

*mone* ; the sixth, the *callitrix*, or *green monkey* ; the seventh, the *moustac* ; the eighth, the *tala-poin* ; and the ninth, the *douc*, so called in Cochin-china, of which country it is a native. The ancients knew only two of this class, the *mone* and the *callitrix*, which inhabit Arabia and the northern parts of Africa ; they had not the least idea of any other, for they are only to be found in the southern provinces of Africa and the East Indies, countries absolutely unknown in the time of Aristotle. This great philosopher, and the Greeks in general, were so careful to affix proper names to different animals, that they denominated the ape without a tail, *pithecos*, and the monkey with a long tail, *kébos*, both of which they carefully drew from the most apparent character of these animals. All the apes and baboons which they knew, had a uniform colour ; on the contrary, the monkey which we call *mone*, and the Greeks, *kébos*, has hair of different colours, and is vulgarly called the *variegated monkey* ; this species was the most common of all those animals in the time of Aristotle ; and from this character it obtained the name of *kébos*, which in Greek signifies a variety of colours. Thus all the animals of the ape, baboon, and monkey kind, mentioned by Aristotle, may be reduced to four, the *pithecos*,

*thecos*,