

called the *Cujuacu-été*, and the other is furnished with horns, and is called *Cujuacu-apara*. The horned ones are much less than the others; their hair is smooth, glossy, and a mixture of brown and white, when they are young, but the white is lost as they advance in years. The hoof is divided into two black toes, upon each of which there appears to be grafted another and smaller one; the tail is short, the eyes large and black, the nostrils open, the horns are of a middling size, and fall off annually. The females go five or six months with their young;" and another author adds, "that their horns are divided into three branches, and that the lowest branch is the longest, and divides into two." We may fairly conclude from the above descriptions, that the *apara* is a variety of the species of the roe-buck; and Ray supposes that the *Cujuacu-été* and the *Cujuacu-apara* are both of the same species, and that one is the male and the other the female. I should acquiesce in this opinion, if Piso had not expressly stated, that those which have horns are smaller than the others; for it does not appear probable that the females should be so much larger than the males, when in every other place the contrary is the case. At the same time, although the *Cujuacu-apara* may be nothing more