

134
154 D 5
GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

154 D 5

by

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

WITH PLATES

From the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

MR HEATH.



VOL. I. Part 1.

MAMMALIA.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME I.—PART I.

MAMMALIA.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the course of this work will be comprised the whole of what is termed Zoology, or the History of the Animal World. It will commence with Quadrupeds, and will proceed, in systematic order, through all the remaining branches, viz. Birds, Amphibia, Fishes, Insects, Vermes, Testaceous Animals, Zoophytes, &c. The number of volumes will probably amount to ten or twelve.

The Linnæan arrangement, with some occasional variations, will in general be pursued, as on the whole the most eligible; though his arrangement of Quadrupeds may to many appear, at first sight, not quite so easy and natural as that of Mr. Pennant.

MAMMALIA ;

OR,

VIVIPAROUS QUADRUPEDES.

MAMMALIA*, or Viviparous Quadrupeds, are distributed by Linnæus into seven orders, viz. *Primates*, *Bruta*, *Feræ*, *Glires*, *Pecora*, *Belluæ*, *Cete*.

The *Primates* are remarkable for a nearer approach to the human form than is exhibited in the other quadrupeds. The Bats, however, which are by Linnæus ranked in this order, differ greatly from the rest. The principal character of the *Primates* consists in the teeth, which, except in the Bats, strongly resemble the human.

The *Bruta* have no front or cutting-teeth, either in the upper or under jaw: their feet are armed with strong claws; their pace is, in gene-

* So named from being provided with *mammæ*, or *teats*, for the purpose of suckling their young; which circumstance sufficiently distinguishes them from all other animals. Some naturalists have called them *viviparous quadrupeds*; as producing perfectly-formed living young; in opposition to what were formerly termed *oviparous* or egg-producing quadrupeds, as Tortoises, Lizards, &c. &c.

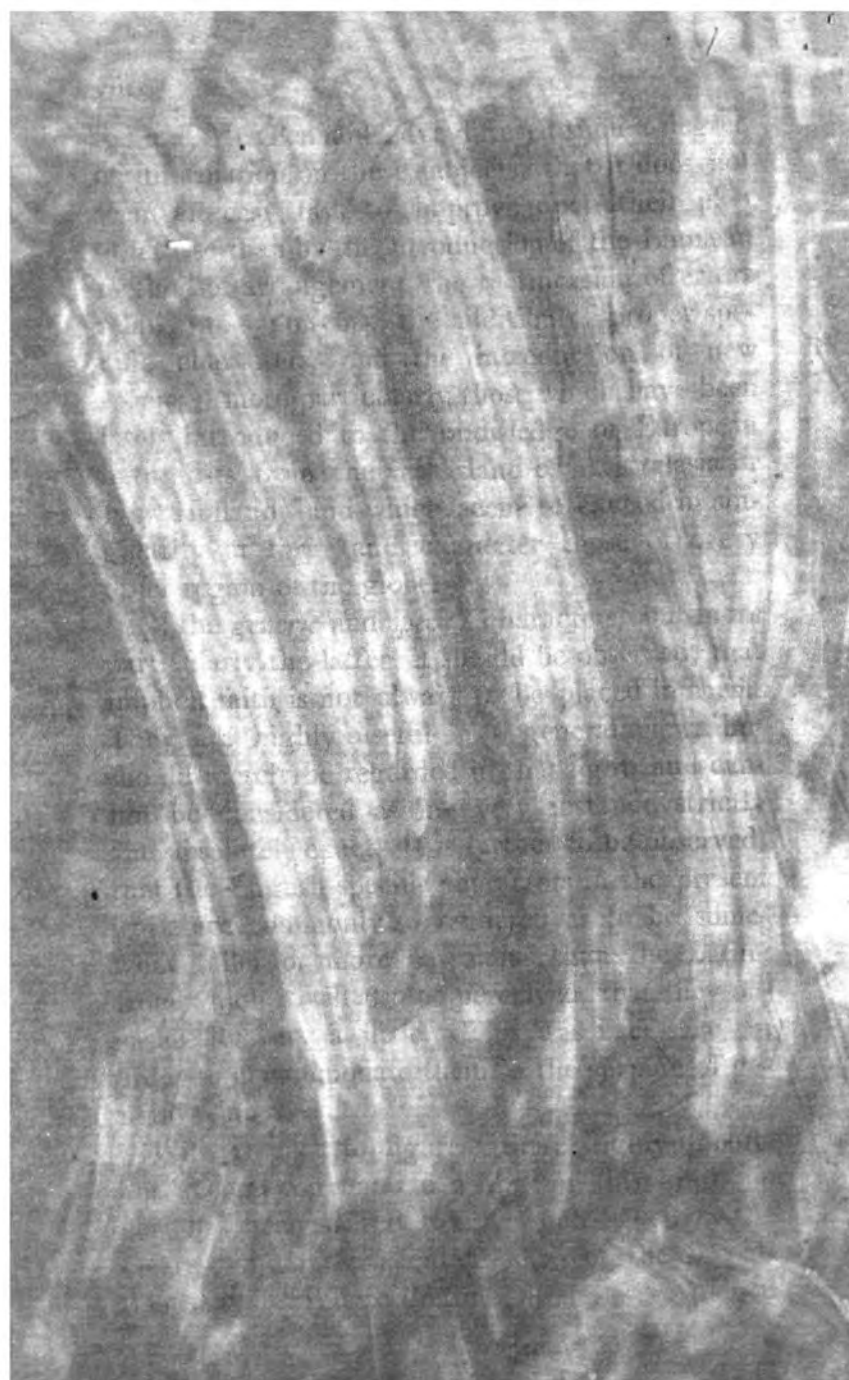
ed, in others obscurely lobed or subdivided : their food is vegetable.

The *Cete* consist of the Whales, which, though resembling fishes as to general form or outline, are real Mammalia in disguise; having similar bones, lungs, teats, &c. &c. Their teeth are frequently less osseous than in other Mammalia. They feed on soft marine animals and vegetables, and swim chiefly by means of their pectoral or breast fins, in which are inclosed the bones of the fore-feet. Their tail is horizontal, and they are furnished with breathing-holes on the top of the head, through which they occasionally spout the water.

The teeth forming a principal mark of distinction in the Linnæan arrangement of Quadrupeds, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the position of these organs. This will readily be obtained from an inspection of the annexed plate, in which, as the principal example, are represented the human teeth.

The *front-teeth* are termed *cutting-teeth*, *dentes primores*, or *incisores*. The single, and more sharply formed teeth on each side of these are called *canine-teeth*, *dentes canini*, or *laniarii*. The remaining teeth are termed *grinders*, or *grinding-teeth*, *dentes molares*.

The general history of Quadrupeds has been so often detailed in the various works on Natural History, that a fresh publication on the subject must of necessity labour under peculiar disadvantages. The valuable works of the Count de Buf-



unexceptionable, they have been admitted : others are introduced from publications of the first respectability, from original drawings, or from those rich repositories of science, the British and Leverian Museums.

The talents of the engraver to whose care they have been committed are too well known to require particular commendation.

The remaining volumes will be published in regular order, and with as much dispatch as is consistent with the accuracy required in a systematic work on Natural History.

DATA REPORT

1. The Government of the United States of America
 2. Department of the Interior
 3. Bureau of Land Management
 4. Washington, D. C. 20246
 5. Attention: Chief of Bureau
 6. Date: 10/10/68
 7. To: The Secretary of the Interior
 8. From: The Director of the Bureau of Land Management
 9. Subject: [Illegible]

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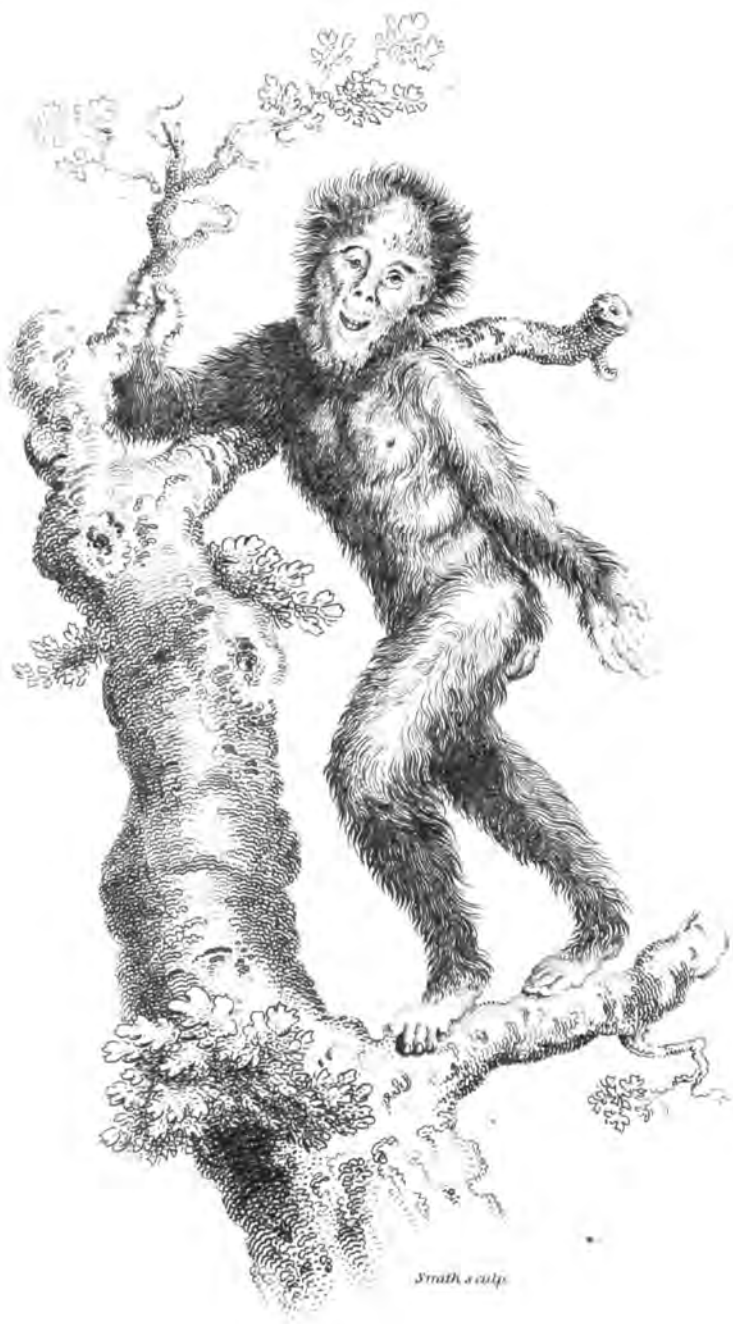
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QUADRUPEDS.

ORDER

PRIMATES.

SIMIA. APE.

Linnæan Generic Character.

<i>Dentes</i> primores utrinque 4, approximati.	<i>Front-teeth</i> in each jaw 4, placed near together.
<i>Laniarii</i> solitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.	<i>Canine-teeth</i> solitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth, or grinders.
<i>Molares</i> obtusi.	<i>Grinders</i> obtuse.

THIS numerous race may be properly divided into four sections, viz. 1. *Apes*, or such as are destitute of a tail. 2. *Baboons*, or such as have very muscular bodies, and whose tails are commonly short. 3. *Monkies*, whose tails are, in general, long: and, lastly, *Sapajous*, or monkies, with what are termed *prehensile tails*, viz. such as can, at pleasure, be twisted round any object, so as to answer the purpose of an additional hand to the animal.

Of the whole genus, or the monkey tribe in general, it may be observed, that the Baboons are commonly of a ferocious and sullen disposition. The larger Apes are also of a malignant temper, except the Oran Otan and the Gibbons. The Monkeys, properly so called, are very various in their dispositions; some of the smaller species are lively, harmless, and entertaining; while others are as remarkable for the mischievous malignity of their temper, and the capricious uncertainty of their manners.

It may not be improper here to observe, that it is no easy task to determine with exact precision the several species of this extensive genus; since, exclusive of the varieties in point of colour, they are often so nearly allied as to make it difficult to give real distinctive characters. To this must be added, the mutilations which occasionally occur in the specimens preserved in museums, or exhibited in public, and which, of course, are liable to deceive an inexperienced eye, and even to embarrass the most expert and sagacious naturalist. To circumstances like these are owing the figure of the *Mantegar*, or tufted Ape, in the first and second editions of Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds. The figures in authors are not always to be trusted: those in the Natural History of the Count de Buffon are, in general, good. Those of Schreber are copied from them, and coloured, seemingly, from description.

ORAN OTAN.

Simia Satyrus. } *S. caudata, ferruginea, lacertorum pilisre-*
Homo Troglodytes. } *versis, natibus tectis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
 } *p. 33. Gmel. p. 26.*

Tailless Ape, either chesnut-coloured or black, without callosities behind, and with the hair on the lower part of the arms reversed.

Satyrus Indicus. *Tulp. Obs. Med. p. 284. t. 14.*

Homo Sylvestris. Orang-Otang. Bont. Jav. 84. t. 84.

Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris. *Tyson, anat. pygm. f. 1. 2.*

Jocko. Buff. 14. p. 43. t. and suppl. 7. t. 1. ex ed Allemand.

Man of the Woods. *Edwards pl. 213.*

Orang-Otang. *Vosmaer, descr. &c. t. 1. 2.*

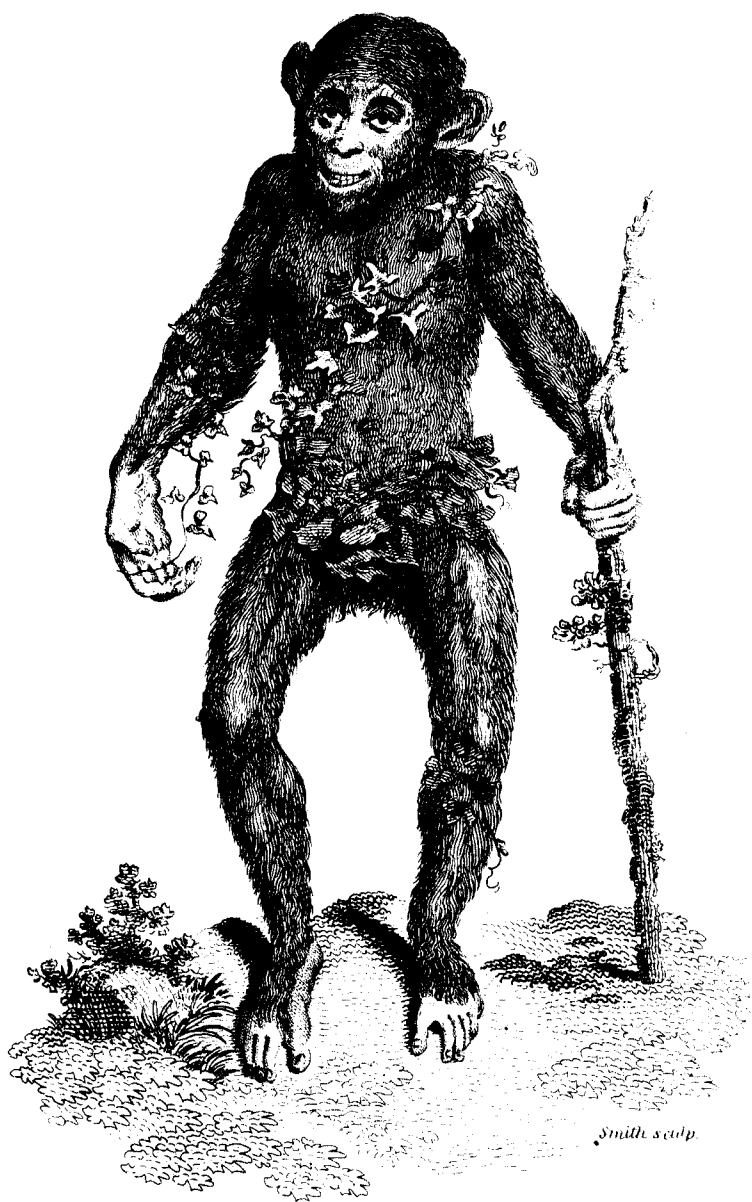
Orang-Otang. *Camper kort beright, &c. Amst. 1778.*

Great Ape. *Pennant Quadr. ed. 3. p. 80. pl. 36.*

Of these singular animals, the species which has most excited the attention of mankind is, the Oran Otan, or, as it is sometimes called, the Satyr, great Ape, or Man of the woods. It is a native of the warmer parts of Africa and India, as well as of some of the Indian islands, where it resides principally in woods, and is supposed to feed, like most others of this genus, on fruits. The Oran Otan appears to admit of considerable variety in point of colour, size, and proportions; and there is reason to believe, that, in reality, there may be two or three kinds, which, though nearly approximated as to general similitude, are yet specifically distinct. The specimens imported into Europe have rarely exceeded the height of two or three feet, and were supposed to be young animals; but it is said that the full-grown ones are, at least, six feet in height. The general colour

seems to be dusky or brown ; in some ferruginous or reddish brown, and in others coal-black, with the skin itself white. The face is bare ; the ears, hands, and feet nearly similar to the human, and the whole appearance such as to exhibit the most striking approximation to the human figure. The likeness, however, is only a general one, and the structure of the hands and feet, when examined with anatomical exactness, seems to prove, in the opinion of those most capable of judging with accuracy on the subject, that the animal was principally designed by nature for the quadrupedal manner of walking, and not for an upright posture, which is only occasionally assumed, and which, in those exhibited to the public, is, perhaps, rather owing to instruction than truly natural. The Count de Buffon, indeed, makes it one of the distinctive characters of the real or proper apes (among which the oran otan is the chief), to walk erect on two legs only ; and it must be granted, that these animals support an upright position much more easily and readily than most other quadrupeds, and may probably be very often seen in this attitude even in a state of nature.

The manners of the Oran Otan, when in captivity, are gentle, and perfectly void of that disgusting ferocity so conspicuous in some of the larger baboons and monkies. The Oran Otan is mild and docile, and may be taught to perform, with dexterity, a variety of actions in domestic life. Thus it has been seen to sit at table, and, in its manner of feeding and general behaviour, to



BLACK ORAN-UTAN. *From Tyron.*

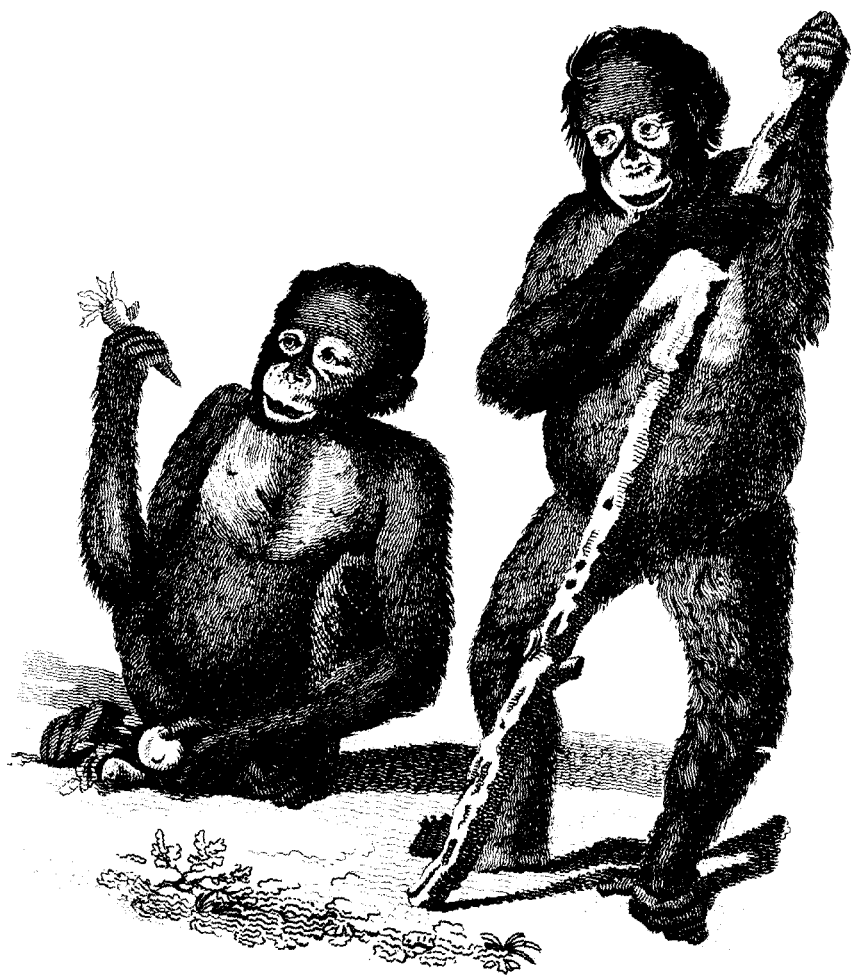
imitate the company in which it was placed: to pour out tea, and drink it without awkwardness or constraint: to prepare its bed with great exactness, and compose itself to sleep in a proper manner. Such are the actions recorded of one which was exhibited in London in the year 1738; and the Count de Buffon relates nearly similar particulars of that which he saw at Paris. Dr. Tyson, who, about the close of the last century, gave a very exact description of a young Oran Otan, then exhibited in the metropolis, assures us, that, in many of its actions, it seemed to display a very high degree of sagacity, and was of a disposition uncommonly gentle; *The most gentle and loving creature that could be. Those that he knew a ship-board he would come and embrace with the greatest tenderness, opening their bosoms, and clasping his hands about them; and, as I was informed, though there were Monkies aboard, yet it was observed he would never associate with them, and, as if nothing akin to them, would always avoid their company.*

But however docile and gentle when taken young, and instructed in its behaviour, it is said to be possessed of great ferocity in its native state, and is considered as a dangerous animal, capable of readily overpowering the strongest man. Its swiftness is equal to its strength, and for this reason it is but rarely to be obtained in its full-grown state; the young alone being taken. A few years past, the hand of a supposed full-grown oran otan was brought from Sierra Leona, which, from its size, seemed to justify the idea of the stature to

which this species is supposed to grow : it was of a black colour, and, consequently, belonged to the black variety of this species ; or that described in a young state by Dr. Tyson.

