Briffon quad. 161.</i>	276. JAVELIN.
Vespertilio. V. ecaudatus, naso foliato acuminato. <i>Lin. syst. 47.</i>	La chauve fouris fer de Lance, <i>de Buffon. xiii. 226. tab. xxxiii.</i>	
V. murini coloris pedibus anticis		

B. with large pointed ears: an erect membrane at the end of the nose in form of the head of an ancient javelin, having on each side two upright processes: no tail: fur cinereous: size of a common bat.

Inhabits the warm parts of *America*.

277. LEAF. Vespertilio, rostro appendice auriculæ forma donata. *Sloane Jam.* II. 330. Small bat. *Edw.* 201. fig. 1. La Feuille de *Buffon*, xiii. 227. Vespertilio foricinus, *Pallas Miscel.* 48. tab. v. *

B. with small rounded ears : membrane on the nose of the form of an ovated leaf : no tail : a web between the hind legs : fur of a mouse color, tinged with red : size of the last.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, *Surinam*, and *Senegal* : in the first lives in caves in woods, which are found full of its dung, productive of salt-petre : feeds on the prickly pear.

278. CORD- GLIS volans Ternatanus *Seb. Mus.* Vespertilio spafina. V. ecaudatus
ATED. I. tab. lvi. fig. 1. naso foliato obcordato *Lin. Syst.* 47.

B. with very broad and long ears : at the end of the nose a heart-shaped membrane : no tail : a web between the hind legs : color of the face a very light red ; that of the body still paler.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, and the isle of *Ternate*, one of the *Moluccas*.

* This seems to be one of the blood-sucking species, the tongue being furnished with aculeated *papille*, and is twice the length of the nose ; so is well adapted for that purpose.

** With

* * With tails.

Chauve-souris de la Vallée d'Ylo. *Feuilleé obs. Peru*, 1714. p. 623. 279. PERUVI-
AN.

B. with a head like a pug-dog : large strait-pointed ears : two canine teeth, and two small cutting teeth between each, in each jaw : tail enclosed in the membrane, which joins to each hind leg, and is also supported by two long cartilaginous ligaments involved in the membrane : color of the fur iron grey : body equal to that of a middle-sized Rat : extent of wings two feet five inches.

β. With a large head and hanging lips, like the chops of a mastiff : nose bilobated : upper lip divided : strait, long, and narrow ears, sharp-pointed : teeth like the former : tail short ; a few joints of it stand out of the membrane, which extends far beyond it ; is angular, and ends in a point : claws on the hind feet large, hooked, and compressed sideways : membranes of the wings dusky, very thin : fur on the head and back brown ; on the belly, cinereous : length, from the nose to the end of the membrane, above five inches ; extent of wings, twenty.

Inhabits *Peru* and the *Mosquito* shore : the last was given me by *John Ellis*, Esq; F. R. S. It differed from the former in size, being less ; in all other respects agreed.

Linnaeus,

Linnaeus, carried away by love of system, places this, on account of its having only two cutting teeth in each jaw, among the *Glires*, next to the squirrels, under the name of *Noctilio Americanus*. But such is the variety in the number and disposition of the teeth in the animals of this genus, that he might form almost as many genera out of it as there are species. But as the Bats have other such striking characters, it is unnecessary to have recourse to the more latent marks to form its definition. The same may be said of several other animals.

280. BULL-DOG. Autre Chauve-fouris, *de Buffon*, x. 84, 87. tab. xix. fig. 1, 2.

B. with broad round ears, the edges touching each other in front: nose thick: lips pendulous: upper part of the body of a deep ash-color; the lower paler: tail long; the five last joints quite disengaged from the membrane: length above two inches; extent nine and a half.

Inhabits the *West Indies*.

