

stroy, it is that being hard and sharp it produces the same effect in the stomach as a number of small needles would.

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THE PANTHER, OUNCE, AND LEOPARD.

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IN order to avoid an erroneous use of names, to prevent doubt, and to banish ambiguity, it may be necessary to remark that, in Asia and Africa, there are, beside the tiger, whose history we have just given, three other animals of the same genus, but which not only differ from him, but also from each other. These are the Panther, Ounce and Leopard, which have been confounded together by naturalists, and also with a species of the same kind peculiar to America; but to prevent confusion, we shall, in the present instance, confine ourselves solely to those of the old continent.

The first of these species is the Panther, (*fig. 107.*) which the Greeks distinguished by the name of *Pardalis*, the Latins by that of *Panthera*, and *Pardus*, and the more modern Latins by *Leopardus*. The body of this animal, when it has attained its full growth, is five  
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