

not run very swift, by reason of this disproportion ; that it is very gentle, and that by this quality, other habits, and even by the shape of the body, it partakes more of the nature of the camel than of any other animal ; that it is among the number of ruminating animals, and, like them, is deficient of the incisive teeth in its upper jaw. By the testimonies of some travellers we also find that the giraffe is to be met with in the southern parts of Africa, as well as in those of Asia.

It is very evident, from what we have mentioned, that the giraffe is a peculiar species, and totally different from every other animal. If we would refer it to any it should rather be to the camel than the stag, or the ox. It is true the giraffe has two small horns, and the camel none ; but they resemble each other so much in other respects that I am not surprised at some travellers having given it the name of the *Indian camel*. Besides, we are ignorant of the substance of the horns of the giraffe, and, consequently, we know not if in that part he approaches nearer to the stag than to the ox ; and, possibly, they may be of a substance different from either ; they may be composed of united hairs like those of the rhinoceros, or of a substance and texture peculiar to themselves.

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