It is remarkable that the large hand represented in professor Allamand's edition of the Natural History of the Count de Buffon, as that of an Oran Otan, proved, according to Camper, who examined it accurately, to have been an artificial preparation, made by distorting and otherwise altering the fore-foot of some large quadruped ; most probably that of a bear, in the opinion of Camper ; and the nails were glued into the places where the claws had been. Such are the deceptions to which even the most experienced naturalists are sometimes liable ! This hand became the subject of private controversial correspondence between professors Allamand and Camper. At length its proprietor, Mr. Vink of Rotterdam, permitted it to be opened, when the opinion of Camper was found to be just ; the whole preparation being composed of bones, hair, skins, &c. nicely agglutinated and compacted, with the addition of nails at the extremities.

The hand, however, which was brought from Sierra Leona, was undoubtedly genuine, and the whole skin of the animal is, at present, in the possession of Mr. A. Afzelius, demonstrator of botany in the university of Upsal ; but its full description and figure having never been published, it is impossible to pronounce, with certainty, the species to which it belongs.



ORAN OTAN. *Vasmær.*

Mr. Vosmaer's account of the manners of an Oran Otan brought into Holland in the year 1776, and presented to the Prince of Orange's menagerie, is so curious and satisfactory, that I shall extract it from his accurate publication on that subject; and shall also accompany it by two excellent figures of the animal, with which he has illustrated his work; and these, together with an accurate copy of the young Pongo, described and figured by Dr. Tyson under the name of the pygmy; and of that preserved in the British Museum, figured by Edwards; and, lastly, the elegant and expressive representation of M. Allamand, in his edition of Buffon, will, it is presumed, give the clearest and most satisfactory ideas of these extraordinary animals, which the present state of our knowledge on the subject will permit us to obtain.

This animal, says M. Vosmaer, was a female: its height was about two Rhenish feet and a half. It shewed no symptoms of fierceness or malignity, and was even of a somewhat melancholy appearance. It was fond of being in company, and shewed a preference to those who took daily care of it, of which it seemed to be sensible. Often when they retired it would throw itself on the ground, as if in despair, uttering lamentable cries, and tearing in pieces the linen within its reach. Its keeper having sometimes been accustomed to sit near it on the ground, it took the hay of its bed, and laid it by its side, and seemed, by every demonstration, to invite him to be seated near.

Its usual manner of walking was on all-fours, like other apes ; but it could also walk on its two hind feet only. One morning it got unchained, and we beheld it with wonderful agility ascend the beams and rafters of the building : it was not without some pains that it was retaken, and we then remarked an extraordinary muscular power in the animal ; the assistance of four men being necessary, in order to hold it in such a manner as to be properly secured. During its state of liberty it had, amongst other things, taken the cork from a bottle containing some Malaga wine, which it drank to the last drop, and had set the bottle in its place again. It eat almost every thing which was given it ; but its chief food was bread, roots, and especially carrots ; all sorts of fruits, especially strawberries : and appeared extremely fond of aromatic plants, as parsley and its root. It also eat meat, both boiled and roasted, as well as fish. It was not observed to hunt for insects like other monkies ; it was fond of eggs, which it broke with its teeth and sucked completely ; but fish and roast meat seemed its favourite food. It had been taught to eat with a spoon and a fork. When presented with strawberries on a plate, it was extremely pleasant to see the animal take them up, one by one, with a fork, and put them into its mouth, holding, at the same time, the plate in the other hand. Its common drink was water ; but it also very willingly drank all sorts of wine, and particularly Malaga. After drinking it wiped its lips, and after eating, if presented with a tooth-pick,

would use it in a proper manner. I was assured, that on shipboard it ran freely about the vessel, played with the sailors, and would go, like them, into the kitchen for its mess. At the approach of night it lay down to sleep, and prepared its bed by shaking well the hay, on which it slept, and putting it in proper order, and, lastly, covering itself warm with the coverlet. One day, seeing the padlock of its chain opened with a key, and shut again, it seized a little bit of stick, and put it into the key-hole, turning it about in all directions, endeavouring to see whether the padlock would open or not. This animal lived seven months in Holland. On its first arrival it had but very little hair, except on its back and arms: but on the approach of winter it became extremely well covered; the hair on the back being three inches in length. The whole animal then appeared of a chesnut colour; the skin of the face, &c. was of a mouse colour, but about the eyes and round the mouth of a dull flesh colour.

It came from the island of Borneo, and was deposited in the museum of the Prince of Orange.

Upon the whole, it appears clearly that there are two distinct species of this animal, viz. the *Pongo*, or *great black Oran Otan*, which is a native of Africa, and the *reddish brown or chesnut Oran Otan*, called the *Jocko*, which is a native of Borneo and some other Indian islands. This latter, as appears from a collation of most of the specimens which have been surveyed with the necessary degree of exactness, is distinguished by

having no nails on the great toes. Whereas, in the *Pongo*, or black species, they are conspicuous. In one specimen, however, of the *Jocko*, M. Camper observed a very small nail on the great toe of one foot only; the other being without; but as the toe which had the nail differed from that of the opposite foot, in having an additional joint, M. Camper considered it as a *lusus naturæ*. The figures given by Dr. Tyson and the Count de Buffon represent the black oran otan, or *Pongo*, though the Count de Buffon's figure is, by a mistake, entitled *Jocko*. It was drawn from the young animal in a living state; but it is acknowledged in the supplemental volume, published by Mr. Cope, that the artist has overcharged it in some particulars. Mr. Edwards's figure represents the *Jocko* or chesnut-coloured species, and is, in one point, erroneous, viz. in representing the great toes furnished with nails; which, as before observed, are wanting in this animal.* I must also add, that, in most of the copies of Mr. Edwards's work, the Oran Otan is coloured somewhat too light: the face, neck, and hands, in particular, which should have a slight wash of Indian ink, in order to produce the proper shade of brown; and a more dusky cast should also pervade the whole figure, as appears clearly from the original drawing now preserved in the British Museum.

In Dr. Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Naturæ*,

* This particular in our representation, from Edwards's original drawing in the British Museum, is properly corrected.



CHESNUT ORAN OTAN. *from Edwards.*

the smaller variety, or the Jocko in its less shaggy or more naked state, is given as a distinct species, under the name of *Simia Troglodytes*. The print published many years past, by the name of *Chimpanzee*, is of this kind; as is, perhaps, the figure in Tulpius.

The animal described in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 59. p. 72. pl. 3. is by Gmelin, in his edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, referred to the Oran Otan; but Mr. Pennant, in the last edition of his *History of Quadrupeds*, seems to consider it as perfectly distinct, and describes it under the title of Golock. It has a pointed face; long and slender limbs; arms, when the animal is upright, not reaching lower than the knees; head round and full of hair; grows to the height of a man. Inhabits the forests of Mevat in the interior parts of Bengal. In its manners is gentle and modest; called by the natives golock, or the wild man; distinguished from the Oran Otan by its slender form; and from the Gibbon by its having much shorter arms: colour entirely black. The short description given in the Philosophical Transactions is somewhat singular: The animal is said to be of the height of a man; the teeth white as pearls; the arms in due proportion, and the body very genteel.

LONG-ARMED APE.

Simia Lar. S. ccaudata, natibus calvis, brachiis longitudine corporis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2.

Tailless black Ape (sometimes white), without callosities behind, and with arms as long as the body.

Homo Lar. Lin. Mantiss. pl. 2. p. 521.

Simia Longimana. Schreber Saeugth. t. 3. f. 1.

Miller Cimelia Physica. t. 27.

Grand Gibbon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. 14. t. 2.*

Long-armed Ape. *Pennant Quadr. p. 184.*

VAR.

Petit Gibbon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. 14. t. 3.*

Simia Longimana. Museum Leverianum. 2. t. 1.

THIS is a species of a more deformed appearance than the Oran Otan, and is distinguished by the excessive length of its arms, which, when the animal stands upright, are capable of touching the ground with the fingers. It is a native of India and some of the Indian islands, and grows to the height of four feet or more. Its colour is black; but the face is commonly surrounded by a whitish beard. This animal is well figured in Buffon; and a smaller variety is finely represented in Mr. Millar's miscellaneous plates of Natural History.

VARIETY.—*White gibbon.* This is generally considered as a variety of the former; from which it differs in being entirely white, except the face and hands, which are black. In the Leverian Museum is a most elegant specimen, which is figured in No. 2 of the *Museum Leverianum*. Our present figure is also from the same specimen. What seems to prove this to be a variety of the black



LONG-ARMED APE



BARBARY APE.

gibbon, above-described, is, that a patched or parti-coloured small variety of that animal is sometimes seen, and is figured in the Count de Buffon's work, having the lower part of the back and the feet white, while the rest of the animal is of a deep brown. The larger kind is also represented by Buffon with whitish hands and feet.

Notwithstanding the apparent ferocity of the Gibbon, and the deformity of its figure, it is of a more tractable and gentle nature than most of its tribe, and has even been celebrated for the decorum and modesty of its behaviour. Considered with respect to the rest of the genus it ranks among the genuine Apes, or those which have not the least vestige of a tail, and, like the *Oran Otan*, alarms the pride of mankind by too near an approach to the real *Primates* of the creation. Nay, Linnæus, in his description referred to in the synonyms, actually places it in the genus *Homo*, under the title of *Homo Lar*.

BARBARY APE.

Simia Inuus. S. ecaudata, natibus calvis, capite oblongo. Lin.
 Tailless pale-brown Ape, with callosities behind, and with an oblong head.

Simia Inuus. Speculum Linnæanum, 1. t. 1.

Magot. Buff. 14. t. 8. 9.

Barbary Ape. Pennant Quadr. p. 186.

THIS, which is the species of ape most commonly seen in exhibitions of animals, grows to the height of about four feet. It is not remarkable

for docility or good temper; but, by force of discipline, is made to exhibit a greater degree of intelligence than many others. Its colour is an ovaceous brown, paler or whiter beneath; the face is of a swarthy flesh colour. The hands and feet have nails resembling the human, as in the two former species. It is also destitute of any real tail, but there is commonly a short skinny appendix in the place of one. This animal is found in Barbary, as well as in many of the lower parts of Africa.

 PYGMY.

Simia Sylvanus. S. ecaudata, natibus calvis, capite subrotundo, brachiis brevioribus. Lin.

Tailless pale-brown Ape, with callosities behind, and with a roundish head.

Simia. Gen. Quadr. 847. Raii syn. Quadr. 149.

Cercopithecus. Jonst. Quadr. t. 59. f. 5.

Pitheque. Buff. Nat. Hist. 14. p. 84. and supp. 7. t. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Pygmy Ape. Pennant Quadr. p. 183.

VAR. ?

Alpin. Hist. Nat. Ægypt. t. 20. f. 1.

THIS is the smallest of the genuine Apes or those destitute of tails. In its general appearance, as well as in colour, it extremely resembles the Barbary Ape; but is not larger than a cat, and has a rounder or flatter face than the Barbary Ape. This is supposed, by Mr. Pennant, to have been the Pygmy of the ancients, which was said to wage war, at certain seasons, with the cranes. It



is a native of Æthiopia, where it is most common; but it is also found in other parts of Africa. It is easily tamed, and is much more docile and gentle than the former species.

In the supplemental part of the Count de Buffon's Natural History, we also meet with a seeming variety of the Pygmy, which is said to differ in having no callosities or bare spaces behind. Mons. Buffon thinks it a distinct species, and observes, that it has been described by no one except Prosper Alpinus, who has given a figure of it. The figure given in Buffon's work is from a drawing sent to him by Mr. Peter Collinson. The hair is said to be red. The face seems, in the engraving, to be represented of a dark colour; and the general appearance is so perfectly that of the Pygmy, that the particular difference is scarce perceptible. The figure referred to in Prosper Alpinus is at pl. 20. fig. 1. of his Hist. Nat. Ægypt. That given by Buffon is copied in the present work.

We now proceed to the second division of this genus, or that containing the *Baboons*.

Much confusion seems to have prevailed among naturalists with respect to the different species of Baboons, and the synonymous names of authors have been erroneously given, not only in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, but in the *History of Quadrupeds* by Mr. Pennant and others. We shall begin with the species most commonly seen in exhibitions of animals.

COMMON BABOON.

Simia Sphinx. S. semicaudata, ore vibrissato, unguibus acuminatis, natibus calvis. Lin.

Short-tailed brown Baboon, with callosities behind, and with dull flesh-coloured face and pointed nails.

Papio. Baboon. *Gesn. Quadr. 252. Aldrov. dig. 260. Jonst. Quadr. 145. t. 61. f. 1. Raii Quadr. 158. Briss. Quadr. 192.*

Papion. *Buff. 14. t. 13. 14.*

Mottled Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. 197.*

THIS is a species of very considerable size, and when in a sitting posture, is from three to four feet in height. It is extremely strong and muscular in its upper parts, and slender towards the middle; but this is the general shape of all the true Baboons: its colour is an uniform greyish brown, paler beneath; the hairs on the upper parts, if narrowly inspected, appear as if mottled; the face is long, and of a tawny flesh colour; the eyes appear as if sunk into the head or very deeply seated, and are of a hazel colour. The hands and feet have strong, blunt claws; but the thumbs of the hands have rounded nails. The tail is very short. This is certainly the Sphinx of Gesner, the synonyms to which are erroneously applied both by Linnæus and Mr. Pennant. In Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Naturæ* they are rectified. This also seems to be the species intended by the Count de Buffon, and figured in his *Natural History*. It is ferocious in its manners, and its appearance is, at once, grotesque and formidable. The region surrounding the tail, to a considerable distance on each



COMMON BABOON



VARIEGATED BABOON.

side, is perfectly bare and callous, and of a red colour: this is also common, in a greater or smaller degree, to the rest of this division. It is a native of the island of Borneo.

VARIEGATED BABOON.

Simia Mormon. *S. semicaudata subbarbata nigro-fusca, malis tumidis nudis cyaneis, oblique striatis, natibus calvis sanguineis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Short-tailed tawny-brown Baboon, with callosities behind, naked tumid violet-blue cheeks obliquely furrowed, and the middle of the nose blood-red.

Alstroemer Act. Holmiens. 1766. vol. 27. p. 138.

Mantegar. *Philos. Trans. n. 220. Bradley nat. 117. t. 15. f. 1.*

Chloras. *Breslaner Natur-u Kunstgesch, 15. vers. 177.*

Great Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. 188. t. 40. 41.*

Variegated Baboon. *Museum Leverianum. No. 1. p. 35. t. 9.*

THIS is at least equal in size, if not superior, to the former, and, when in an upright posture, is about five feet high. It is the most remarkable of the whole genus for brilliancy and variety of colour. The general tinge is a rich and very deep yellowish-brown; the hairs, if viewed near, appearing speckled with yellow and black. The form of the face is long, with the snout ending somewhat abruptly: the whole length of the nose, down the middle, is of a deep blood-red; but the parts on each side are of a fine violet-blue, deeply marked by several oblique furrows. The remainder of the face is of a pale whitish-yel-

low. On the top of the front the hair rises, in a remarkable manner, into a pointed form, and beneath the chin is a pointed beard of a light orange-yellow. Round the back of the neck the hair is much longer than in other parts, and inclines downwards and forwards, somewhat in the manner of a wreath or tippet. The hair on this part has also a slight tinge of violet-brown. The breast and lower parts of the body are of a whitish colour. Round the region of the loins the skin is almost bare, and of a most beautiful violet-blue, gradually altering into a vivid vermilion, which is more conspicuous on the hinder parts, where it surrounds the tail, which is extremely short, or scarce apparent. The hands and feet are of a dusky colour, and are furnished with broad but pointed claws. It is a native of the interior parts of Africa; but it is said to have been also brought from India. In the Leverian Museum is a most capital specimen of this Baboon, of which a general figure is given in Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds; but a much more elegant and accurate one may be found in the Museum Leverianum.

A disfigured specimen of this curious animal, altered by cropping away the hair on the head and other parts, seems to have given rise to the description by Dr. Bradley, and that in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxiv. p. 1571, from whence it was inserted, by Mr. Pennant, into the first edition of his History of Quadrupeds, under the title of

the tufted Ape, and, as usual in such cases, has been thence transferred into some other works

The variegated Baboon is of a fierce disposition, and extremely muscular and strong. Its voice somewhat resembles the slight roar of a lion: it is a rare species, and is not often imported into Europe. Mr. Pennant observes, that its posture, when walking, is a proof of the excellency of Gesner's figure, which, from its singularity of appearance, had often been thought erroneous; but it is certain that Gesner's figure represents the common or brown Baboon, and the general outline of the body is nearly the same in both.

* In the drawing, which is a very indifferent one, now preserved in the British Museum, not only the nose, on each side, but also the bare part of the forehead, even to some distance beyond the ears, is represented of a fine blue; and the ridge and tip of the nose red. Upon the whole, I believe there can remain but little doubt of its having been made either from a disfigured specimen, or else hastily and erroneously drawn in some particulars, and, perhaps, coloured afterwards from recollection. The whole upper part of the animal is coloured grey-brown; and the whole under part dull flesh colour; seeming quite void of hair, as well as the insides of the limbs. In the same volume of drawings are also two other representations, evidently intended for the same animal: they are rather better painted than the former, but with the same particularities.

MAIMON.

Simia Maimon. S. semicaudata subbarbata, genis cæruleis striatis, natibus calvis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.

Short-tailed olive-brown Baboon, with callosities behind, naked violet-blue furrowed cheeks, and the middle of the nose flesh-coloured.

Mandrill. *Buff. 14. t. 16. 17.*

Ribbed-nose Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 190.*

Maimon. *Schreber. 1. t. 7.*

Maimon. *Speculum Linnæanum. No. 1. t. 2.*

THE synonyms between this species and the former are commonly confounded. It is described by the Count de Buffon under the name of Mandrill. He seems to have seen an unhealthy specimen, since he describes it as dull, heavy, and, at the same time, disagreeably dirty in its appearance. On the contrary, it is an active animal, and seems far less indocile and malignant than the rest of the Baboons. The general likeness which it bears to the former species, is such as to give the idea of the same animal in a less advanced state of growth, and with less brilliant colours; the nose, instead of being red on its upper part, is merely flesh-coloured; but the sides are blue and furrowed, as in the former species. There is, however, no appearance of the crimson and blue tinge round the loins; and the general colours are less bright. The chin, as in the former species, is furnished with a small sharp-pointed beard of a pale orange colour. The feet are armed with claws, and have no flattened nails.

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Maca saty.

MAIMON.

This Baboon is not uncommon in exhibitions of animals. Its length, from nose to tail, is about two feet. Tail exactly as in the former.

HOG-FACED BABOON.

Simia porcaria. *S. semicaudata, capite suillo, rostro nudo, corpore fusco-olivaceo, natibus tectis, unguibus acuminatis.* Lin. *Syst. Nat. Gmel. Boddaert Naturf. 22. p. 17. t. 1. 2.?*

Short-tailed brown Baboon, covered behind, with black naked hog-like face, and pointed nails.

Hog-faced Baboon. *Penn. Quadr. p. 187.?*

THIS animal is described by Dr. Boddaert, in a German work, entitled *Der Naturforcher*. It is said to be three feet six inches in length: its colour is a deep olive-brown; the face large and black; the nose truncated at the end, somewhat like that of a hog: the nails are sharp: the tail appears, from the figure, to be about the length of the leg, from the knee to the foot: there are no bare spaces behind; but the lower part of the abdomen seems bare, and of a dull flesh colour. On a general view it seems not unlike the Wood Baboon, except in the greater length of the tail. Dr. Boddaert imagines it to have been the *χοιροπιθηκος* of Aristotle. It is said to be a native of Africa. The Hog-faced Baboon of Mr. Pennant appears to be a very different species, and was introduced into the History of Quadrupeds on the authority of a drawing in the British Museum; but as he has given no description of its colour, it is necessary

to observe, that the prevailing cast of the figure is a dull olive-brown, paler beneath; with a face exactly resembling that of the S. Mormon, of which I take it to be a bad general representation. The memorandum under the drawing states it to have been two feet and a half high.

