

eighteenth century. It was the same animal of which so many fabled narratives were told under the name of catoblepas or catablepon.(1)

The Ethiopian wild boar of Agatharchides, which had horns, was the same as our Ethiopian wild boar, whose enormous weapons of defence have almost as much claim to the name of horns as the tusks of the elephant.(2)

The bubalus and nagor are described by Pliny,(3) the gazelle, by Elian;(4) the oryx, by Oppian;(5) the axis was known in the time of Ctesias;(6) the algazel and the corinna are perfectly depicted on Egyptian monuments.(7)

Ælian well describes the yak or *bos grunniens*, under the name of the ox, whose tail serves for a fly-flapper.(8)

The buffalo has not been domesticated amongst the ancients, but the ox of the Indies, of which Ælian(9) speaks, and which had horns large enough to hold three amphoræ, was a variety of the buffalo, called *arni*.

And even this wild ox, with depressed horns, whom Aristotle places in Arachosia,(10) must be the common buffalo.

The ancients knew the oxen without horns;(11) the oxen of Africa, whose horns, attached to the

(1) See Pliny, lib. viii. cap. 32, and Elian, lib. vii. cap. 5.

(2) Ælian, Anim. v. 27.

(3) Pliny, lib. viii. cap. 15, and lib. xi. cap. 37.

(4) Ælian, Anim. l. xiv. c. 14.

(5) Op. Cyneg. ii. v. 445, et seq.

(6) Pliny, lib. viii. cap. 21.

(7) See the great work on Egypt, Antiq. iv. pl. 49 and 66.

(8) Ælian, Anim. xv. 14.

(9) Id. iii. 34.

(10) Arist. Hist. an. lib. ii. cap. 5.

(11) Ælian, ii. 53.