

Facts bear out this reasoning. Although the ancients did not pass the Imaus or the Ganges, in Asia, and had not got beyond Mount Atlas, in Africa, they yet knew all the large animals of these parts of the world, and if they did not distinguish all these species, it was not because they could not have seen or heard speak of them, but because the resemblance of the species would not allow of their discriminating their peculiar characteristics. The only great exception which may be brought against me is the tapir of Malacca, recently sent from India by two young naturalists, pupils of mine, MM. Duvaucel and Diard, and which in fact is one of the most brilliant discoveries with which modern times have enriched natural history.

The ancients were acquainted with the elephant, and the history of this quadruped is more exact in Aristotle than in Buffon.

They were not even ignorant of the distinguishing marks between the elephants of Africa and those of Asia. (1)

They knew the double-horned rhinoceros, now no longer living in modern Europe. Domitian exhibited one at Rome, and had it engraved on medals. Pausanias describes it with much exactness.

The unicorn rhinoceros, though very remote from Rome, was equally well known there. Pompey exhibited one. Strabo has accurately described another at Alexandria. (2)

The rhinoceros of Sumatra, described by Mr. Bell, and that of Java, discovered and sent over by Messrs. Duvaucel and Diard, do not appear to live on the continent. Therefore it is not astonishing

(1) See in the 1st vol. of my *Researches*, the chapter on elephants.

(2) See vol. ii. of my work, chapter 1, on the rhinoceros.