WOOD BABOON.

Simia Sylvicola. S. semicaudata griseoferruginea, facie manibus pedibusque nigris, natibus calvis. Museum Leverianum. No. 5. p. 201. t. 1.

Short-tailed ferruginous-brown Baboon, with callosities behind, and with black naked face hands and feet.

Wood Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 191. pl. 42.*

Le Babouin des bois. *Buff. Hist. Nat. suppl. tom. 7. p. 39. pl. 7.*

THIS species is very finely figured in the Museum Leverianum. It is of a robust frame, and is in height about three feet. Its general colour is a sort of ferruginous greyish-brown, owing to the alternate blackish and ferruginous rings with which every individual hair is marked, and which give a kind of freckled appearance to the whole. The face, hands, and feet, are black; the nails on the hand longish, but rounded at their extremities; those on the toes somewhat longer and more acuminate. The space on each side the tail is large, bare, and red. The tail scarce three inches in length. It is an African species, and is said to be principally found in Guinea.



WOOD BABOON.

YELLOW BABOON.

Simia Sublutea. S. semicaudata sublutea nigro irrorata, facie nigra nuda, manibus supra pilosis.

Short-tailed yellow Baboon, freckled with black, with naked black face, and hands hairy on their upper surface.

Yellow Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 191.*

THIS, which Mr. Pennant describes from a specimen in the Leverian Museum, has a long, black face like the former, which it greatly resembles, except in being smaller, and of a brighter colour; the hair being bright-yellow, mottled with black. The hands, on their upper surface, are covered with hair, and over the eyes are some long dusky hairs. It is about two feet in length, and is supposed to be a native of Africa.

CINEREOUS BABOON.

S. Cinerea. S. semicaudata cinerea, vertice flavo irrorato, facie fusca, barba pallida.

Short-tailed cinereous Baboon, with the crown mottled with yellow; the face brown; the beard pale.

Cinereous Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 97.*

ABOUT the size of the preceding: face dusky: beard pale brown: crown mottled with yellow: body and limbs cinereous-brown. It is supposed to be a native of Africa, and is in the Leverian Museum.

BROAD-TOOTHED BABOON.

S. Dentata. S. semicaudata, cinereo-ferruginea, facie subcærulea, dentibus primariis permagnis.

Short-tailed ash-brown Baboon, with blueish face and very large fore-teeth.

Broad-toothed Baboon. *Pennant Quadr.*

WITH a blueish face; two very flat broad fore-teeth; a pale-brown beard; long hairs over each eye; a tuft of hair beyond each ear; the hair black and cinereous, mixed with dull rust colour. Length about three feet. Native country uncertain. In the Leverian Museum. Mons. Cèpede, in his additions to the Natural History of Count de Buffon, considers these three last animals as varieties of the Sylvicola or Wood Baboon.

BROWN BABOON.

S. Fusca. S. semicaudata fusca, subtus cinerea, facie albida, naso lato, auriculis acuminatis, natibus calvis.

Shortish-tailed brown Baboon, with callosities behind, a whitish face, and very broad nose.

Brown Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 192.*

Simia Platypygos. Schreb. Quadr. pl. 5. B.?

Babouin à longues jambes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. suppl. 7. p. 41. pl. 8.*

WITH pointed ears; face of a dirty-white; nose large and broad; hairs round the face short and straight; colour of the upper parts of the body brown; of the under ash colour. Tail about four



PURPLE-FACED MONKEY





PIG-TAILED BABOON.

inches long ; taper, and almost bare : beneath the tail quite bare.

This, according to Cope, is the same with the Long-legged Baboon (*Babouin à longues jambes*) described in the additions to Buffon. The figure there given is the same with that in Mr. Pennant's *Quadrupeds* ; but Mr. Cope contends that the tail is represented much too long. The principal distinguishing character of the animal seems to be the great length of its limbs.

PIG-TAILED BABOON.

Simia Nemestrina. *S. semicaudata subbarbata grisea*, *iridibus, natibus tectis*. *Lin.*

Olive-brown Baboon, with short naked tail.

Pig-tailed Monkey. *Edwards, pl. 214.*

Pig-tailed Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 193.*

Le Maimon. *Buff. 14. t. 19.*

THIS is a small species, commonly about the size of a Cat, but sometimes much larger. The face is somewhat pointed, of a swarthy flesh colour, and naked ; the ears large and of a similar colour : the general colour of the animal is an olive-brown, paler or whitish beneath. The fingers are black ; the thumbs on the hind feet very long, and connected to the nearest toe by a broad membrane. The tail is about four inches long, and exactly resembles that of a Pig. On each side the tail are bare spaces, as in other Baboons,

but smaller in proportion. This species is figured by Edwards, at plate 214 of his work on Natural History. Mr. Edwards informs us, that he carried his, in order to compare it with a much larger one of the same species, to Bartholomew fair, and that “ they seemed to be highly pleased with each other’s company, though it was the first time of their meeting*.”

CRESTED BABOON.

S. semicaudata nigra, capillitio diffuso, pectore albido, facie manibusque nudis.

Short-tailed black Baboon, with very long hair on the crown and cheeks, the breast whitish, the face and hands bare.

Crested Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 193.*

WITH the hairs on the crown very long and dishevelled: those on the cheeks of the same form and of a dusky colour: breast whitish: rest of the body covered with long black hair; that on the limbs the same: face and feet black and bare: tail slender, taper, about seven inches long: whole length of the animal two feet. Inhabits India.

* Edwards’s figure, though, doubtless, a faithful representation of the individual specimen from which it was drawn (and which seems to have been a small or half grown one), represents the animal, with a face not sufficiently thick and large: the best figure is that of Buffon, which is, indeed, excellent. Buffon very properly observes, that, in its general appearance, except the pig-like tail, it so perfectly represents the Macaque, or *Cynomolgus*, that one might suppose it a variety of that species.

Described by Mr. Pennant from the specimen in the Leverian Museum.

LITTLE BABOON.

Simia Apedia. S. senicaudata, palmarum pollice approximato, unguibus oblongis : pollicum rotundatis ; natibus tectis. Lin.

Short-tailed yellowish Baboon, without callosities behind; with thumbs standing close to the fingers and furnished with rounded nails; the fingers with narrow ones.

Little Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 192.*

THIS is said by Linnæus to be of the size of a Squirrel; but, in a description given in the *Amoenitates Academicæ*, it is said to be as large as a Cat. The general colour is yellowish; the hairs being tipped with black: face brown, with a few scattered hairs: head roundish; ears roundish and naked: tail scarce an inch long. No bare spaces on each side: the thumbs not remote from the fingers, and with rounded nails; those on the fingers narrow and compressed. Native of India; said to be a lively species.

The next Division of the Baboons consists of such as have long tails. Of these the chief is, the

DOG-FACED BABOON.

Simia Hamadryas. S. caudata cinerea, auribus comosis, unguibus acutiusculis, natibus calvis. Lin.

Tailed grey Baboon, with callosities behind, sharpish claws, and the hair on each side the head very long.

Simia supra aures comata. Alpin. Hist. Nat. Egypt. p. 242. t. 17. 19.

Dog-faced Baboon. *Pennant Quadr. p. 194.*

S. Hamadryas. Grey Baboon. Speculum Linnaeanum, 1. t. 3.

Babouin a museau de chien. Buff. suppl. 7. p.

THIS species is of an elegant colour, composed of a mixture of grey and brown, the hair appearing as if speckled. It is a very large animal, at least equal, if not superior, in size to the common brown Baboon and the Mormon. It is remarkable for a vast quantity of flowing hair on each side the head, as well as round the shoulders, spreading in such a manner as to give the appearance of a short cloak or mantle. The whole face is naked and of a flesh colour, more or less deep in different individuals. The eyes are deeply seated, and of a chesnut colour. The bare spaces on each side the tail are very large, protuberant, and of a very bright flesh colour, or rather red. The tail is almost the length of the body, and is commonly a little tufted at the end. The nails on the hands or fore-feet are flat; those on the hind-feet resemble strong claws. This is a rare



DOG-FACED BABOON.

species in comparison with the Common Baboon; and is a native of the hottest parts of Africa and Asia, where it is said to reside in vast troops, and to be very fierce and dangerous. There is a wonderful degree of sagacity in the countenance of this animal, and a kind of solemn contemplative disposition seems to be strongly indicated in its looks, when calm and undisturbed; but when irritated, the most striking efforts of vindictive violence are immediately exhibited. It is also possessed of an uncommon degree of obstinate moroseness, surpassing most others of its tribe, and is, when in a state of confinement, of a disposition so rude and unquiet, and of manners so peculiarly indecorous as generally to frustrate all attempts to civilize and reclaim it.

A supposed variety of this species, called by Mr. Pennant the *Ursine Baboon*, is said to be not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope; of a dusky colour, and covered all over with long shaggy hair; it is nearly of the size of a man: the head very large; the nose long and thick; the ears short and thick, and the crown of the head covered with long upright hair: the tail is of the length of the body, and the bare spaces on each side of a blood-red colour. This variety is said to inhabit the mountainous parts about the Cape, and to descend occasionally into the plains in order to pillage gardens and plantations.

The figure of the *S. Hamadryas*, in the *Speculum Linnæanum*, was a real portrait from an un-

commonly fine specimen exhibited in this metropolis; and is, therefore, here repeated, in order to give as complete an idea as possible of so remarkable a species.

The animal, mentioned by Mr. Pennant in the last edition of his *History of Quadrupeds*, under the title of the *Mottled Baboon*, seems to be no other than the great brown Baboon already described; and the smaller animal mentioned in the same article, and termed the *Little Baboon*, appears, as he has himself observed, to be no other than the young or half-grown specimen of the former.

LION-TAILED BABOON.

Simia Ferox. S. caudata barbata nigra, barba amplissima albidu. Museum Leverianum, p. 69.

Tailed black Baboon, with very large whitish spreading beard. *Cercopithecus barbatus niger, barba incana promissa. Raj. Quadr. p. 158.*

Simia Silenus? Lin. Syst. Nat.

Ouanderou. *Buff. 14. p. 169. pl. 18.*

Lion-tailed Baboon. *Pennant. Quadr. p. 198. pl. 44.*

THIS species is remarkable in its appearance. It is equal to a middle-sized dog, and is entirely coal-black; except the beard, which is extremely large, and either white or of a very light grey. It surrounds the face to a considerable distance, and gives an air of uncommon fierceness to the animal. The tail is of a moderate length, and is terminated by a tuft. The nails are flat; the teeth remarkably large and strong. It is very



elegantly figured in the Museum Leverianum. It is a native of the East Indies, particularly of the island of Ceylon, where it resides in woods; it is also said to be found in the interior parts of Africa. In its manners it is savage and untractable. It is necessary to observe, that the figure given by the Count de Buffon, though very good in other respects, was drawn from a mutilated specimen, in which the tail was defective, in consequence of which it does not convey a true idea of the animal. I have sometimes thought it not improbable that the strange figure in Gesner, p. 859, which is also given by Aldrovandus, p. 249, and copied by Dr. Tyson at fig. 17 of his work on the Oran Otan, might, in reality, have owed its origin to this species of Baboon; of which it may pass for a very bad representation, with the additional circumstance of being figured with scarce any hair on the body, in order to give it more of the human appearance.

This species seems to vary in a remarkable manner, being either of a light grey, or perfectly white, with the beard black, so as to present an appearance exactly opposite, in point of colour, to the animal above-described. In this state it has been considered as distinct, by some authors, and is placed as such in the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, under the title of *S. veter*. In this white state it is found in Ceylon.

Mr. Pennant also seems to consider the *S. Faunus* of Lin. as another variety of this species.

WRINKLED BABOON.

S. caudata fusco-flavescens, subtus albida, facie incarnata, natibus calvis sanguineis rugosis.

Short-tailed yellowish-brown Baboon, whitish beneath; with flesh-coloured face, and large blood-red wrinkled callosities behind.

Simia erythræa. Schreb. suppl.

Macaque a queue courte. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 56. pl. 13.*

THIS species occurs in the supplement to Buffon, under the title of *Macaque a queue courte*, and, except in size and the shortness of the tail, seems extremely allied to the preceding animal: it has also a great affinity to the *S. nemestrina*, or *Pig-tailed Baboon*. It was fifteen inches long: the nose flattish, with a sort of sinking on the upper part, owing to the projection of the os frontis: the iris of the eye yellowish: the ears round and of a flesh-colour, having a small scollop or insetion on the back part, so as to appear different from the Hare-lipped Monkey, to which, except in having a short tail, it is also allied: its face is flesh-coloured; the callosities behind, and the neighbouring space, of a blood-red, and marked with strong wrinkles. The upper part of the body was of a yellowish-green tinge, mixed with a little grey. The outsides of the limbs grey also. The under parts of body and limbs whitish. The tail was seven inches and two lines long, and of a grey-colour.

WRINKLED BABOON.

S. caudata fusco-flavescens, subtus albida, facie internata, vertice calvis sanguineis rugosis.

Short-tailed yellowish-brown Baboon, whitish beneath; with flesh-coloured face, and large blood-red wrinkled callosities behind.

Simia erythræa. Schreb. suppl.

Macaque a queue courte. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 16. pl. 13.*

THIS species occurs in the supplement to Buffon, under the title of *Macaque a queue courte*, and, except in size and the shortness of the tail, seems extremely allied to the preceding animal: it has also a great affinity to the *S. nemestrina*, or *Pig-tailed Baboon*. It was fifteen inches long: the nose flattish, with a sort of sinking on the upper part, owing to the projection of the os frontis: the iris of the eye yellowish: the ears round and of a flesh-colour, having a small scollop or insection on the back part, so as to appear different from the Hare-lipped Monkey, to which, except in having a short tail, it is also allied: its face is flesh-coloured; the callosities behind, and the neighbouring space, of a blood-red, and marked with strong wrinkles. The upper part of the body was of a yellowish-green tinge, mixed with a little grey. The outsides of the limbs grey also. The under parts of body and limbs whitish. The tail was seven inches and two lines long, and of a grey-colour.

To the Baboons succeed the Monkeys, properly so called: they have commonly a pair of pouches in the lower jaw, for the temporary reception of their food; a circumstance which occurs also in some of the Baboons. Their tails are long, and, in most species, a bare or callous space appears on each side the tail.

MONKIES.

LEONINE MONKEY.

Simia Leonina. S. caudata barbata nigra, barba amplissima al-bida, cauda prælongæ apice floccoso, natibus calvis.

Black Monkey, with callosities behind, very large whitish beard, and very long tufted tail.

Guenon à crinière. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 81. pl. 22.*

THIS species was described from the living animal in the possession of the Duc de Bouillon; and was in the Royal Menagerie at Versailles, in the year 1775. Its length was two feet, from nose to tail, and it was eighteen inches high when standing on all-fours. The legs were long in proportion to the body: the face naked and quite black: the whole body and limbs of the same colour; the hair, though long, appearing short, on account of its lying smooth: around the face, according to Buffon's figure, is a fine long cheveure of grey-brown hair, and a large beard of fair grey.

L'FONINE MONKEY.



size it appears to vary greatly; some specimens scarce exceeding the size of a cat, while others have been seen as large as a small greyhound. The colour also varies, being sometimes olive-brown at other times grey-brown. The head is large; the eyes small; the nose thick, flat, and wrinkled; on each side the tail is a bare space; the under side of the body and the insides of the limbs of a light ash-colour. It is a native of Guinea and Angola. The nostrils are divided, like those of a hare.*

PURPLE-FACED MONKEY.

S. Vetter? *S. caudata barbata alba, barba nigra.* Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 36.

Long-tailed bearded white Monkey, with black beard.

Purple-faced Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 199.

Guenon a face pourpre. Buff. suppl. 7. p. 80. pl. 21.

THIS, which Mr. Pennant describes from a drawing communicated to him by Mr. Loten, has a black body; purple face and hands; a large triangular white beard, short and pointed at bottom, and extending on each side in the manner of wings. The tail is much longer than the body, and is terminated by a dirty white tuft. It is a native of Ceylon, and is of gentle manners. Mr. Pen-

* The *Cynomolgus* and *Cynocephalus* of Linnæus may perhaps be really distinct species; but from his specific characters it seems scarce possible to determine this point.

nant's figure from Mr. Loten's drawing above-mentioned is copied in the supplement to Buffon. This species is said to be sometimes seen entirely white; but differing in no other respect. In this state it should seem to be the *Simia Veter* of Linnæus.

PALATINE MONKEY.

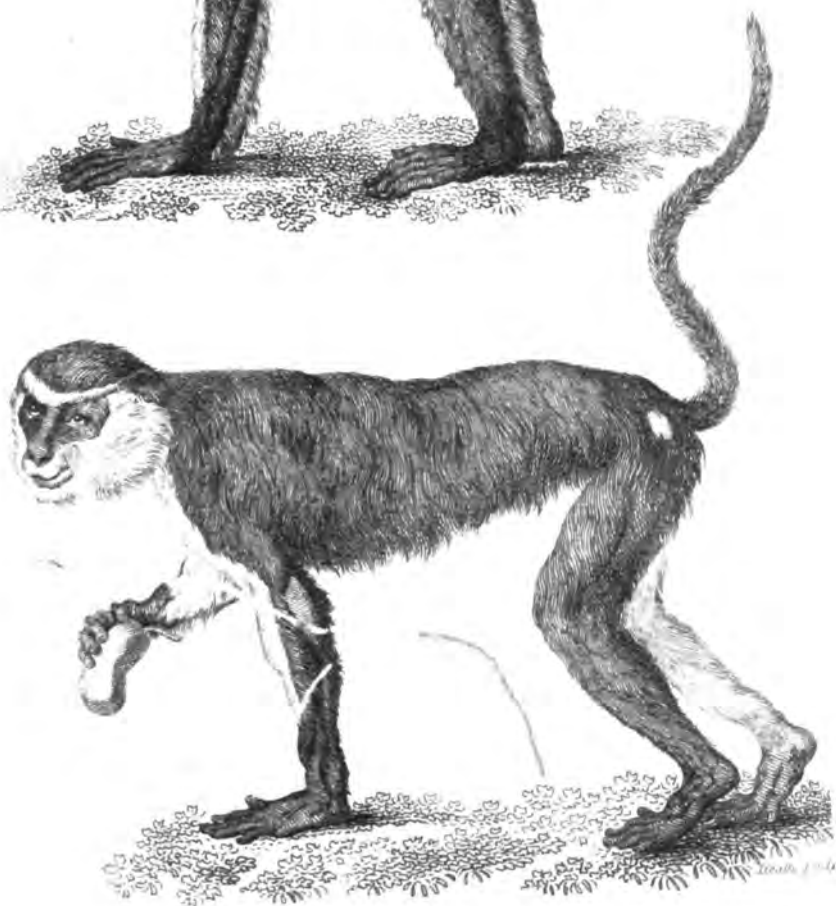
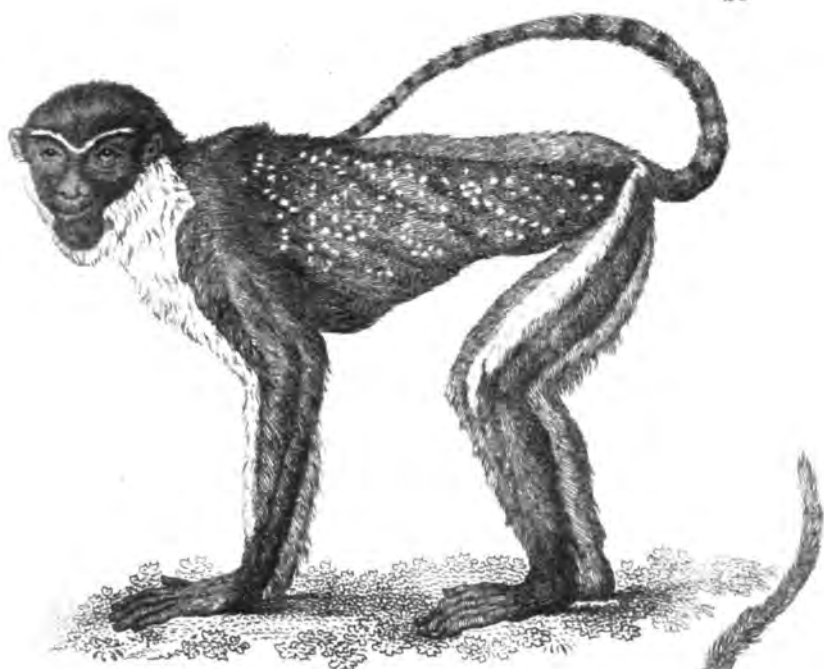
Simia Roloway. *S. caudata barbata, capite, dorso, manibus pedibusque extrinsecus nigris, interius una cum abdomine et corona pilorum faciem triquetram ambiente albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 35.*

Long-tailed bearded blackish Monkey, white beneath, with triangular face, surrounded by a white beard divided at the bottom.

