

a province adjoining to Macedonia, which he calls *bonasus*. Thus the common ox and the *bonasus*, are the only animals of this kind taken notice of by Aristotle; and what must appear singular, the *bonasus*, although fully described by this great philosopher, has not been recognised by any of the Greek or Latin naturalists who have written after him, all of whom have literally copied him on this subject; so that to this day, there is no more than the name of *bonasus* known, without the knowledge of the animal which it ought to be applied to. If we consider, that Aristotle, in speaking of the wild oxen of temperate climates, has only mentioned the *bonasus*; and that, on the contrary, the Greek and Latin authors of succeeding ages, have not spoken of the *bonasus*, but describe these wild oxen by the names of *urus* and *bison*, we shall be led to believe, that the *bonasus* must be either the one or the other of these animals; indeed by comparing what Aristotle has said of the *bonasus*, with what we know of the *bison*, it is more than probable, that these two names indicate the same animal. Julius Cæsar is the first who mentions the *urus*. Pliny and Pausanias are also the first who speak of the *bison*. Since Pliny's time, the name of *bubalus* has been given indiscriminately to the *urus*, or the *bison*, and  
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