

Greeks and Latins denominated it *cynocephalus*, because its muzzle resembles that of a dog. These animals, then, must be ranged in the following order: *orang-outang*, or *pongo*, is the first ape; the *pithecos*, the second; the *gibbon*, the third; the *cynocephalus*, or *magot*, the fourth ape, or the first baboon. The *papio*, the first baboon; the *mandrill*, the second; and the *ouanderou*, the third. This order is neither arbitrary nor fictitious, but strictly conformable to the steps of Nature.

After the species of apes and baboons, immediately follow the *guenons*, or *monkies*; that is, animals which resemble the two former, but which have tails as long, or longer than their bodies. The word *guenon* was anciently employed, sometimes to denote a small ape, and at others, the female; it has also been used in the sense we now take it, to denote the apes with long tails, and was probably derived from the word *képos*, which the Greeks made use of for that very purpose. Of these *guenons*, or *monkies*, we know of nine species, which we shall distinguish by different names, to avoid confusion, and for the sake of regularity. The first of these is the *macaque*; the second, the *patas*, or *red monkey*; the third, the *malbrouk*; the fourth, the *mangabey*; the fifth the