Palatine ou Roloway. *Allam. Buff. 15. p. 77. t. 13. Buff. suppl. 7. p. 77. pl. 20.*

Palatine Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 200.*

THE Palatine Monkey is about a foot and half high, with a tail the length of the body. The face is black, triangular, and bordered all round with white hair, which, on the chin, divides into a forked beard: the back is dusky: the head, sides, and outsides of the arms and thighs the same, but each hair tipped with white: the breast, belly, and inside of the limbs white, in those which are shewn in Europe; but in Guinea (their native country) said to be orange coloured; the alteration of climate causing the colour to fade.



from the coast of Guinea, and, in general appearance, as to size and colour resembled the *Mone* before-mentioned; but it was of a more active nature, and had a greater lightness in the form of its limbs: the head rather smaller, and the physiognomy in consequence more agreeable. The ears had no slope on their upper margin, as in the former, and these seemed its principal differences. It had cheek-pouches and callosities behind. The face was of a slate-grey: the nose flat and large; the eyes deep, and with orange-coloured irides; the mouth and jaws of a pale red; the cheeks garnished with greyish and greenish-yellow hairs, forming a thick beard, and going under the chin. Over the forehead a black band as far as the ears, which were flat and black, except that the orifice of the auditory passage was covered with large greyish hairs. On the front, above the black line, was white-grey band, largest in the middle, and in the shape of a crescent. The top of the head and of the neck were covered with greenish hairs mixed with black ones: the body with brown and yellow hairs, giving an olive-coloured cast: the exterior surface of the limbs was black; the interior white, forming a strong contrast: the whole of the under part of the body and of the tail was white also: on each side the tail an oblong white patch: the hands and feet black: the tail very long, and covered above with short blackish hair. This animal was two years old, and measured sixteen inches and four lines from nose to tail: the tail was more

than twenty inches long. The teeth were thirty-two in number; sixteen above and the same number below: four cutting-teeth, two canine, and two grinders, on each side: the two superior canine teeth much longer than the inferior ones. It was of a mild and gentle disposition, and even timid. It eat bread, fruits, and roots. The Count de Buffon repeats what he had before observed, that the Exquima of Marcgrave is a very different animal, being a native of America; having a prehensile tail, and consequently belonging to a different division in the genus. With respect to the variety above-mentioned, it should seem to be the same with the Diana of Linnaeus, differing chiefly in the want of the white band along the outside of the thighs.

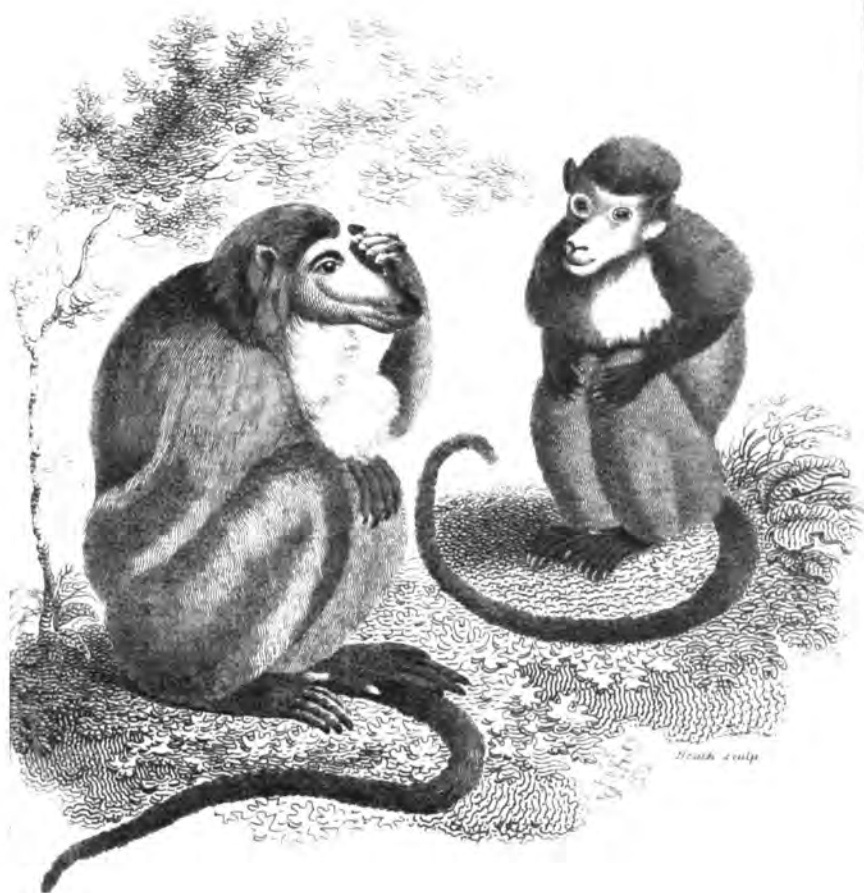
LONG-NOSED MONKEY.

Simia Nasuta. S. caudata nigro-ferruginea, subtus albedo-cinerea, facie elongata nuda incarnata.

Blackish-ferruginous long-tailed Monkey, pale ash-coloured beneath, with long naked flesh-coloured face.

La Guenon a museau allongé. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 60. pl. 15.*

Two remarkable Monkeys are represented in Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds, from drawings by a Mr. Paillou. The one is called the *Long-nosed Monkey*; it has a very long and slender nose, covered with a flesh-coloured skin; the hair on the forehead falls back: on the body and breast it is long: the colour of the head and upper parts is



LONG-NOSED MONKEY.

PRUDE MONKEY.

pale ferruginous mixed with black; of the breast and belly light ash-colour: tail very long: height when sitting down, about two feet. Native country uncertain: probably Africa. Its face has very much the appearance of a long-nosed dog.

The other is called, by Mr. Pennant, the *prude* Monkey; and of this he gives no particular description.

YELLOWISH MONKEY.

Simia Flavescens. S. caudata barbata cinereo-flavescens, facie auribusque nigris.

Long-tailed bearded cinereous-yellow Monkey, with black face and ears.

Yellowish Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 203.*

It is about the size of a fox, and its colour on the upper part is cinereous mixed with yellow; but the throat and breast are of a yellowish white. On the lower part of the arms and legs, as well as on the tail, the cinereous colour prevails. The hair on the body is coarse, and the tail is of the same length with the body. The face and ears are black; the latter large: the canine teeth are large, and on the sides of the cheeks are long hairs of a pale yellow, pointing backwards: there are also long hairs above each eye. This is described from a specimen in the Leverian Museum, and is supposed to be a native of Guinea.

GREEN MONKEY.

S. Sabæa. S. caudata imberbis flavicans, facie atra, cauda cinerea, natibus calvis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 38.

Long-tailed yellowish-grey Monkey, with black face and callosities behind.

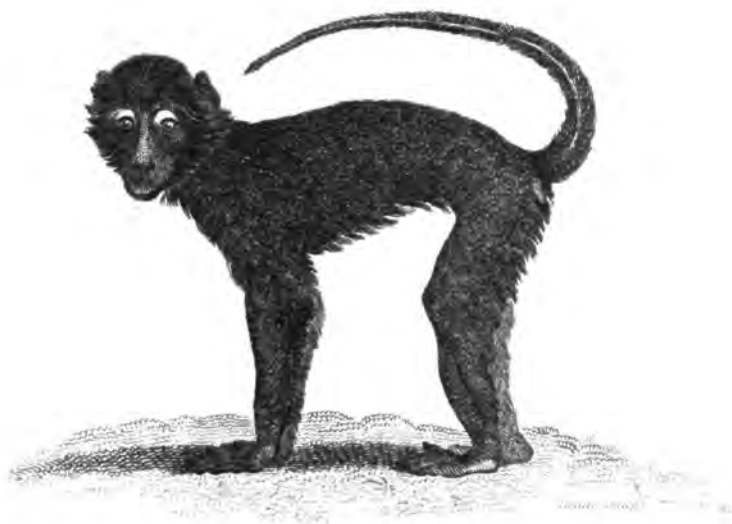
Le Callitriche. *Buff. 14. p. 272. pl. 37.*

Green Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 203.*

THIS is one of the most elegant of the tribe. It is generally about the size of a Cat. Its prevailing colour is a fine olive, which when narrowly inspected, seems a little varied with grey. The under parts of the animal and the insides of the limbs are of a light silvery grey. The face is of a dusky reddish or swarthy flesh colour; the nose black; the cheeks furnished with thick and long pale-yellow hair, falling back on each side the face, and almost covering the ears, which are shaped like the human, and of a black colour. This species is a native of several parts of Africa, where, like most other Monkeys, it inhabits woods. It is also said to be found in some parts of the East Indies. In its native regions the colour is said to be much more elegant than when imported into Europe: the beautiful green soon fading into an olive colour. It is, however, in general, sufficient to ascertain the species, which is therefore commonly known by the name of the Green Monkey. It has been extremely well figured by Edwards.



CHINESE MONKEY.



MANGABEY.

WHITE-EYELID MONKEY.

S. Aethiops. *S. caudata imberbis, capillitio erecto lunulaque frontis albis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 33.

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with black face, white eyelids, white frontal band, and the hair on the forehead upright.

Mangabey. Buff. 14. p. 244. pl. 82. 83.

White-eyelid Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 204.

THE very remarkable appearance of the eyelids is alone sufficient to distinguish this species from most others: they are of a clear white, and the face itself is black, void of hair, and shaped somewhat like that of a Dog. It is about the size of a Cat, and is generally of a very deep or blackish colour, with a tinge of ferruginous on the upper parts. It is known to vary, however, sometimes with the throat and space round the neck white: the tip of the tail also is in some white, and in others ferruginous; in others the cheeks, neck, and whole under side of the body are white. Though the white eyelids in this Monkey form a remarkable character, yet they are not peculiar to this species alone.

MUSTACHE MONKEY.

S. Cephus. Lin. *S. caudata, buccis barbatis, vertice flavescens, pedibus nigris, cauda apice ferruginea.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* p. 39.

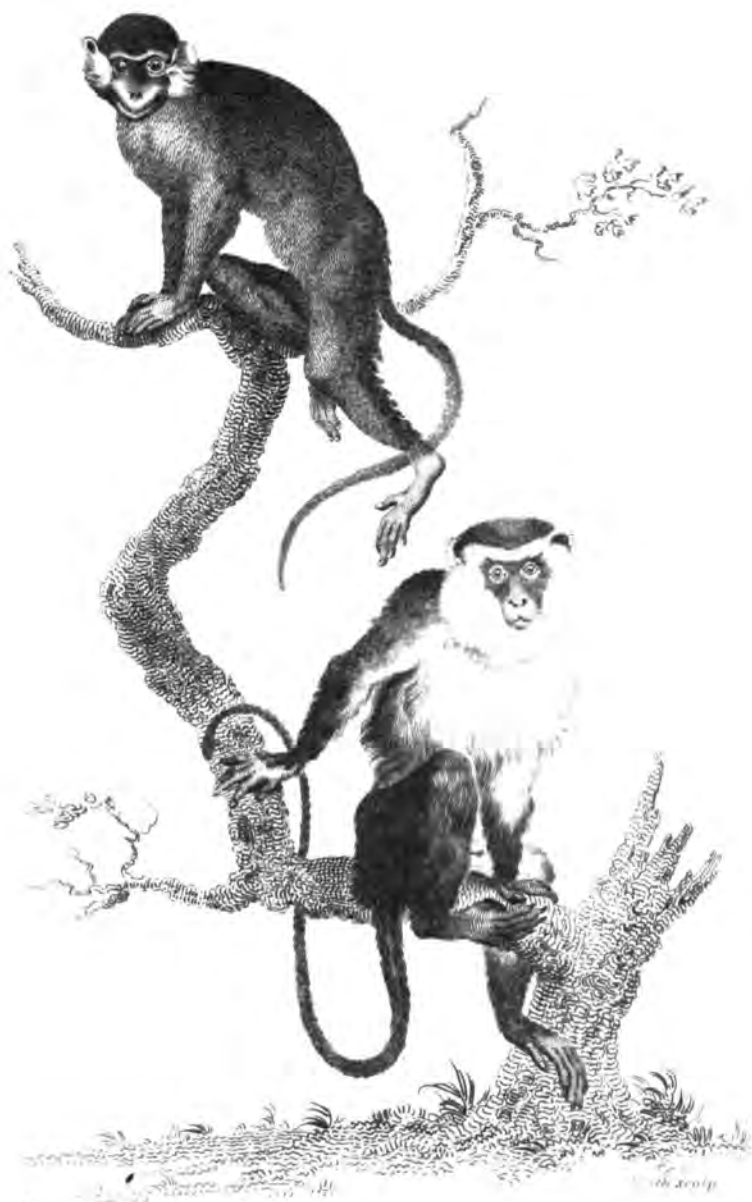
Long-tailed blackish-ferruginous Monkey, whitish beneath, with bearded cheeks and yellowish crown; the eyelids and muzzle whitish.

Moustac. *Buff.* 14. p. 283. pl. 39.

The Mustache M. *Pennant Quadr.* p. 205.

THE body of the Mustache is about a foot in length, and the tail about a foot and half. The general colour of the animal is reddish-cinereous, the head inclining to yellowish, but mixed or shaded with black. The under parts are paler than the upper: the upper half of the tail is of the same colour with the body; the remainder yellowish. The face is bare and of a blueish black; the nose blunt, with a dilated transverse white patch immediately below it: the edges of both lips and the space round the eyes black: on the cheeks before the ears are two large tufts of yellowish hairs like mustaches: the ears round and tufted with whitish hairs: the hair on the top of the head somewhat upright. In the Linnæan description of this species mention is made of a transverse crescent-shaped band over the eye-brows: it is also added, that the eyelids are white; but in this description Linnæus seems to have confounded it with the preceding species, or rather to have considered it in the light of a variety.

MUSTACHE MONKEY.



VARIED MONKEY.

WHITE-NOSE MONKEY.

Simia Nitetians. *S. caudata imberbis nigra, punctis pallidis adspersa, naso albo, pollice palmarum brevissimo, natibus tectis.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* p. 40.

Long-tailed beardless black Monkey, freckled with white; the nose white; the thumb of the hands very short; no callosities behind.

White-nose Monkey. *Pennant Quadr.* p. 205.

THE distinguishing character of this species is the tip of the nose, which is milk-white, while the face itself is black. The general colour of the animal on the upper parts is a mixture of black and tawny, so as to appear in some lights of a black colour speckled with yellow. The under part of the body is white, and the insides of the limbs are nearly of the same colour. The tail is very long, and is black on the upper and white on the under side: the thumbs of the hands are very short. The white nose in this species, like the white eyelids in a former, is not absolutely peculiar but is found in another. It is this similarity of marks in species, which, on exact examination, turn out to be really distinct, that causes the extreme difficulty in reconciling the different descriptions of authors, and settling their discordant synonyms and figures; and it must be confessed that much uncertainty still prevails.

TALAPOIN MONKEY.

Simia Talapoin. *S. caudata barbata, buccis barbatis, auribus, naso, et pedum plantis nigris.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 35.

Long-tailed olive-coloured Monkey, with bearded cheeks; the ears nose and soles of the feet black.

Talapoin. Buff. 14. p. 287. pl. 40.

Talapoin Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 206.

THIS is one of the smaller Monkeys; it is about a foot in length, with the tail near a foot and half long. The face is of a dusky flesh colour, the nose sharp and black: the head roundish: the ears large, round and black: the hair on the sides of the face very long, and directed backwards towards the ears: on the chin is a small beard: the prevailing colour of the upper parts is a mixture of yellow and green, or olivaceous, approaching to blackness on the outsides of the limbs, while the insides and the under parts of the body are whitish or whitish-yellow: the tail is olivaceous above and ash-coloured beneath. The feet black. It is said to be a native of India.

NEGRO MONKEY.

Simia Maura. S. caudata barbata, buccis et univcrsa facie, palpebris et regione ab oculis ad nasi finem protensa exceptis, barbata, corpore ex luteo fusco. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 35?

Long-tailed blackish Monkey, with swarthy flesh-coloured face and breast; the face bearded with black hairs.

Middle-sized black Monkey. *Edwards, pl. 311.*

Negro Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 206.*

THAT sagacious observer, Mr. George Edwards, so well known by his admirable illustrations of Natural History, seems to have been the first describer of this species. Its size is that of a large cat. The face, breast, and whole under parts are of a swarthy flesh colour, and nearly naked or but very slightly covered with hair. The head, upper parts, and tail are covered with longish black hair. The head is round: the nose rather sharp: the hair above the eyes long, and uniting with the eye-brows: that on the temples partly covering the ears: the paws are covered with a black soft skin: the tail is longer than the body. It is said to be a native of Ceylon and Guinea.

EGRET MONKEY.

S. Aygula. *S. caudata subimberbis grisea, eminentia pilosa verticis reversa longitudinali.* Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 39.

Long-tailed beardless grey Monkey, with a rising longitudinal tuft on the crown.

Aigrette. Buff. 14. p. 190. pl. 21.

Egret Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 207.

THE description given by Linnæus of this species is nearly as follows: Body grey, or of the colour of a wolf, throat, breast, and under part whitish: tail longer than the body, cinereous and tapering: face flattish, whitish, and naked. Nose depressed, very short, remote from the mouth, with a double fissure of the upper lip: cheeks somewhat bearded; the hairs turning upwards. The eyebrows prominent and bristly: feet black, semipalmated: nails of the thumbs rounded; the others oblong. Ears rather sharp: a bowed suture tending downwards from each ear towards the eyes to the base of the lower jaw: longitudinal suture of the cubit. Linnæus also adds, that he had what he supposes a variety, in which the head was rounder: the face less black, and the colour of the body less ferruginous. He adds, that it was an active animal. Mr. Pennant describes the Egret as having a long face, and an upright pointed tuft of hair on the top of the head: hair on the forehead black: colour of the upper part of the body olivaceous, of the lower cinereous: eyebrows large: beard very small: size of a small cat. It is said to inhabit India, and particularly the island

of Java, and to be a very sportive and lively species; gamboling on the trees, and making a continual noise during the night. It is surmised by Mons. Cèpede, that the Bonneted Monkey may perhaps be a variety of this species.

EGRET VAR.?

Monea Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 207.*

THIS, which is mentioned by Mr. Pennant in his last edition of the History of Quadrupeds, is thus described: "With a high, upright, rusty tuft on the crown: limbs and body ferruginous mixed with dusky: belly and inside of the legs whitish. It is called by the Malayes *Monèa*, from which is derived the English name Monkey." No farther description is given by Mr. Pennant, nor do I know to what particular species his memorandum above-mentioned refers.

RED MONKEY.

S. Rubra. S. caudata barbata, buccis barbatis, vertice dorso caudaque ex rufo sanguineis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 34.

Long-tailed red Monkey, pale ash-coloured beneath, with bearded cheeks and a black or white band across the forehead.

Le Patas. Buff. 14. p. 208. pl. 25. 26.

Red Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 208.*

THE upper parts of this animal are of the most bright and vivid bay, so as almost to appear red:

the under parts and insides of the limbs are ash-coloured: the length of the body is about a foot and half; but the tail is generally not so long: the cheeks are bearded, as is also the chin, with whitish or ash-coloured hairs, and across the forehead runs a black band: but sometimes a white band is seen on the forehead instead of the black one, and the tail is longer than the body. The Count de Buffon has figured this species, with the white-banded variety also. It is a native of Senegal, inhabiting woods. A variety with a tail scarce half the usual length, is given in the supplement to Buffon.

CHINESE MONKEY.

S. Sinica. S. caudata imberbis, capillitio undique horizontaliter caput obumbrante. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 34.

Beardless pale-brown Monkey, with the hair of the crown spreading round horizontally.

Bonnet Chinois. *Buff. 14. p. 224. pl. 30.*

Chinese Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 209.*

THE Chinese Monkey, so named from the unusual disposition of the hair on the top of the head, which spreads out in a circular direction, somewhat in the manner of a Chinese cap, is a native of Ceylon, and is about the size of a cat. Its general colour is a pale yellowish-brown, palest on the under parts. The face is commonly dusky, and sometimes the general tinge of the animal is dusky-ferruginous. This is a species easily

distinguished when seen in a healthy state: the hair on the top of the head resembling that of a boy; as if parted in the middle, and lying smooth over the head. They are said to inhabit the woods in great troops, and to be very destructive to such gardens and plantations as lie within reach of their settlements. The tail in this species is very long: the nails of the thumbs are round; the rest long.

VAULTING MONKEY.

S. Petaurista. *S. caudata barbata, dorso, caudæ superiore et pedum anteriore latere ex olivaceo nigris, facie nigra, nasi macula triquetra nivea. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 35.*

Olive-black Monkey, white beneath, with a triangular snow-white spot on the nose.

