

and that the branches were in proportion to their age; this is an evident error, which a single inspection of the horns will clearly prove.

These animals are of an elegant make, and their limbs finely proportioned for their size. But though they leap and bound with prodigious swiftness, yet, apparently, they cannot continue it long, for the Indians often hunt and frequently knock them down with their sticks: they are greatly sought after on account of the superior excellence of their flesh.

By comparing the different testimonies of travellers it appears, first, that the chevrotain without horns is peculiar to the East Indies; secondly, that the one with horns is the chevrotain of Senegal, and which is called *guevei* by the natives; thirdly, that only the male *guevei* is furnished with horns; fourthly, that the chevrotain marked with white spots, and which Seba says comes from Surinam, is, on the contrary, a native of the East Indies, especially of Ceylon, where it is called *memina*, (*fig. 158*) and we must therefore, conclude, that there are but two kinds of chevrotains, namely, the *memina*, (*fig. 157*) or the Indian chevrotain without horns; and the *guevei*, or Guinea chevrotain with horns; that the five species  
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