281 SENEGAL. Chauvre-fouris etrangere *de Buffon*, X. 82. tab. xvii.

B. with a long head: nose a little pointed: ears short, and pointed: head and body a tawny brown mixed with ash-color: belly paler: two last joints of the tail extend beyond the membrane: length, from nose to rump, above four inches; extent 21.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

Autre Chauvre-fourris de Buffon, X. 92. tab. xx. fig. 3.

282. BEARD-
ED.

B. with the nostrils open for a great way up the nose: hair on the forehead and under the chin very long: ears long and narrow: upper part of the head and body of a reddish brown; the lower of a dirty white tinged with yellow: tail included in the membrane. A small species.

B. with a head shaped like that of a mouse: top of the nose a little bifid: ears short, broad, and rounded: no cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw: tail very long, inclosed in the membrane, which is of a conic shape: head, body, and the whole upper side of the membrane, which incloses the tail, covered with long very soft hair of a bright tawny color; lightest on the head and beginning of the back; the belly paler: at the base of each wing a white spot: wings thin, naked and dusky: bones of the hind legs very slender: length, from nose to tail, ten inches and a half; tail one inch eight-tenths; extent of wings ten and a half.

283. NEW
YORK.

Inhabits *North America*. Communicated by Mr. *Ashton Blackburne* *.

* The Rev. Mr. *Clayton* mentions another species of *North American Bat*; large, with great ears, and long straggling hairs. *Phil. Transf. abridg.* III. 594.

284 STRIPED. Autre Chauve-fouris de Buffon, X. 92. tab. xx. fig. 3. Zooph. Gronov. No. 25.

B. with a small short nose: ears short, broad and pointing forward: body brown: wings striped with black, and sometimes with tawny and brown: length, from nose to the end of the tail, two inches: varies in color, the upper part of the body being sometimes of a clear reddish brown, the lower whitish.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; called there, *Kiriwoula* *.

285 MOLUCCA. Vespertilio Cephalotes Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. III. 10. tab. 1.

B. with a large head: thick nose: small ears: tubular nostrils, terminating outwards in form of a screw: upper lip divided: tongue covered with papillæ and minute spines: claw, or thumb, joined to the wing by a membrane: first ray of the wing terminated by a claw: end of the tail reaches beyond the membrane: color of the head and back greyish ash-color; the belly dull white: length, from nose to rump, three inches three quarters; extent of wings about fifteen.

Inhabits the *Molucca* isles. Described first by that very able naturalist Doctor *Pallas*.

* *Pallas Miscel.* 49.

La Chauve-souris fer a Cheval, *de Buffon*, viii. 131, 132. *tab.* xvii. 286. HORSE-SHOE.
xx.

B. with a membrane at the end of the nose in form of a horse-shoe: ears large, broad at their base, and sharp-pointed, inclining backward: wants the little or internal ear: color of the upper part of the body deep cinereous; of the lower, whitish. There is a greater and lesser variety; the greater is above three inches and a half long from the nose to the tip of the tail: its extent above fourteen. This and all the following have the tail inclosed in the membrane.

Inhabits *Burgundy*; and has lately been discovered in *Kent*. This and the four next were first discovered by *M. de Buffon*, whose names I retain.

La Noctule, *de Buffon*, viii. 128. *tab.* xviii.
Great Bat, *Br. Zool. illustr. tab.* ciii.

287. NOCTULE.

B. with the nose slightly bilobated: ears small and rounded: on the chin a minute *verruca*: hair a reddish ash-color: length to the rump two inches eight-tenths; tail one seven-tenths; extent of wings thirteen.

Inhabits *Great Britain* and *France*: flies high in search of food, not skimming near the ground. A gentleman informed me of the following fact, relating to those animals, which he was witness to: That he saw taken under the eaves of *Queen's College, Cambridge*, in one night, one hundred and eighty-five; the second night sixty-three; the third
B b night

night two; and that each that was measured had fifteen inches extent of wings*.