Blanc-nez. *Allam. Buff. 14. p. 141. pl. 39.*

Guenon à nez blanc proéminent. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 72. pl. 18.*

THIS is described by Mr. Allamand in his edition of Buffon's Natural History of Quadrupeds. It is said to be somewhat more than a foot high, and the tail about twenty inches long. The upper parts of the animal are of a dark olivaceous colour, owing to a mixture of olive-green and black hair: the face black, with a snow-white triangular spot on the nose: the chin, throat, breast, and belly, white: the under part of the tail and insides of the limbs of a blackish grey. It is a most extremely nimble and active animal, according to M. Allamand. The individual in his possession came from Guinea. It was perfectly familiar, playful,

of a gentle disposition, and so rapid in its motions that it seemed to fly rather than leap. The individual figured by Mr. Allamand was a female: his figure represents it with a large white beard round the chin; and beneath each ear appears a flattish reversed tuft of yellowish hairs, as in some other species. That represented in the supplement to Buffon was a male, and had a much smaller beard; the nose was remarkably prominent or convex: the general colour was darker than in Mr. Allamand's specimen, being rather blackish grey-brown than olive, except on the top of the head, where it was yellowish. It was described from a dried skin in good preservation; but though it was evident that it was from a young animal, yet it was somewhat larger than the former. Upon the whole, however, there can be little doubt of its belonging to the same species; and this may serve as an additional evidence of the inefficacy of mere short specific characters in ascertaining animals of this obscure and variable race.

BONNETED MONKEY.

Simia Pileata. Simia fusco-ferruginea, subtus albedo-flavescens, artubus nigris, capillitio circulatim arrecto.

Ferruginous-brown Monkey, whitish-yellow beneath, with black limbs, and the hair of the head rising circularly upwards.

La Guenon couronnée. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 61. pl. 16.*

Bonneted Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 210.*

THIS was certainly first described by Mr. Pennant, who formed his description from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. The size and general habit of the animal are similar to those of the Capucin Monkey; but the colours somewhat darker: it seems still more strongly allied to the *Fatuellus*, or Horned Monkey, from which it principally differs in not having a prehensile tail, and in the disposition of the black hair on the head, which stands up in a kind of circular cap or bonnet, instead of two tufts as in that species. The face and breast are of a pale yellow-brown; the back deeper; and the lower part of the back, arms, and legs, blackish-brown. Mr. Buffon, in his seventh supplemental volume, describes and figures this species from a living specimen: and seems to think it most allied to the Chinese-bonnet Monkey.

VARIED MONKEY.

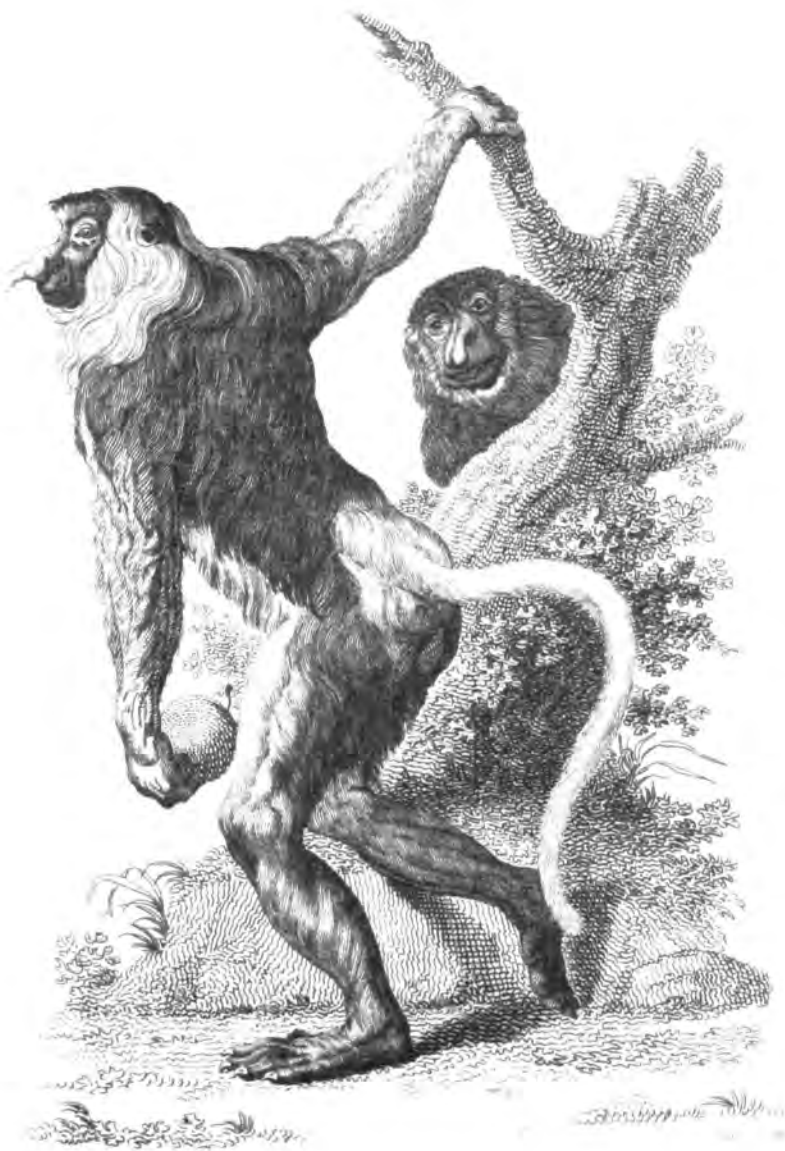
Simia Mona. *S. caudata barbata, lunula superciliaris elata ex albo grisea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 34.*

Olivaceous-ferruginous long-tailed Monkey, whitish beneath, with the cheeks bearded, and a lunated whitish band across the forehead.

La Mone. *Buff. 14. p. 258. pl. 36.*

Varied Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 210.*

THIS is said to be the species which gives the name of Monkey to the whole tribe: from the African word *Monne*; or rather, as Mr. Pennant surmises, from its corruption *Monichus*. It is one of the larger species; being about a foot and half in length, with a tail nearly two feet long. The nose, mouth, and spaces round the eyes, are of a dull flesh colour: the cheeks are bounded by long whitish hairs inclining to yellow: the forehead is grey, and above the eyes, from ear to ear, extends a black line. The upper part of the body is dusky and tawny; the breast, belly, and inside of the limbs, white: the outside of the thighs and arms, black: hands and feet black and naked: the tail of a cinereous-brown. On each side the base of the tail is commonly an oval white spot. This species inhabits Barbary, Æthiopia, and other parts of Africa. It seems to differ very considerably in the tinge of its colours, which are sometimes vivid and sometimes rather obscure: in general it is of a blackish olive-grey



PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

above, the outsides of the limbs nearly black, and whitish beneath; the contrast between the colours being greatest on the sides of the arms and legs: the beard is sometimes grey, sometimes white, and sometimes yellowish. Perhaps the Diana Monkey may be no other than a variety of this species.

PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

Simia Nasalis. S. caudata barbata castanea, artubus caudaque pallidis, naso prælongo.

Long-tailed bearded chesnut-coloured Monkey, with pale limbs and tail, and very long nose.

S. Nasalis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. præfat. lin. penult.

Guenon à long nez. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 53. pl. 11. 12.*

Proboscis Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. 2. append. p. 322. pl. 104. 105.*

AMONGST the whole tribe of Monkeys this perhaps may be considered as the most singular in its aspect: the nose being of such a length and form as to present, especially in a profile view, an appearance the most grotesque imaginable; and indeed from an inspection of the figure alone, one would be apt to imagine that it must have been designed for a caricature of a Monkey. The animal, however, is preserved in the royal cabinet at Paris, and was first described by Mons. D'Aubenton. It is a large species, measuring two feet from the tip of the nose to the tail, which is more than two feet long. The face has a kind of curved form, and is of a brown colour, and marked with blue and red: the ears broad, thin, naked, and

hid within the hair. The head is large, and covered with chesnut-coloured hair: the whole body is also of a similar colour, except that on the breast, it approaches to orange. Round the throat and shoulders the hair is much longer than on the other parts, so as to form a sort of cloak, as in some of the Baboons, to which, indeed, this species seems nearly allied. It is an East-Indian animal, and is extremely rare. The form of the nose is most singular, being divided almost into two lobes at the tip; a longitudinal furrow running along the middle. It is said to be found chiefly in Cochinchina, and to grow to a very large size. It is sometimes seen in great troops, and is considered as of a ferocious disposition. It feeds only on fruits. Its native name is *khí dúc*, or Great Monkey. Some Cochinchinese, who visited the royal cabinet at Paris, immediately recognized the animal.

COCHINCHINA MONKEY.

Simia Nemæus. S. caudata imberbis, buccis barbatis cauda alba.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 34.

Long-tailed Monkey, with bearded cheeks and white tail.

Douc. Buff. 14. p. 298. pl. 41. suppl. 7. pl. 23.

Cochinchina Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 211.*

THE DOUC or Cochinchina Monkey is a very large species, measuring at least two feet from the nose to the tail. The face is flattish and of a yellowish-bay colour; as are also the ears; across



COCHINCHINA MONKEY

the forehead runs a narrow dusky band. The sides of the face are bounded by long spreading yellowish-white hairs: a collar of purplish-brown surrounds the neck: the upper part of the arms and thighs black: the legs and knees chesnut-colour. The back, the under parts of the body, and sides, are of a yellowish-grey: the lower part of the arms and tail are white: the feet dusky. It is a native of Cochinchina, and also of Madagascar. It is said that a bezoar is more frequently found in the stomach of this species than of almost any other. When in an upright posture this animal measures three and a half or four feet in height; being nearly of the size of a Barbary Ape. This species seems considerably allied in its general form and colours to the preceding, but differs greatly in the form of the face.

TAWNY MONKEY.

Simia Fulva. S. subferruginea, dorso inferiore aurantio, subtus albida, facie auribusque incarnatis.

Subferruginous Monkey, with the lower part of the back orange-coloured, white beneath, with flesh-coloured face and ears.

Tawny Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 211.*

MR. PENNANT seems to be the only describer of this animal. The face is a little produced: that and the ears flesh colour: 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 cinere-

ous: belly white: size of a cat. Inhabits India. Mr. Pennant's description was drawn up from one in Mr. Brookes's exhibition: it was a very ill-natured animal. It is said to vary with a black face, and long black hairs on the cheeks: body of a dull pale green: limbs grey: tail dusky.

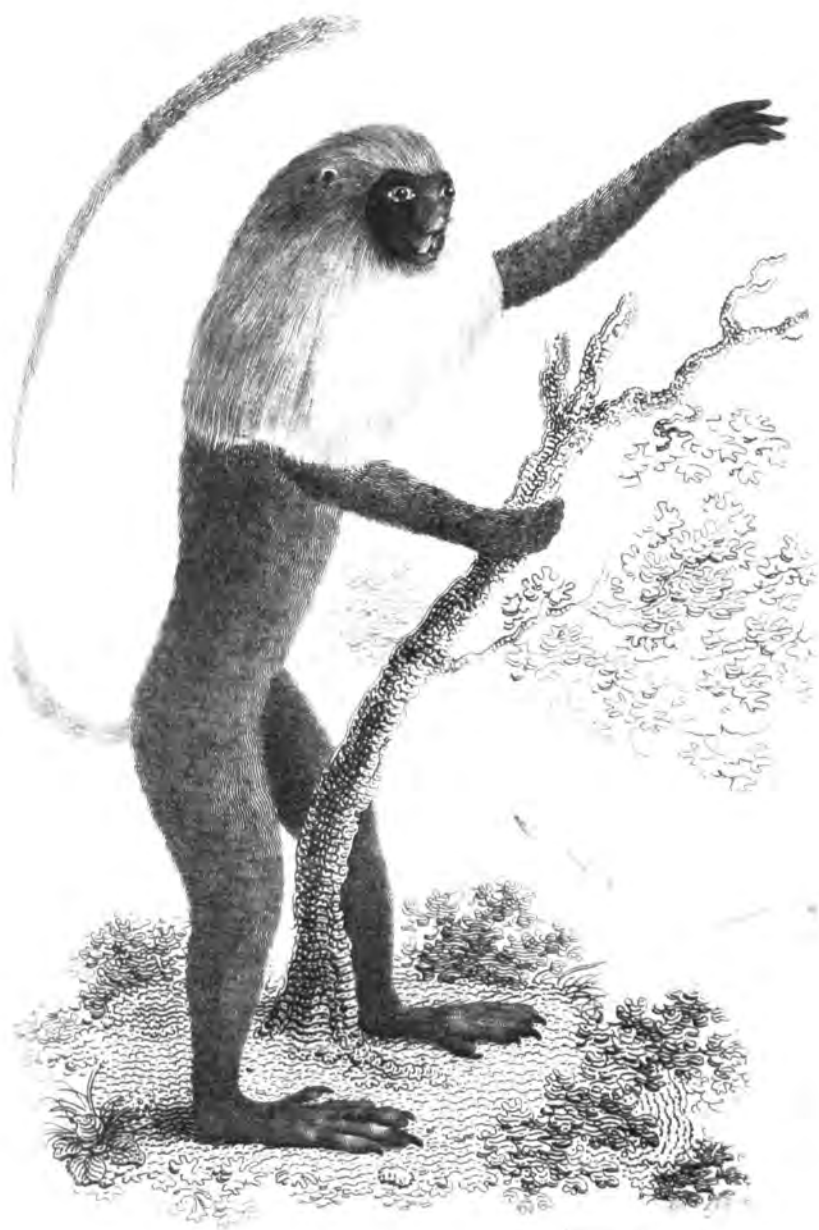
GOAT MONKEY.

Simia Hircina. S. caudata fusca, naso caruleo oblique sulcato, barba longa acuminata.

Long-tailed brown Monkey, with blue nose furrowed obliquely and long pointed beard.

Goat Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 212.*

WITH a blue naked face ribbed obliquely: long beard like that of a goat: whole body and limbs deep brown: tail long. Described by Mr. Pennant from a drawing in the British Museum by Kikius, an excellent painter of animals. No mention is made of the size of the animal: the face resembles that of the *Simia Maimon*.



FILL-BOTTOM MONKEY.

FULL-BOTTOM MONKEY.

Simia Comosa. *S. nigra, capitis coma longissima amplissima albida, cauda nivea.*

Long-tailed black Monkey, with very long spreading whitish hair on the head, and snow-white tail.

Full-bottom Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 212. pl. 46.*

Guenon à camail. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 65. pl. 17.*

WITH a short, black, and naked face: small head: that and the shoulders covered with long coarse, flowing hairs, like a full-bottomed perriwig; of a dirty yellowish colour mixed with black: body, arms, and limbs, of a glossy black: hand naked, and with only four fingers: on each foot five very long toes: tail very long, and of a snowy whiteness, with very long hairs at the end, forming a tuft: body and legs very slender: length above three feet. Inhabits Sierra Leona. This species is figured in Mr. Schreber's plates under the name of *Simia Polycomos*, but the figure is not very accurate.

 BAY MONKEY.

Simia Ferruginea. *S. caudata ferruginea, artubus caudaque nigris.*

Long-tailed ferruginous Monkey, with black limbs and tail.

Bay Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 213.*

WITH black crown: back of a deep bay colour: outside of the limbs black; cheeks, under part of body, and legs, of a very bright bay. Only four fingers on the hands: on the feet five long toes:

tail very long, slender, and black: body and limbs very slender and meagre. Native of Sierra Leona. In the Leverian Museum, as is likewise the former. In the supplement to Buffon, vol. 7. p. 66, this species is considered as a variety of the former: an opinion which surely would not have been entertained, had the author seen the animal.

ANNULATED MONKEY.

Simia Annulata. S. fusco-ferruginea, subtus albida, cauda corpore brevior annulata.

Ferruginous-brown Monkey, whitish beneath, with annulated tail shorter than the body.

Annulated Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 213.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant, from a drawing in the British Museum. Face flat: long hairs on the forehead and cheeks: upper part of the body and limbs tawny-brown: belly cinereous: tail shorter than the body, and annulated with darker and lighter brown: hands naked and black: size not mentioned.

STRIATED MONKEY.

SILKY
MONKEY.SQUIBBED
MONKEY.

FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

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

Blackish-brown Monkey, with the tips of the hairs whitish; the tail extremely full of hair.

Saki. *Buff. 15. p. 88. pl. 12 and suppl. 7. p. 113, 114. pl. 30, 31.*

S. Pithecia. Museum Leverianum. No. 4. p. 169. t. 5.

Fox-tailed Monkey. *Penman's Quadr. p. 222.*

Yarqué. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 113. pl. 30. Singe de Nuit. p. 114. pl. 31.*

THE Fox-tailed Monkey is about the size of a large cat, and is an animal of a very remarkable appearance. It is entirely of a dusky-brown colour, with a slight cast of ferruginous; except on the head and face; the middle of the face or nose being black, bare, and surrounded by white downy hair on the cheeks and forehead, and which, gradually expanding on the top and sides of the head, forms a very thick and full kind of beard, which divides under the chin, so as to leave in that part a bare space. This gives a highly singular aspect to the face. The eyes are large, and the ears round and flat: the feet and hands are furnished with sharpish claws: the tail is equal to the body in length, and most extremely villose or full of hair. A most elegant and perfect specimen of this animal is in the Leverian Museum, and is very finely represented in the Museum Leverianum. It is a native of Guiana. The tusks in this species are remarkably large. In the 7th supplemental volume to

Buffon two varieties are figured under the titles of *Yarqué* and *Singe de Nuit*: the former is less bearded or villose about the cheeks: the latter is in all parts more shaggy or tufted, and is considered as a particular variety, if not a distinct species.

STRIATED MONKEY.

Simia Jacchus. S. caudata, auribus villosis patulis, cauda hirsutissima curvata, ungribus subulatis, pollicum rotundatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 40.

Long-tailed Monkey, with patulous hairy ears, incurved furry tail, and sharp claws; those on the thumbs rounded.

Cercopithecus brasiliensis 3. Sagouin. *Clus. exot.* 372.

Oustiti. *Buff.* 15. p. 96. pl. 14.

Sanglin or Cagui minor. *Edward's*, pl. 218.

Striated Monkey. *Pennant Quadr.* p. 224.

THE Sanglin or Striated Monkey is an animal of great elegance. It is about the size of a squirrel. The body is of a reddish-ash colour, slightly undulated with dusky shades: the face is of a dark flesh colour; and on each side are two very large and thick tufts of milk-white hair, standing out before the ears. The tail is very long, extremely thickly coated with fur of an erect growth, and beautifully varied throughout its whole length with alternate bars of black and white. The paws are covered with hair and have sharp nails. This little animal is a native of Brazil, and in its natural state is supposed to feed chiefly on fruits; but in a state of confinement it

will occasionally feed on fish, snails, insects, &c. We are informed by the Count de Buffon, that it has been known to breed in Portugal: the young are said to be very deformed at first; having very little fur on their body. Linnæus observes that it is a great enemy to cats. Its voice is a sort of shrill hissing note, and it has often a musky smell.

RED-TAILED MONKEY.

Simia Œdipus. S. caudata imberbis, capillo dependente, cauda rubra, unguibus subulatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 41.

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with the hair of the head spreading downwards, red tail, and sharp nails.

Pinche. *Buff. 15. p. 114. pl. 17.*

Little Lion Monkey. *Edwards, pl. 195.*

Red-tailed Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 225.*

THIS is an animal of uncommon elegance. In size it is nearly equal to the former species, or about as large as a squirrel. The upper parts of the body are of a pale reddish-brown: the under parts white: the limbs are also white. The face black: the hair on the head white, long, loose, and spreading over the shoulders in the manner of a mantle: the lower parts of the back and the upper half of the tail are of a deep orange-red; the remainder of the tail black: the insides of the hands and feet are also black: the claws small and sharp. It is a native Guiana; and is an active, lively animal: its voice is a kind of soft

whistle, not unlike the note of a bird. Mr. Edwards, who has given a good figure of this species, which he drew from a healthy living specimen, observes, that, when gamboling about a room, it often assumes the appearance of a lion in miniature, from the manner in which it carries its tail over its back.

SILKY MONKEY.

Simia Rosalia. S. caudata imberbis, capite piloso, faciei circumferentia pedibusque rubris, unguibus subulatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 41.

Long-tailed silky-haired yellow Monkey, with long hair on the head, reddish round the face, and pointed claws.

Silky Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 225.*

Marikina. *Buff. 15. p. 108. pl. 16.*

THIS species is so named from the appearance of its hair, which is very fine, soft, long, and of a bright-yellow colour, resembling yellow silk. Round the face the hair is much longer than in other parts, so as to form a large mane like that of a lion; near the face this mane is of a reddish colour, and grows paler as it recedes from the cheeks: the face itself is of a dusky purple: the ears round and naked: the hands and feet are also naked, and of the same dull-purple colour as the face: the claws are small and sharp: the tail is very long, and rather bushy at the extremity. This is a larger species than the former, measuring about ten inches from nose to tail; the tail itself being about thirteen inches long. It is a



PAIR MONKEY

native of Guiana, and is a lively, active species, and gentle in a state of confinement.

GREAT-EARED MONKEY.

Simia Midas. S. caudata imberbis, labio superiore fisso, auribus quadratis nudis, ungibus subulatis, pedibus croceis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 42.

Long-tailed black Monkey, with large naked squarish ears, orange-coloured feet, and pointed nails.

