

race of animals, which we shall indicate by the generic name of the *baboon*; and to distinguish them clearly from every other animal of the kind, it is necessary to observe that the baboon has a short tail, a long face, a broad muzzle, with canine teeth, larger in proportion than that of man, and callosities on its rump. By this definition, we exclude from this race all the apes which have no tails, all the monkeys whose tails are as long, or longer than their bodies, and all the makis, loris, and other four-handed animals, that have their muzzles sharp and pointed. The ancients never had a proper name for these animals; Aristotle alone has pointed out one of those baboons by the name of *simia porcaria*, but gives a very imperfect indication of it in other respects. The Italians first called it *babuino*, the Germans *bavion*, the French *babouin*, the English *baboon*, and every modern author, who has written of it in Latin, *papio*. We shall therefore term it baboon, to distinguish it from the other species since discovered in the southern provinces of Africa and India. We are acquainted with three kinds of these animals. 1. The *baboon*, which is found in Arabia, &c. and which, probably, is the *simia porcaria* of Aristotle. 2. The *mandrill*, which is larger than the baboon, whose face is of a bluish colour, and furrowed  
with