

cans, is the antelope. 3. That the *dama* of Pliny is the *nanguer* of Africa, and not our fallow-deer, or any other European animal. 4. That the *prox* of Aristotle agrees with the *sorkes* of Ælian, and is the same with the *platyceros* of the more modern Greeks, which name the Latins have adopted to denote the fallow deer, “*Animalium quorundam cornua in palmas finxit natura; digitosque emisis ex iis unde platycerotus vocant,*” says Pliny. 5. That the *pygargos* of the Greeks is probably the gazelle of Egypt, or that of Persia; that is, the *algazel* or *pasan*. The word *pygargos* is only used by Aristotle to denote a bird, the *white-tailed eagle*; but Pliny employed it to denote a quadruped. The etymology of *pygargus* indicates, 1. An animal with white haunches, such as the roe-bucks or gazelles. 2. A timid animal; the ancients imagining that white thighs were an index of timidity, attributed the intrepidity of Hercules to his having black ones. But as almost every author, who speaks of the *pygargus* as a quadruped, mentions also the roe-buck; it is clear that the name can only be applied to some species of gazelle, which is different from the *dorcas Lybica*, or common gazelle, and from the *strep-siceros*, or antelope, which the same authors

speak