Little black Monkey. *Edwards, pl. 196.*

Tamarin. *Buff. 15. p. 92. pl. 13. Tamarin nègre. suppl. p. 116. pl. 32.*

Great-eared Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 223.*

THE Tamarin or Great-eared Monkey is about the size of a squirrel. It is coal-black, except on the lower part of the back, which is of a reddish colour, and on the hands and feet, which are orange-coloured. The face is naked and flesh-coloured; the ears very large, naked, of a squarish form, and of a dusky flesh colour: the tail very long and black. It is a native of the hotter parts of South America. The claws are small and sharp. It is extremely well figured by Edwards. It sometimes varies in having the face black instead of flesh-coloured. In this state it is described and figured in Buffon's seventh supplemental volume, under the title of *Tamarin nègre*.

FAIR MONKEY.

Simia Argentata. *S. caudata imberbis exalbida, facie rubra, cauda fuscescente.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 41.*

Long-tailed beardless white Monkey, with red face and brown tail.

Mico. *Buff. 15. p. 121. pl. 18.*

Fair Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 226.*

THE last, and certainly the most beautiful of the smaller Monkies, is the Mico or Fair Monkey. It is somewhat larger than a squirrel, measuring from nose to tail about eight inches, and the tail itself about twelve. The whole animal, except the face and the tail, is covered with the brightest silvery-white hair: the face is of a vermilion-red: the ears of the same colour, and are thin and of a round form: the tail is of a very deep or blackish chesnut colour. This beautiful little animal is a native of South America. It is an extremely rare species. We are informed by the Count de Buffon, that Mons. Condamine, who had received one as a present from the governor of Para, attempted to bring it over to France alive; but the animal died just before the arrival of the ship, and was preserved by Mr. Condamine in spirits.

PHILIPPINE MONKEY.

Simia Syrichta. *S. caudata imberbis, ore ciliisque vibrissatis*. Lin.
Syst. Nat. p. 42.

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with long hairs round the mouth and eyes.

Cercopithecus luzonicus minimus. *Petiv. gaz.* 21. 1. 13. f. 11.
Philippine Monkey. *Pennant Quadr.* p. 213.

THIS small species (if such exists) depends merely on the authority of a drawing, with its description, communicated to Petiver, and by him represented in his work entitled *Gazophylacium*, &c. The same figure is also engraved by Mr. Schreber, in his plates of Quadrupeds. It is said to be a native of the Philippine islands, and is represented by Petiver with a young one under its body, which is supposed to have been tied there by means of a slender twig of some plant coiled round its own back.

The original from which the above figure in Petiver was copied is among the drawings of Camel (Kamel), or Camelli, as he is sometimes called, and which are now preserved in the British Museum. As a further illustration of so curious a subject cannot but be acceptable to every naturalist, I shall here give Camelli's own description, together with faithful copies of all the figures, four in number, with which his account is accompanied. These figures are reduced from the originals, in order to bring them within the compass of the annexed plate. It is impossible to determine from the figures and description whether this species should or should not be placed in the *prehensile-tailed* division of the genus.

MAGU, *sive* BOOT *Indorum*.

Cercopithecus ex Luzonis minimus. Camel Mss. Br. Mus.

“Magnitudinem, quæ Gliris est, icon exprimit, et communiter adhuc minor, & gracilior est. Facies leonina: oculi rubri, magni, rotundi, ut noctuæ, nunquam aut raro conniventes: aures pellucidæ, depiles. Pilus murium luteolus aut aureolus. Gesticulationes lepidæ ut Simiæ. Cauda et pedes posterius longitudinis reliqui corporis. Raro interdiu apparet, hinc eum cæcutire putant. Progreditur ordinariè saltando, et restrorsum vel in obliquum velocius quam antrosum. Narrant vivere carbone, &c. sed falsum est, cum ficu Indica, et aliis vescatur fructibus.

“L. *A* sedens, et comedens, ut Simius dextra.

“B arborem scandens.

“C sedens et terrens, cum timet.

“D incedens cum prole, quam ad ventrem, plantæ volubilis *Pamago* funiculis alligatam sugientem gerit. *Pamago* vero Indi ad recidivas commendant.” *Camel. Mss. tom. 6. Mus. Brit.*

“The figure shews the size of the animal, which is that of a Glis or Loir*, and it is often seen still smaller: the face is like that of a lion: the eyes red, large, and round, like those of an owl; and never, or but rarely, closing: the ears pellucid and void of hair: the fur mouse-like, and of a yellowish or gold-coloured cast. Its motions are lively, like those of a monkey. The tail and hind feet are of the length of the rest of the body.

* The greater Dormouse, or garden Squirrel.

It appears but seldom by day-time, and on that account is supposed to be dim-sighted by day. It commonly moves by springing or skipping, and that more readily either backwards or obliquely than forwards. It is said to live on charcoal, &c. but this is false*, since it feeds on the Indian fig and other fruits.

"A represents it sitting, and eating with its right hand, like a Monkey.

"B, shews it climbing a tree.

"C, sitting in the manner it appears when frightened.

"D, walking, with its young, which it carries tied to its belly, while sucking, with twigs of a climbing plant, called Pamago, and which the Indians recommend as good against relapses into sickness."

A description so particular seems to imply that Camelli had himself seen the animal, or, at least, that his authority was unquestionable. It is, however, a singular circumstance that no farther intelligence seems to have been obtained concerning it, and the species accordingly remains dubious. From some parts of the description, viz. the protuberant eye, the nocturnal appearance of

* There was surely no occasion for Camelli to tell us that this is false. To live on charcoal is probably a popular saying or jest among the Indians. When the Chinese mountebanks were haranguing the people in the streets of Pekin, during the procession of the English embassy, they affirmed that among the presents for the emperor were an elephant of the size of a monkey, and a cock that fed upon charcoal.

the animal, and its oblique and retrograde mode of incession, it should seem rather to belong to the genus Lemur than that of Simia; and seems, in some degree, allied to the small species called Lemur murinus; but in that creature the tail is villous, not bare as in the Camellian animal. This, however, is a circumstance which does not much invalidate the idea; since, in a mere outline, the hairiness of the tail might not have been expressed.

WE now arrive at the division containing those species which are furnished with *prehensile tails*, i. e. tails so constituted as to be able to clasp at pleasure round any object, so as to answer the purpose of a fifth hand. These Monkies are natives of South America.

PREACHER MONKEY.

Simia Beelzebul. *Lin. S. caudata barbata nigra, cauda prehensili, extremo pedibusque brunnis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 37.*

Bearded black Monkey, with prehensile tail; the feet and tip of the tail brown.

Preacher Monkey. *Penant Quadr. 214.*

L'Ouarine. *Buff. 15. p. 5. and suppl. 7. pl. 26.*

THIS species is said to be of the size of a fox, and of a black colour, with smooth glossy hair; round beard beneath the chin and throat; the feet and end of the tail brown. It is a native of Brasil and Guiana, inhabiting the woods in vast numbers, and howls in a dreadful manner. Marcgrave

assures us, that one sometimes mounts the top of a branch, and assembles a multitude below: he then sets up a howl so loud and horrible, that a person at a distance would imagine that a hundred joined in the cry: after a certain space he gives a signal with his hand, when the whole assembly join in chorus; but on another signal a sudden silence prevails, and then the orator finishes his harangue. This howling faculty is owing to the conformation of the os hyoides, or throat bone, which is dilated into a bottle-shaped concavity.

 ROYAL MONKEY.

Simia Seniculus. Lin. *S. caudata barbata rufa, cauda prehensili.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 37.

Long-tailed bearded red Monkey, with prehensile tail.

Alouate. Buff. 15. p. 5. and suppl. p. 87. pl. 27.

Royal Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 215.*

THIS is sometimes considered as a variety of the former, from which it differs in being of a very bright bay colour. In other respects it is said to resemble the former. It is, however, in all probability, a distinct species. In the Leve-rian Museum are two which appear to be young animals. They are about the size of a squirrel, and entirely of a very bright ferruginous or reddish chesnut colour, with the face naked and black, surrounded on the lower parts by a straggling beard of black hairs, and the tail is strongly

prehensile. The Royal Monkey is said to be rare in Brasil, but very common in Cayenne. On the contrary, the former species is very common in Brasil, but is not found in Guiana. Both species have the same voice and manners*.

* The following is a description given by an observer who had seen and kept these animals at Cayenne:

"The Allouates, or Howlers, inhabit the moist forests, in the neighbourhood of waters or marshes. They are commonly found in the woody islets of large flooded savannahs, and never on the mountains of the interior of Guiana. They go in small numbers, often in pairs, and sometimes singly. The cry, or rather horrible rattling scream, which they make, may well inspire terror; and seems as if the forests contained the united howlings of all its savage inhabitants together. It is commonly in the morning and evening that they make this clamour: they also repeat it in the course of the day, and sometimes in the night. The sound is so strong and varied, that one often imagines it produced by several of the animals at once, and is surprised to find only two or three, and sometimes only one. The Allouate seldom lives long in a state of captivity: it in a manner loses its voice, or at least does not exert it in the same manner as when wild. The male is larger than the female, which latter always carries her young on her back.

"Nothing is more difficult than to kill one of these animals. It is necessary to fire several times in order to succeed, and as long as the least life remains, and sometimes even after death, they remain clinging to the branches by the hands and tail. The sportsman is often chagrined at having lost his time and ammunition for such wretched game; for, in spite of the testimony of some travellers, the flesh is not at all good; it is almost always excessively tough, and is, therefore, excluded from all tables: it is merely the want of other food that can recommend it to needy inhabitants and travellers."

A figure of this species is given in the supplement to Buffon, as well as of the Preacher Monkey, but that of the latter seems not of equal authenticity with the former or red species.



FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

Simia Paniscus. S. caudata imberbis atra, cauda prehensili, manibus tetradactylis. Lin Syst. Nat. p. 37.

Long-tailed bearded black Monkey, with prehensile tail and four-fingered feet.

Coaita. *Buff. 15. p. 16. pl. 1.*

Four-fingered Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 216.*

THIS animal is distinguished by the gracility of its body and limbs; its uniform black colour, except on the face, which is of a dark flesh colour, and by the want of thumbs on the fore-feet, instead of which are very small projections or appendices. It is one of the most active and lively of animals, and is, besides, of a gentle and tractable disposition in a state of confinement. It inhabits the woods of South America; associating in great multitudes; assailing such travellers as pass though their haunts with an infinite number of sportive and mischievous gambols; chattering and throwing down dry sticks, swinging by their tails from the boughs, and endeavouring to intimidate the passengers by a variety of menacing gestures. In some drawings of animals in the British Museum this species is represented with the orbits of the eyes perfectly white, and with a patch of white on each side of the tip of the nose, while the nose itself and the remainder of the face is of a dusky colour: in another figure of the same species the orbits and whole nose are of a very bright pale or whitish flesh colour.

HORNED MONKEY.

Simia Fatuellus. S. caudata imberbis, cauda prehensili, capitis fasciculis pilorum duobus corniculorum æmulis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 42.

Long-tailed beardless prehensile-tailed Monkey, with two tufts of hair on the head resembling horns.

Le Sajou cornu. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 110. pl. 29.*

Horned Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 221.*

IN point of size, colours, and general appearance, this animal is considerably allied to the *S. Trepida*, or *Sajou* of Buffon. But the remarkable tufts of hair or horns on the head, which are very distinctly visible in all the different specimens of the animal, afford a sufficient mark of discrimination. The claws are longish and blunt. The general colour of the Horned Monkey is a subferruginous brown, lighter beneath and about the shoulders: the top of the head and outsides of the limbs of the tail blackish: the face reddish-brown and covered with hair.

FEARFUL MONKEY.

Simia Trepida. Lin. *S. caudata imberbis, capillitio arrecto, manibus pedibusque caeruleis, cauda prehensili villosa.* Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 39.

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with the hair on the head upright, blueish feet, and prehensile tail.

Sajou. Buff. 15. p. 37. pl. 4. 5.

Bush-tailed Monkey. Edwards, pl. 212.

Fearful Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 217.

THIS is about the size of a small or half-grown cat: the head is round; the face short and flesh-coloured, with a little whitish down upon it: the hair on the top of the head is erect in its growth and of a deep brown or blackish colour: the general colour of the animal is a pale brown; the back, shoulders, and outsides of the limbs deeper than the other parts: the tail long, thickly covered with hair of a deep brown: the hands and feet of a dull blueish-black, and furnished with rounded nails. It is a native of Guiana. This species was first figured by Edwards. It has been known to breed in France. It is of a sprightly disposition, but is observed to be capricious in its affections when in a state of captivity, having a great fondness for some persons, and as great a hatred to others.

WEEPER MONKEY.

Simia Apella. S. caudata imberbis cauda subprehensili, corpore fusco, pedibus nigris, natibus tectis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 42.?

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with prehensile tail, brown body, black feet, and without callosities.

Sai à gorge blanche. *Buff. 15. p. 64. pl. 9.*

Weeper Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 219.*

SIZE of a very small cat. Face round, swarthy, flesh-coloured: general colour of the animal ferruginous brown, deepest on the back and outsides of the limbs: tail blackish*, and, as in the two former animals, well covered with hair: hands and feet dusky: nails flat and round.

CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Simia Capucina. S. caudata imberbis fusca, cauda prehensili hirsuta, pileo artubusque nigris, natibus tectis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 42.

Long-tailed beardless Monkey, with hirsute prehensile tail, black crown and limbs, and without callosities.

Sai. *Buff. 15. p. 51. pl. 8.*

Capucin Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 218.*

SIZE of the former: face round, flat, and flesh-coloured: encircled with upright whitish hairs: the breast covered with long shaggy yellowish-

* In Schreber's figure, from the Museum Adolphi Friderici, the tail seems annulated with black and whitish; agreeing in this respect with that of the Annulated Monkey of Pennant; but no mention is made of this particular in Linnæus's description.

white hair: top of the head blackish; hair on the shoulders and upper part of the back lighter than on the lower part: tail as in the former species. Toes with crooked claws instead of flat nails.

N. B. The above three species are extremely nearly allied, and the supposed synonyms are differently applied by different authors.

SQUIRREL MONKEY.

Simia Sciurea. S. caudata imberbis, occipite prominulo, unguibus quatuor plantarum subulatis, natibus tectis. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 43.

Long-tailed yellowish-grey beardless Monkey, with orange-coloured hands and feet; four of the claws on the hind feet pointed.

Saimiri. Buff. 15. p. 67. pl. 10.

Orange Monkey. Pennant Quadr. p. 220.

THIS, when seen in perfection, is a beautiful animal. In size it scarce exceeds a squirrel, and is of a bright gold-yellow; but the specimens commonly brought into Europe are rather of a yellowish-brown or greenish cast; with orange-yellow feet and hands. The head round; the nose blackish; orbits of the eyes flesh colour; ears hairy: under parts whitish: tail very long, with a black tip.

ANTIGUA MONKEY.

Simia Antiguensis. S. fulvo-nigricans, subtus alba, artubus nigris, facie nigra genis barbatii, cauda prehensilis fusca.

Blackish-fulvous Monkey, white beneath, with black limbs, the face black with bearded cheeks, and brown prehensile tail.

Antigua Monkey. *Pennant Quadr. p. 221.*

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-coloured: tail of a dusky ash; its length twenty inches: body eighteen. This seems a large species, and is described by Mr. Pennant from one which was brought from Antigua; but its real native place was not known: it was a lively sportive animal: the tail strongly prehensile.

 NAKED-TAILED MONKEY.

Simia Morta. S. caudata imberbis spadicea, ore fusco, cauda nuda, squamosa. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 43.

Long-tailed beardless brown Monkey, with dusky muzzle and naked scaly tail.

Cercopithecus americanus minor Monkie dictus. Seba. p. 1. 22. t. 33. f. 1.

THIS species (if it really exists as such) seems to have been mentioned by Linnæus on the faith of Seba, who has figured it on the thirty-third plate of the first volume of his *Thesaurus*; but it

is now generally imagined, as indeed Linnæus had himself surmised, that it is no other than a young or half-grown specimen of the *S. Sciurea* (Squirrel Monkey) before described. It is of a reddish-brown colour; with a blackish nose; and the tail is bare, as are also the under parts of the body and the limbs.

LEMUR. MACAUCO.

Generic Character.

<i>Dentes Primores superiores</i>	<i>Front-teeth</i> in the upper jaw
quatuor: intermediis remotis.	four: the intermediate ones remote.
<i>Inferiores sex: longiores, porrecti, compressi, paralleli, approximati.</i>	In the lower jaw six: longer, stretched forwards, compressed, parallel, approximated.
<i>Laniarii solitarii, approximati.</i>	<i>Canine-teeth</i> solitary, approximated.
<i>Molares plures sublobati: antici longiores, acutiores.</i>	<i>Grinders</i> several, sublobated: the foremost somewhat longer and sharper.

THE genus Lemur or Macauco consists of animals approaching to Monkeys in the form of their feet, which, in most species, are furnished with flat nails; but differing in their manners, and void of that mischievous and petulant disposition which so much distinguishes the Monkey Tribe from other Quadrupeds.

In this, as in the former genus, we meet with some species without a tail, while others have



SLOW LEMUR.

that part extremely long. Of the tailless species the most remarkable is the

SLOW LEMUR.

Lemur Tardigradus. *L. ecaudatus subferrugineo-cinereus, linea dorsali fusca, auriculis brevissimis.*

Tailless Lemur, of a subferruginous ash-colour, with a brown dorsal line, and very small ears.

Lemur tardigradus. *L. ecaudatus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 44.*

Lemur Tardigradus. Slow-paced Lemur. *Specul. Linn. 1. t. 5.*

Paresseux pentadactyle de Bengale. *Vosmaer, pl. 6.*

Le Loris de Bengale. *Buff. suppl. 7. p. 125. pl. 36.*

It is about the size of a small cat, measuring 16 inches in length: its colour is an elegant pale-brown or mouse-colour; the face flattish: the nose inclining to a sharpened form: the eyes yellow-brown, large, and extremely protuberant; so as to appear, in the living animal, like perfect hemispheres. They are surrounded by a circle of dark-brown, which also runs down the back of the animal. This species is very slow in its motions, and from this circumstance has actually been ranked by some naturalists among the Sloths; though in no other respect resembling them. It is a nocturnal animal, and sleeps, or at least lies motionless, during the greatest part of the day: its voice is shrill and plaintive. The figure given by Vosmaer exhibits it moving slowly on the ground, and may be considered as a very good representation; having been taken from a living specimen. The figure engraved in the *Speculum Linnæanum* is also an accurate representation of

the same animal in its climbing attitude, and was drawn from a living specimen in a perfectly healthy state. If there be any thing faulty in either of the above representations, it is that the eyes are scarce expressed with sufficient fulness and protuberancy, a defect which is remedied in the annexed plate of the present work, in which both these figures are shewn. In this, as in some others, the fingers and toes have rounded nails, as in most of the monkies; but the inner toe on each hind foot, next the thumb, has a sharp claw. Mr. Vosmaer's description of this animal's manners is extremely accurate, and is confirmed by the observation of several specimens, which have since been brought into Europe, two of which I have myself examined. "I received (says he) this singular animal in June 1768, and, notwithstanding its disagreeable odour, my curiosity induced me to take it into my chamber. It slept all the day to the very evening, and it being then the height of summer, it did not awake till half past eight in the evening. It was kept in a cage of an oblong square shape, with iron wires; and it constantly slept seated on its hind part, close to the wires, with its head bent forwards between the two fore feet, which were placed over its belly. In this attitude it always held itself strongly attached by the two hind feet to the iron wires of the cage; and often by one of the fore feet also; which makes me imagine that it generally sleeps on trees, holding by the branches. Its motion, when awakened, was extremely slow, and always

the same from beginning to end; drawing itself on from bar to bar; taking hold of the upper part of one bar by its fore feet, and not quitting it till it had slowly and very strongly grasped another bar with one of its hands. When it crept on the ground it moved with the same slowness, dragging one foot after the other as if paralytic; and in this motion it raised its body but very little, merely drawing itself forward in such a manner that frequently the belly was scarce a finger's breadth from the ground. It was to no purpose to drive it by passing a stick through the wires, which did not make it let go its hold: if pushed too rudely it bit the stick; and this was all the defence it made. Towards evening it awaked little by little; like one interrupted in sleep after having waked a long time. Its first care was to eat; for by day the moments were too precious to spare from repose. After having finished this task, which it performed sufficiently quick for a Sloth, it evacuated the remains of its former meal: its urine had a strong, disagreeable odour, and its fæces resembled the small pellets of sheep's dung. Its common diet, according to the account of the captain of the vessel which brought it over, was rice boiled very thick; and he had never seen it drink.

“Being persuaded that this animal would not refuse a different kind of nourishment, I gave it a sprig of lime-tree with leaves on it; but it rejected it: fruits, such as pears and cherries, were more to its taste: it willingly eat dry bread and biscuit; but would not touch them if dipped in water.