288. SEROTINE. La Serotine *de Buffon*, viii. 129. *tab.* xviii.

B. with a longish nose: ears short, but broad at the base: hair on the upper part of the body brown mixed with ferruginous; the belly of a paler color: length from nose to rump two inches and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

289. PIPISTRELLE. La Pipistrelle, *de Buffon*, viii. 129. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 2.

B. with a small nose: the upper lip swelling out a little on each side: the ears broad: the forehead covered with long hair: color of the upper part of the body a yellowish brown; the lower part dusky: the lips yellow. The least of Bats; not an inch and a quarter long to the rump: extent of wings six and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

290. BARBASTELLE. La Barbastelle, *de Buffon*, viii. 130. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 1.

B. with a sunk forehead: long and broad ears: the lower part of the inner sides touching each other

* No notice was taken of the species; but, by the size, it could be neither of the common kinds. I never saw but one specimen of the *Noctule*, which was caught during winter in *Flintshire*.

conceal the face and head when looked at in front : the nose short, the end flatted : cheeks full : the upper part of the body of a dusky brown ; the lower ash-colored and brown : its length to the rump about two inches ; its extent ten and a half.

Inhabits *France*.

νυκτερίς *Arist. hist. an. lib. I. c. 5.*
 Vespertilio, *Plinii, lib. x. c. 61.*
Gesner quad. 766. Agricola Anim. Subter. 483.
 Bat, Flitter-moufe, *Raii syn. quad. 243.*
 Rear-moufe, *Charlton Ex. 80.*
 Vespertilio major. Speck-maus, *Fleder-maus, Klein quad. 61.*
 Vespertilio murinus. V. cauda-

tus naso oreque simplici, auribus capite minoribus, *Lin. syst. 47.*
 Laderlap, Fladermus, *Faun. suec. No. 2.*
 La grande Chauve-fouris de notre pais, *Briffon quad. 158. de Buffon, viii. 113. tab. xvi.*
 Short-eared Bat, *Br. Zool. I. 114. Edw. 201.*

291. COMMON:

B. with short ears : mouse-colored fur tinged with red : length two inches and a half ; extent of wings nine.

Inhabits *Europe* : common in *England*.

Souris Chauve, Ratte-penade, *Belon oyf. 147.*
 Vespertilio auritus. V. naso oreque simplici, auriculis duplicatis, capite majoribus, *Lin. syst. 47. Faun. suec. No. 3. Klein quad. 61.*

La petite Chauve-fouris de notre pais, *Briffon quad. 160.*
 L'Oreillar, *de Buffon, viii. 118. tab. xvii.*
 Long-eared Bat, *Edw. 201. Br. Zool. I. 116. Br. Zool. illustr. tab. ciii.*

292. LONG-EARED:

B. with ears above an inch long, thin, and almost pellucid : body and tail only one inch three quarters long. This and all other Bats, except the *Ternate* and the *Horse-shoe*, have a lesser or internal ear, serving as a valve to close the greater when the animal is asleep.

Inhabits *Europe*, and is found in *Great Britain*. Bats appear abroad in this country early in the spring; sometimes are tempted by a warm day to fall out in winter; fly in the evenings; live on moths and other nocturnal insects; skim along the water in quest of gnats; fly by jerks, not with the regular motion of birds, for which the ancients mistake them; frequent glades and shady places; will go into larders, and gnaw any meat they find: bring two young at a time, which they suckle at their breast: retire at the end of summer into caves, the eaves of houses, and into ruined buildings, in vast multitudes, where they generally remain torpid, suspended by the hind legs, enveloped in their wings: are the prey of owls: their voice weak. *Ovid* takes notice both of that and the origin of the *latin* name:

*Minimam pro corpore vocem
Emittunt; peraguntque leves stridore querelas.
Tectaque, non sylvas celebrant: lucemque perosa
Nocte volant: seroque trahunt a vespere nomen.*

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* In this Index very few of the species are enumerated, that having been amply done under the Index of Genera; to which the Reader is referred, the genera being here printed in capitals for that purpose, under which he will find all the species belonging to each.

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