

By his figures of the *pasan* and *ahu* we might be induced to believe, that the first represents the common gazelle rather than the true *pasan*; and from his description we might imagine his *pasan* to be a he-goat and not a gazelle, as he gives it a beard resembling that of the goat; and from the name *ahu*, which he gives to his other buck, as well as by his second figure, we might rather suppose it to be the wild goat than the true *ahu*, which is our *tzeiran*, or large gazelle. What is yet more singular, Koempfer, who seems willing to decide the species of animal that produces the oriental bezoar, and affirms, that it is the wild buck called the *pasan*, quotes, at the same time, a man, whose word, he says, may be relied on, who felt the bezoar stones in the belly of the gazelles of Golconda. Thus all the positive conclusions that can be drawn from Koempfer is, that there are two kinds of wild goats, the *pasan* and *ahu*, which produce the bezoar in Persia, and that in the Indies this stone is likewise found in the gazelles.

Chardin positively says, that oriental bezoar is found in the wild and domestic goats on the shore of the Persian gulph, and in many provinces of India; and that in Persia it is also to be met with in sheep. Dutch travellers say the
same;