Whenever water was offered, it contented itself with smelling it, without drinking. It was passionately fond of eggs. It often made use of its hands in eating, in the manner of a squirrel. I concluded from its eating eggs, that it would also eat birds; and accordingly having given it a live sparrow, it immediately killed it with a bite, and very greedily eat the whole. Curious to know whether insects would also suit its taste, I gave it a live cockchaffer, which it took in its paw and devoured completely. I afterwards gave it a chaffinch, which it also eat with a good appetite, after which it slept the remainder of the day. I have often seen him still awake at two hours after midnight; but from half past six in the morning he was always in a profound sleep, so that his cage might be cleaned without disturbing his repose. During the day, being awaked by force in order to provoke him, he was angry, and bit the stick, but with a very slow motion, and with a reiterated cry of *ai, ai, ai*, lengthening out the *ai* each time into a plaintive, languid, and tremulous sound, in the same manner as is reported of the Sloths of America. After having been thus teized for a long time, and thoroughly awakened, he crawled two or three times round the cage, and immediately slept again."

This slowness of motion and plaintive cry made Mr. Vosmaer consider the animal as a species of Sloth; but it has no other affinity with the Sloths, nor can it be placed in the same genus. It forms a most curious contrast in this respect to that

lively species the Ring-tailed Lemur or Macauco, which exhibits the utmost vivacity in its manners and motions.

The late learned and accomplished Sir William Jones has also given a pleasing general description of this animal in the 4th volume of Asiatic Researches, and as it is always interesting to observe the manners of an animal in its native country, I shall here extract the account in the President's own words.

“ The singular animal, which most of you saw alive, and of which I now lay before you a perfectly accurate figure, has been very correctly described by Linnæus; except that *sickled* would have been a juster epithet than *awled* for the *bent claws* on its hinder indices; and that the *size of a Squirrel* seems an improper, because a variable, measure: its configuration and colours are particularized with great accuracy by M. Daubenton; but the short account of the *Loris* by M. de Buffon appears unsatisfactory, and his engraved representation of it has little resemblance to nature*; so little, that, when I was endeavouring to find in his work a description of the Quadrumane, which had just been sent me from *Dacca*, I passed over the chapter on the *Loris*, and ascertained it merely by seeing, in a note, the Linnæan charac-

* Because in reality it represents the next species, or *Loris*, which at that time was confounded, by Buffon and many other writers, with the present animal; though differing much in proportion and manners.

ter of the slow-paced *Lemur**. The illustrious *French* naturalist, whom, even when we criticise a few parts of his noble work, we cannot but name with admiration, observes of the *Loris*, that, *from the proportion of its body and limbs, one would not suppose it slow in walking or leaping*, and intimates an opinion, that Seba gave this animal the epithet of *slowmoving*, from some fancied likeness to the Sloth of *America*: but though its body be remarkably long in proportion to the breadth of it, and the hinder legs, or more properly arms, much longer than those before, yet the *Loris*, in fact, walks or climbs very slowly, and is, probably, unable to leap. Neither its genus nor species, we find, are new: yet, as its temper and instincts are undescribed, and as the *Natural History* of M. Buffon, or the *System of Nature* by Linnæus, cannot always be readily procured, I have set down a few remarks on the *form*, the *manners*, the *name*, and the *country* of my little favourite, who engaged my affection while he lived, and whose memory I wish to perpetuate.

“I. This male animal had four hands, each five-fingered; palms naked; nails round, except those of the indices behind, which were long, curved, pointed; hair very thick, especially on the haunches, extremely soft, mostly dark-grey, varied with brown and a tinge of russet; darker on the

* A most convincing proof of the real merit and superiority of the Linnæan mode of description; so much and so often condemned by the Count de Buffon.

back, paler about the face and under the throat, reddish towards the rump; no tail; a dorsal stripe, broad, chesnut-coloured, narrower towards the neck; a head almost spherical; a countenance, expressive and interesting; eyes round, large, approximated, weak in the day-time, glowing and animated at night; a white vertical stripe between them; eye-lashes, black, short; ears dark, rounded, concave; great acuteness at night, both in seeing and hearing; a face, hairy, flattish; a nose pointed, not much elongated; the upper lip cleft; canine teeth, comparatively long, very sharp.

“ More than this I could not observe in the living animal; and he died at a season when I could neither attend a dissection of his body, nor with propriety request my medical friends to perform such an operation in the heat of *August*; but I opened his jaw, and counted only two incisors above, and as many below, which might have been a defect in the individual; and it is mentioned simply as a fact, without any intention to censure the generic arrangement of Linnæus.

“ II. In his manners he was for the most part gentle, except in the cold season, when his temper seemed wholly changed; and his creator, who made him so sensible of cold, to which he must often have been exposed even in his native forests, gave him, probably for that reason, his thick fur, which we rarely see on animals in these tropical climates: to me, who not only constantly fed him, but bathed him twice a week in water accommodated to the seasons, and whom he clearly dis-

tinguished from others, he was at all times grateful; but when I disturbed him in winter, he was usually indignant, and seemed to reproach me with the uneasiness which he felt, though no possible precautions had been omitted to keep him in a proper degree of warmth. At all times he was pleased with being stroked on the head and throat, and frequently suffered me to touch his extremely sharp teeth; but at all times his temper was quick, and, when he was unseasonably disturbed, he expressed a little resentment by an obscure murmur, like that of a squirrel, or a greater degree of displeasure by a peevish cry, especially in winter, when he was often as fierce, on being much importuned, as any beast of the woods. From half an hour after sunrise to half an hour before sunset, he slept without intermission rolled up like a hedgehog; and as soon as he awoke, he began to prepare himself for the labours of *his* approaching day, licking and dressing himself like a cat; an operation which the flexibility of his neck and limbs enabled him to perform very completely: he was then ready for a slight breakfast, after which he commonly took a short nap; but when the sun was quite set, he recovered all his vivacity. His ordinary food was the sweet fruit of this country; plantains always, and mangos during the season; but he refused peaches, and was not fond of mulberries, or even of guaiavas: milk he lapped eagerly, but was contented with plain water. In general he was not voracious, but never appeared satisfied with grass-

hoppers; and passed the whole night, while the hot season lasted, in prowling for them: when a grasshopper, or any insect, alighted within his reach, his eyes, which he fixed on his prey, glowed with uncommon fire; and having drawn himself back to spring on it with greater force, he seized the prey with both his fore-paws, but held it in one of them, while he devoured it. For other purposes, and sometimes even for that of holding his food, he used all his paws indifferently as hands, and frequently grasped with one of them the higher part of his ample cage, while his three others were severally engaged at the bottom of it; but the posture of which he seemed fondest was to cling with all four of them to the upper wires, his body being inverted; and in the evening he usually stood erect for many minutes, playing on the wires with his fingers, and rapidly moving his body from side to side, as if he had found the utility of exercise in his unnatural state of confinement. A little before day-break, when my early hours gave me frequent opportunities of observing him, he seemed to solicit my attention; and if I presented my finger to him, he licked or nibbled it with great gentleness, but eagerly took fruit, when I offered it; though he seldom ate much at his morning repast: when the *day brought back his night*, his eyes lost their lustre and strength, and he composed himself for a slumber of ten or eleven hours.

“ III. The names of *Loris* and *Lemur* will, no doubt, be continued by the respective disciples

of Buffon and Linnæus; nor can I suggest any other, since the *Pandits* know little or nothing of the animal: the lower *Hindus* of this province generally call it Lajjábánor, or the Bashful Ape, and the *Musselmans*, retaining the sense of the epithet, give it the absurd appellation of a cat; but it is neither a cat nor bashful; for though a *Pandit* who saw my *Lemur* by day-light, remarked that it was lajjálu, or modest (a word which the *Hindus* apply to all *sensitive plants*), yet he only seemed bashful, while in fact he was dim sighted and drowsy; for at night, as you perceive by his figure, he had open eyes, and as much boldness as any of the *Lemures* poetical or *Linnaean*.

“ IV. As to his country, the first of the species, that I saw in India, was in the district of *Tipra*, properly *Tripura*, whither it had been brought, like mine, from the *Garrow* mountains; and Dr. Anderson informs me, that it is found in the woods on the coast of *Coromandel*: another had been sent to a member of our society from one of the Eastern isles; and though the *Loris* may be also a native of Silan, yet I cannot agree with M. de Buffon, that it is the minute, sociable, and docile animal mentioned by Thevenot, which it resembles neither in size nor in disposition.

“ My little friend was, on the whole, very engaging; and when he was found lifeless, in the same posture in which he would naturally have slept, I consoled myself with believing that he had died without pain, and lived with as much

pleasure as he could have enjoyed in a state of captivity."

From the above description we perceive that this animal, slow and inert as it is, is yet not quite so torpid and inactive in India, as when brought into the colder climates of Europe.

The following observations, communicated by the excellent anatomist Mr. Carlisle, cannot but be acceptable to the reader. They are accompanied by an engraving from his elegant drawings.

"The body of a *Lemur tardigradus* having been presented to me by a friend, for the purpose of dissection, I injected the arterial system, and upon tracing the course of the vessels, so as to make a dried preparation, an unusual appearance of distribution was exhibited by the large trunks of the subclavian and external iliac arteries.

"Immediately after the subclavian has penetrated the axilla, it is divided into twenty-three equal-sized cylinders, which surround the principal trunk of the artery, now diminished in size to an inconsiderable vessel. These cylindrical arteries accompany each other and divide with the ulnar and radial branches, being distributed in their route upon the muscles, each of which has one of these cylinders. The other branches, for example, the radial and ulnar, proceed like the arteries in general; dispersing themselves upon the skin, the membranes, joints, bones, &c. in an arborescent form. The iliac artery divides upon the margin of the pelvis into upwards of twenty equal-sized cylinders, surrounding the main trunk, as described in the axillary artery:

these vessels are also finally distributed as in the upper extremity; the cylinders wholly upon the muscles, and the arborescent branches on all the other parts. The carotid arteries do not divide into equal-sized cylinders, but are distributed as in the generality of animals.

"It would be of some importance in physiology to ascertain whether the other slow-moving Quadrupeds have any peculiar arrangement of the arteries of their limbs. This solitary fact is hardly sufficient for the foundation of any theoretical explanation of the slow movement of these muscles; if, however, it should be corroborated by similar circumstances in other animals, a new light may be thrown upon muscular motion by tracing a connection between the kind of action produced in a muscle, and the condition of its vascularity or supply of blood."

Fig. 1. The arm and shoulder of the lemur tardigradus.

- a. The subclavian artery, lying upon the subscapularis muscle.
- b. The division of the artery into equal-sized cylinders.
- c. The ulnar artery proceeding to divide in the usual manner.

Fig. 2. The trunk, from below the diaphragm, of the lemur tardigradus, one of the limbs being left unfinished, as it appeared unnecessary to represent them both.

- a. The diaphragm.
- b. The descending aorta.
- c. c. The iliac arteries.
- d. The trunk of the inguinal artery, situated among the cylinders.
- e. The femoral artery under similar circumstances.



LORIS.

Lemur Loris. *L. ecaudatus subferrugineo-cinereus, artubus gracilimib, auriculis magnis.*

Tailless Lemur of a subferruginous ash-colour, with extremely slender limbs and large ears.

Animal cynocephalum ceilonicum. *Seb. mus. 1. p. 55. t. 35.*

Le Loris. *Buff. 13. pl. 30.*

Loris Macauco. *Pennant Quadr. p. 228.*

By a singular fatality it has happened that this species, though perfectly distinct from the former, and in manners totally different, has yet been confounded with it by many writers on Natural History. It is considerably smaller than the former; its body is slender; its limbs remarkably thin; and it is, like the former, perfectly destitute of a tail; and this circumstance seems to have caused the general mistake among naturalists. It is said, by those who have contemplated it in its native climate, to be a perfect contrast to the former in its motions; being possessed of great agility and liveliness. In colour it nearly resembles the former species, but is paler, and more inclining to a yellow tinge. It is very elegantly figured in Seba's Thesaurus. At first view of the figure one would be apt to imagine that it had been taken from a dried specimen, in which the limbs had shrunk from their former or natural dimensions; but the several specimens preserved in Museums, in whatever manner prepared, confirm the truth of the representation; the same

gracility of limbs and body being in all equally conspicuous.

It has been observed, in a note relative to the former species, that this is the animal figured in Buffon; and it is farther remarkable, that, by an aukward mismanagement relative to the posture, it is made to appear a short instead of long-bodied animal.

The figure in the present work is from a beautiful and perfect specimen in the Leverian Museum; but which, representing the animal in a ringent state, exhibits perhaps an air of fierceness not perfectly according with its character.



INDRI.

Lemur Indri. *L. ecaudatus niger, subtus griseus, facie natibusque albidis.*

Tailless black Lemur, greyish beneath, with the face and space round the tail whitish.

Indri. *Sonnerat voy. 2. pl. 142. pl. 8.*

Lemur Indri. *L. ecaudatus niger. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 42.*

Indri Macauco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 228.*

THIS is a very large species. It is entirely of a black-colour, except on the face, which is greyish: a greyish cast also prevails towards the lower part of the abdomen, and the rump is white. The face is of a lengthened or dog-like form: the ears shortish and slightly tufted: the hair or fur is silky and thick, and in some parts of a curly or crisped appearance: it is the largest animal of



INDRI

this genus, and is said by Mons. Sonnerat, its first describer, to be three feet and a half high. It is said to be a gentle and docile animal, and to be trained, when taken young, for the chase, in the manner of a dog. Its voice resembles the crying of an infant. It is a native of Madagascar, where it is known by the name of Indri, which is said to signify *the man of the wood*. The nails in this species are flat, but pointed at the ends; and there is no appearance of a tail. The front or cutting teeth in the upper jaw are four, according to Mons. Geoffroy (Magaz. Encyclopédique), not two, as mentioned by Mr. Sonnerat.

POTTO.

Lemur Potto. *L. caudatus subferrugineus, cauda unicolore.* Lin.

Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 42.

Tailed subferruginous Lemur, with tail of the same colour.

Potto. *Bosman Guin. 2. p. 30. f. 4.*

THIS seems at present an obscure species; known only from the description and figure in Bosman's account of Guinea. This description states that the animal is called Potto by the natives, but by the Europeans Sloth, from the extreme slowness of its motions. He then proceeds to give the usual description of the manners attributed to the real Sloth, such as its scarce being able to walk ten paces in a day; its eating up all the fruit and leaves of a tree, and thus becoming

fat, after which it grows lean, and is in danger of starving before it can climb a second tree, &c. &c. All this, however, he does not pretend to avouch from his own knowledge, but tells us, that the negroes believe it. He assures us, however, that this animal is inconceivably ugly, and that when old it is covered with reddish flocky hair like wool; though it appears brown and smoothish when young. He does not mention its size. The figure bears some resemblance to the Lemur tardigradus, but is represented with a tail of some length.

 WOOLLY.

Lemur Mongoz. *L. caudatus griseo-fuscus, cauda unicolore.*

Long-tailed grey-brown Lemur, with tail of a similar colour.

Lemur Mongoz. *L. caudatus griseus, cauda unicolore.* Lin. Syst.

Nat. p. 44.

Mongous. Buff. 13. p. 198. pl. 26. and suppl. 7. p. 118. pl. 32.

Mongooz. Edw. pl. 216.

Woolly Macaeco. Pennant Quadr. Buff. 1. p. 229.

THIS species is about the size of a cat, and is of an uniform dusky-brown-colour, with the breast and belly white or whitish. The tail is very long and thickly covered with fur: the whole animal is also covered with thick, soft, wavy or curling fur. The eyes are of a bright orange-colour; and are surrounded by a circle of black, which descends to some little distance down the nose; the remainder, with the cheeks, being white: the



WOOLY LEMUR

hands and feet are naked and dusky; the nails flat, except on the interior toe of the hind feet next the thumb, which has a sharp claw. This species varies sometimes a little in colour; the ends of the limbs and the paws being of a dull orange-colour, or yellow, and sometimes white, with the face entirely brown. It is a native of Madagascar and some other Indian islands; and lives principally on fruit. When in a state of captivity it is commonly gentle and sportive. That described by the Count de Buffon seems to have been of a different disposition; but individuals of all animals must be supposed to differ from each other with respect to temper and manners, according to circumstances. The individual just mentioned uttered almost constantly a low grunting noise; and when tired of being alone, croaked in the manner of a frog, so loud as to be heard to a great distance: its tongue was rough, like that of a cat; and the Count de Buffon adds, that, when permitted, it would lick a person's hand till the skin was inflamed. This species appears also to vary sometimes in size. The larger variety is described and figured in the Count de Ceperde's additions to Buffon's History of Quadrupeds, under the title of *Le grand Mongous*; and seems to differ in no other respect than size from the animal in its usual state.

RUFFED LEMUR.

Lemur Macaco. *L. caudatus niger, collaris barbato.* Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 44.

Tailed black Lemur, with the neck bearded in the manner of a ruff.

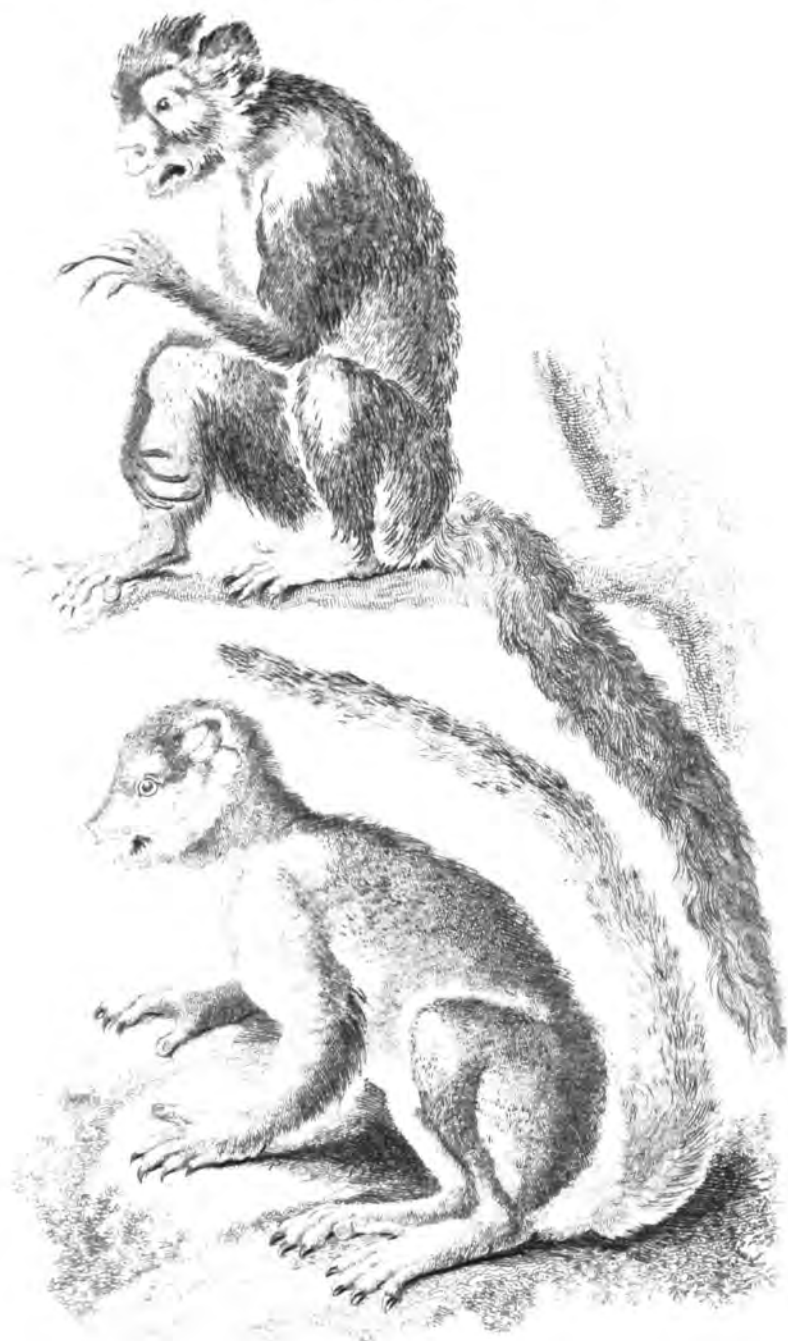
Black Maucauco. *Edw. pl. 217.*

Vari. *Buff. 13. p. 174. pl. 17.*

Ruffed Macauco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 231.*

THIS is the species described by the Count de Buffon under the name of the Vari, its colours often consisting of a patched distribution of black and white; though its real or natural colour is supposed to be entirely black. In size it exceeds the Mongoz, or Brown Lemur. It is said to be a fierce and almost untameable animal. It inhabits the woods of Madagascar and some of the Indian islands; and is said to exert a voice so loud and powerful as to strike astonishment into those who hear it, resembling, in this respect, the howling Monkey or S. Belzebub, which fills the woods of Brasil and Guiana with its dreadful cries. When in a state of captivity, however, it seems to become as gentle as some others of this genus. That described and figured by Edwards was an example of this, and is expressly said to have been "a very sociable, gentle, harmless-natured animal, not having the cunning, mischievousness, or malice of the Monkey kind."

The astonishing strength of voice in this animal, depends, according to the Count de Buffon, on the peculiar structure of the larynx, which



FLOCKY LEMUR.

widens, immediately after its divarication, into a large cavity before entering the lungs.

FLOCKY LEMUR.

Lemur Laniger. *L. caudatus ex flavo rufescente testaceus subtus albus, cauda ex rufescente fulva unicolore.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 44.

Tailed pale-tawny Lemur, white beneath, with ferruginous tail.

Maquis à bourres. Sonner. voy. 2. p. 142. pl. 89.

THIS is described by Sonnerat as a large species; measuring a foot and nine inches from nose to tail; the tail being also nine inches. Its colour is a pale yellowish-ferruginous on the upper parts, and white beneath: the tail bright ferruginous. The fur is extremely soft and crisped, and of a deeper colour on the region of the loins: the face is black: the ears small: the eyes large, and of a greenish-grey: in the upper jaw, are two fore-teeth: in the lower jaw four: the feet have five fingers, which have long claws, except the thumbs, which have rounded nails. Mr. Pennant, in the last edition of his History of Quadrupeds, seems to think this animal no other than the *L. Mongoz*, or Woolly Macauco, and complains that Sonnerat's figure is very inaccurate; but if Sonnerat's description be just, the species must certainly be a different one from the *L. Mongoz*. Two smaller varieties of the Flocky

Macauco are described and figured in the supplement to Buffon, viz.

Le Petit Makis Gris. *Buff. suppl. p. 121. pl. 34.*

This pretty little animal, says the Count de Ceperede, was brought from Madagascar, by Mons. Sonnerat. It has the whole body, except the face, feet, and hands, covered with a greyish woolly fur, thick and soft to the touch. Its tail is very long and covered with fur similar to that of the body. It is much allied to the Macauco, both in its form and attitudes, as well as in the nimbleness of its motions; but the Macauco stands higher on its legs. In both the fore legs are shorter than the hind. The colour of this little Lemur is, as it were, marbled with pale tawny: the fur being mouse-grey at the roots, and pale tawny at the extremities. The fur on the upper part of the body is six lines long, and four on the under part. The whole under part is white from the lower jaw; but the white is a little mingled with yellowish and greyish on the belly and under parts of the limbs. The head is very large in front, and the snout is very pointed, which gives a great sharpness to the physiognomy of the animal: the forehead is straight; the eyes round and full: the ears are nine lines high, and seven broad: they differ from those of other Macaucos, which are large, and, as it were, flattened at the ends. Those of this little species are large at the base, and rounded in outline: they are co-

vered and edged with ash-coloured hairs. The circumference of the eyes, the ears, and the sides of the cheeks, are of a clear ash-colour, as well as the fore parts of the arms and legs. The length of this animal, measured in a straight line, is ten inches and three lines; but if measured according to the curvature of the body, one foot and two lines: the length of the head, from the tip of the nose to the hind part, is two inches and five lines. The interior toe is furnished with a sharp crooked claw: the rest with nails. The tail is fifteen inches long, of an uniform thickness throughout its whole length, and of the same colour with the body; the tip is rather deeper than the rest, and the fur on this part measures seven lines. It must be considered, I think, in no other light than as a variety of the *L. laniger*.

Autre Espece de Maki. Buff. suppl. p. 123. t. 35.

This, which is also described by Cope, seems greatly allied to the former; from which it differs, on a general view, principally in the tints and distributions of its colours. Its fur resembles that of the former, but is more thick, woolly, crisp, and tufted, as it were, causing the animal to appear thicker in proportion. The head is large, and the snout not so long in proportion as in the *Vari*, the *Mongoz*, and the *Macauco*. The eyes are very large, and the eyelids bordered with blackish. The forehead is large, and the ears short and hid in the fur. The fore legs short in comparison with the hinder. The tip of the nose

is covered by a large black patch, running up into a point on the nose, and covering part of the upper jaw. The length of the animal, from the tip of the nose to the beginning of the tail, is eleven inches and six lines: the tail is ten inches and ten lines, and is of an uniform thickness. The general colour of this animal is brown and ash-tawny in different shades; the hair being brown with tawny tips. The under parts are of a dirty white tinged with tawny. The brown predominates on the head, the back, and upper parts of the limbs; and the ash-tawny prevails on the sides of the body and limbs: the tawny tinge is deepest round the ears. All the part of the back nearest the tail is tinged with tawny, which becomes orange throughout the whole length of the tail. The hands and feet are covered with ash-tawny hairs; but the fingers and nails are black. The thumb or great toe of the hind feet is large, and has a thin round nail; and the second toe is connected to it by a blackish membrane.



RING-TAILED LEMUR

RING-TAILED LEMUR.

Lemur Catta. *L. caudatus, cauda albo nigroque annulata.* Lin.
Syst. Nat. p. 45.

Long-tailed Lemur, with the tail annulated with black and white.

Mococo. *Buff.* 13. p. 174. pl. 22.

The Maucauco. *Edw.* pl. 197.

Ring-tailed Lemur. *Museum Leverianum.* No. 6. p. 43. pl. 11.

Ring-tailed Macauco. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 230.

THIS is by far the most beautiful animal of the genus. Its size is that of a small cat, but of a more slender shape: its colour is a pale greyish-brown, with a slight cast of ferruginous on the back and outsides of the limbs: the under parts of the body are whitish. The nose black: the eyes bright orange-hazel, surrounded by a distinct circle of black: the hands and feet black; the fingers and toes furnished with round nails. The tail is very long, and beautifully marked throughout the whole length with distinct circles of black and white: the fur on the whole animal, but more particularly on the tail, is very fine, soft, and suberect in its growth, so as to give a greater degree of thickness to the tail than if it grew in a more oblique direction. The manners of this species are gentle and lively: it possesses the highest degree of activity, and its motions have an ease and elegance surpassing almost every other quadruped. In their native state these animals live in society, and are seen in troops of thirty or forty together in the woods, where they

feed principally on fruits. In a state of confinement they will not only eat fruits of different kinds, but likewise animal food; and in this respect the present species, the Mongoz, and the Vari agree; all feeding nearly in the same manner. The Macauco delights much in sunshine, and in sitting before the fire: its general attitude at such times is similar to that assumed by a squirrel when feeding, sitting upright and often extending forwards its spread hands.

HEART-MARKED LEMUR.

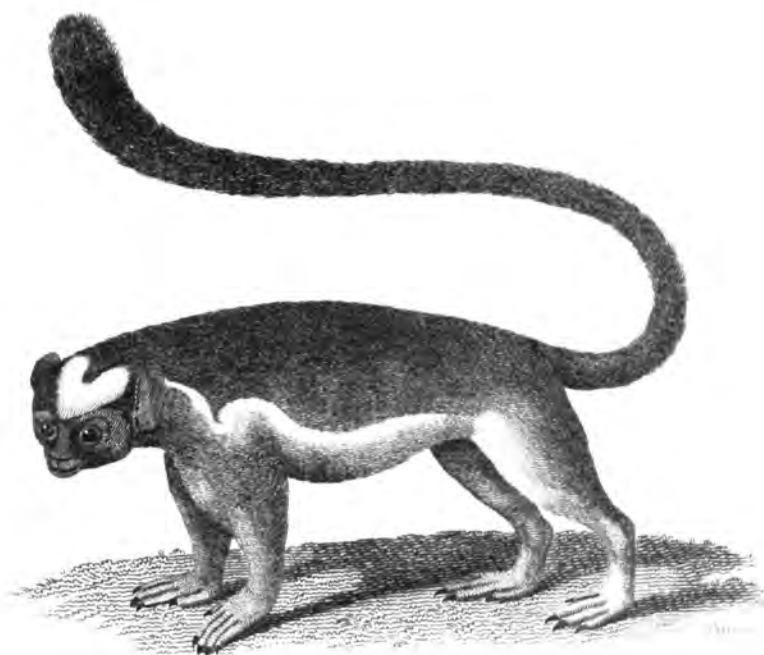
Lemur Bicolor. *L. caudatus, supra ex atro griseus, subius sordide albus, macula frontali cordata sordide alba.* Lin Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 44.

Long-tailed blackish Lemur, white beneath, with a white heart-shaped spot on the forehead.

Lemur Bicolor. *Miller Cimel. Phys. p. 64. pl. 32.*

Heart-marked Maucanuco. *Pennant Quadr. append. p. 223. pl. 106.*

THIS species has the face, upper part of the neck and back, hind part of the thighs, and the tail, black: the under part of the neck and body, and the limbs, white. On the forehead is a large heart-shaped spot pointing downwards. The tail is considerably longer than the body, and thickens gradually towards the tip. The feet are furnished on all the toes with strong sharp claws of a black colour; in which particular it differs from other animals of this genus. It is supposed to be a native of South America.



HEART-MARKED LEMUR.

TARSIER.

Lemur Tarsier. *L. caudatus cinereus, cauda gracili subnuda apice subfloccosa, pedibus posterioribus longissimis.*

Long-tailed ash-coloured Lemur, with slender and almost naked tail, tufted at the end, and very long hind feet.

Tarsier. *Buff. 13. p. 87. pl. 9.*

Didelphis Macrotrarsus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 109.*

Tarsier Maucauco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 231.*

THIS animal is distinguished by the great length of its hind legs. Its general length from the nose to the tail is almost six inches; and from the nose to the hind toes eleven inches and a half: the tail nine inches and a half. The face is sharp or pointed: the eyes very large and full: the ears upright, broad, naked, and rounded. Between the ears on the top of the head is a tuft of long hairs: several long hairs also proceed from each side of the upper chap: in each jaw, according to the observation of Mr. Pennant, are two cutting, and two canine teeth, forming an exception in this respect to the rest of the genus. The body is of a slender form; the feet are slender and the claws pointed: the thumbs are large and rounded. The legs and feet are but thinly covered with hair: the tail also is thinly covered, except towards the end, where it is terminated by a tuft. The colour of this species is grey-brown or mouse-colour, paler beneath. It is a native of Amboina and some other East-Indian Islands.

Y

MURINE LEMUR.

Lemur Murinus. *L. caudatus cinereus, cauda ferruginea.* Lin.

Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 44.

Long-tailed ash-coloured Lemur, with ferruginous tail.

Little Lemur. *Brown Illustr. Zool. p. 108. pl. 44.*

Lemur Murinus. *Cimelia Physica. p. 25. pl. 13.*

Murine Maucauco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 232.*

Little Maucauco. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 233.*

Rat de Madagascar. *Buff. suppl. 3. p. 149. pl. 20.*

THIS species is extremely well figured in Brown's Illustrations of Zoology, from a living specimen which was kept some time in England. Its size was somewhat less than the black rat; and its colour is an elegant pale cinereous or grey on the upper parts, and white beneath: the eyes are encircled by a zone of a deeper colour: the ears are large, naked, rounded, and thin: the eyes very large and full: the tail is hairy, of the length of the body, and prehensile, or capable of coiling at pleasure round any object, as in some of the small monkeys: the toes are rounded at the ends, and have also rounded nails, but those on the first toe on each hind foot are long and sharp. This, as Mr. Pennant observes, seems to be the same animal with that figured in Buffon, under the title of Rat de Madagascar; and which is supposed to live in the palm-trees, and feed on fruits: it eats, holding its food in its fore feet, like a squirrel: has a weak cry, and when sleeping rolls itself up. This also is the animal which is suspected to have given rise to the doubtful species of Monkey, called by Linnæus



Simia Syrichta: the figures of Camelli, which we have added to the description of that animal, appearing to possess the character of a Lemur rather than of a genuine *Simia*; but this must be considered as a matter of doubtful speculation. It should be added, that the Rat de Madagascar of Buffon is said to have been a fierce untameable little animal; and that it was kept some years in France, generally residing in a warm room, and feeding on almonds, &c.

Mr. Miller's Figure in the *Cimelia Physica* is still smaller, not exceeding a half-grown rat in size: it is an animal of great beauty: the general colour is a most elegant pale-grey: the insides of the ears and orbits of the eyes flesh-coloured: the eyes bright hazel, and the tail bright ferruginous. The whole animal is well covered with fur. The tail is thickly furred, and still more so towards the extremity. When sleeping it rolls itself up, as expressed in the plate.

Mr. Pennant, in a letter to myself, some time before the publication of the last edition of his *History of Quadrupeds*, expresses a doubt whether this animal may not be the same with the preceding, or a sexual difference; since it seems to agree in almost all particulars except the colour of the tail; and, on farther consideration, I am inclined to think that this circumstance is, in reality, no objection against the identity of the two animals, the tail in that figured in Brown's *Illustrations of Zoology* being described and represented as of a pale subferruginous-brown.

WHITISH LEMUR.

Lemur Calago. *L. caudatus albidus, subtus griseus, cauda ferruginea.*

Long-tailed whitish Lemur, grey beneath, with ferruginous tail. Calago. *Geoffr. Magaz. Encyclop.* 1. p. 41, pl. 1.

THIS is one of the smaller species, measuring about six or seven inches from the nose to the tail, which is about eight inches long. Its colour is a yellowish-white above, and ash-coloured beneath; but the tail is ferruginous, and the head almost entirely grey. It is to be observed also, that the hairs on the body are grey for the greatest part of their length, the tips alone being white; thus causing the white or whitish-yellow tinge before mentioned. The ears are thin, upright, rounded at the tips, and very large. The hind legs are much longer than before: the index or first finger of the hind feet is furnished, as in most others of this genus, with a sharp claw, while all the rest have rounded nails. The Galago is an animal of a mild disposition: it is almost always found on trees, and lives on insects, which it easily catches with its fore feet, and devours with singular readiness. It brings forth its young in the hollows of trees, where it prepares its nest, which it lines with herbage. The negroes of Galam hunt these animals for the purpose of food. We owe the first knowledge of this species to Mons. Adanson, who discovered it in Senegal.

LONG-FINGERED LEMUR.

Lemur Psilodactylus. *L. cinereo-ferrugineus, cauda villosissima, digito palmarum medio longissimo nudo.*

Ash-ferruginous Lemur, with extremely villose tail, and the middle finger of the fore feet very long and naked.

Aye Aye. *Sonnerat voy. aux Indes, or. 2. p. 142. pl. 88.*

Buff. suppl. 7. p. 268. pl. 68.

Aye Aye Squirrel. *Pennant Quadr. 2. p. 142.*

Lemur Psilodactylus. *Schreber suppl.*

THIS highly singular species has so much the general appearance of a Squirrel, that it has been referred to that genus both by Mr. Pennant in the last edition of his History of Quadrupeds, and by Gmelin in his enlarged edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus. The account, however, given by Mons. Sonnerat, its first describer, seems to prove it a species of Lemur. Mr. Sonnerat observes, that it seems allied to the Macaocs, the Squirrels, and the Monkies. It measures from fourteen to eighteen inches from the nose to the tail, which is about the same length. The general colour of the animal is a pale ferruginous-brown, mixed with black and grey: on the head, round the eyes, and on the upper parts of the body, the ferruginous-brown prevails, with a blackish cast on the back and limbs: the tail is entirely black: the sides of the head, the neck, the lower jaw, and the belly, are greyish: there are also a kind of woolly hairs of this colour, and of two or three inches in length, scattered over the whole body: the thighs and legs have a red-

dish cast: the black prevails on the feet, which are covered with short hairs of that colour: the head is shaped like that of a Squirrel; and there are two cutting teeth in front of each jaw: the ears are large, round, and naked, resembling those of a bat, and of a black colour. The feet are long, and somewhat resemble those of the Tarsier: the thumbs or interior toes of the hind feet are short, and furnished with flat, round nails, as in the Macaues; but the principal character of the animal consists in the extraordinary structure of the fore feet, which have the two middle toes of an uncommon length, most extremely thin, and perfectly naked, except at their base: all the claws on the fore feet are sharp and crooked. It is a timid animal; and can scarce see distinctly by day, and its eyes, which are of an ochre colour, resemble those of an owl. It is extremely slow, and of a mild disposition: those which were kept by Mr. Sonnerat slept almost continually, and were scarce to be awakened but by shaking two or three times: they lived about two months, during which time they had no other nourishment but boiled rice, which they took up with their long fore toes, in the manner that the Chinese use their eating-sticks. During the whole time that these animals were kept by Mr. Sonnerat, he never observed them to set up the tail in the manner of a Squirrel, but always to carry it trailing at length. The figure in the supplemental volume of Buffon is wrong in this respect; as well as in not ex-

pressing with sufficient precision the extreme thinness of the two middle toes.

This species is a native of Madagascar, where it inhabits woods: it is extremely rare, and is supposed to feed on fruits, insects, &c. it is fond of warmth, and has the same slow motion as the *Lemur tardigradus*. Its native name is *Aye Aye*, which is said to be taken from its natural voice or cry, which resembles a feeble scream.

A NEW arrangement of the animals of the Linnæan genus *Lemur* is proposed by Mons. Geoffroy, who distributes them into five distinct genera, in the following manner:

I.

INDRI.

Four upper cutting-teeth, standing distant in pairs. Four lower ones horizontal.

1. *Indri brevicaudatus*. *Short-tailed Indri*. Blackish Indri, with very short tail.

Indri Sonn. *Lemur indri*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

2. *Indri longicaudatus*. *Long-tailed Indri*. Tawny Indri, with very long tail.

Le Maki à bourres. Sonn.

Lemur laniger. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

Le Maki fauve. *Buff. suppl. 7. pl. 35.*

II.

MAKI. LEMUR.

Four upper cutting-teeth, standing distant in pairs. Six lower ones, directed obliquely forwards. Long tail.

1. *Le Maki Mococo. Lemur Catta.* With tail annulated with black and white.

L. Catta. Lin.

Mococo. Buff.

2. *Le Maki Mongous. L. Mongoz.* Grey M. white beneath, with a black circle round the eyes, and a tail of the same colour with the body.

A. With grey hands.

Edw. Glaniores, 1. p. 12. pl. 216.

A. With tawny hands.

Buff. 13. p. 174. pl. 26.

3. *Le Maki Brun. L. fukens.* Brown M. grey beneath, with black head.

A. With tawny hands.

Buff. suppl. 7. pl. 33.

B. With brown hands. An unpublished variety, in the possession of Mons. Marechal. This is probably the kind named Bugee by Petiver.

4. *Le Maki Noir. L. Niger.* Entirely black, with long hair round the neck.

Edw. Glan. pl. 17.

5. *Le Maki Vari. L. Mataco.* Variegated with large regular patches of black and white, with long hair round the neck.

A. Le vari commun.

Buff. 13.

B. Le vari à ceinture.

This is a variety differing only from that described by Buffon in the distribution of its colours; having the head, body, and tail, black, with a white circle round the neck: the fore part of the legs, back of the thighs, and a transverse band on the middle of the back, are also milk-white.

6. *Le Maki à front blanc.* *L. albifrons.* Brown, with the top of the head and the cheeks white.

A new species, which I have observed to be constant in form and colours in three specimens which I have examined: it is, perhaps, to this that the Lemur bicolor, *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* belongs.

7. *Le Maki gris.* *L. griseus.* Grey above, paler beneath, with short muzzle.

Le Grisct. *Buff. suppl. 7.*

Lemur murinus. *Gmel.?*

8. *Le Maki nain.* *L. pusillus.* Tawny ash-coloured, with the lower canine teeth and first pair of grinders pointing forwards.

Rat de Madagascar. *Buff. suppl. 3. pl. 20.*

All the species of Indri and Lemur are natives of Madagascar.

III.

LORIS.

Four upper cutting-teeth standing distant in pairs: six lower ones, directed obliquely forwards: tail none, or next to none.

1. *Le Loris grele.* *Loris gracilis.* No tail; upper cutting-teeth equal.

Loris. *Buff.*

Native of the East Indies.

2. *Le Loris paresseux.* *Loris tardigradus.* Tail extremely short: lateral cutting-teeth shorter than the rest.

Lemur tardigradus. *Lin.*

Paresseux de Bengale. *Verm.*

Native of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.

IV.

GALAGO.

Two upper cutting-teeth very remote: six lower ones directed obliquely forwards: the four intermediate ones united by pairs.

1. *Le Galago du Senegal.* *Galago Senegalensis.*

V.

TARSIER.

Four upper cutting-teeth placed near together: lateral ones small; two lower vertical.

1. *Le Tarsier de Pallas. Tarsius Pallasii.* With obtuse cutting-teeth; the superior middle ones rather short.
Lemur Spectrum. *Pall. glires.*

2. *Le Tarsier de Daubenton. Tarsius Daubentonii.* With weak cutting-teeth; the upper middle ones very long.
Tarsier. *Daub. Buff. 13.*

The Tarsiers inhabit the remotest isles of the Indian ocean, as Macassar, Amboina, &c.

From the above distribution, it should seem that Mons. Geoffroy has considered some animals of this genus as distinct species, which are, perhaps, rather varieties. It may also be added, that if this exact observation of the teeth were attended to, the genus *Vespertilio* might with equal propriety be distributed into several distinct genera; but it may be doubted whether the study of Natural History would be facilitated by such an arrangement.