

Lions and panthers were common at Rome in the games; they were exhibited by hundreds; there were even tigers; the striped hyena, and the crocodile of the Nile were there produced. There are in the artificial mosaics preserved at Rome, excellent representations of the rarest of these species, amongst others, the striped hyena accurately depicted on a fragment preserved in the museum in the Vatican, and when I was in Rome (in 1809,) they discovered in a garden beside the arch of Gallienus, a mosaic pavement of natural stones arranged in the Florentine manner, representing four Bengal tigers, admirably done.

The museum of the Vatican contains a basalt crocodile, very nearly accurate,(1) we cannot doubt but that the *hipotigris* was the zebra, which however is only found in the southern parts of Africa.(2)

It would be easy to show that nearly all the most remarkable species of apes have been accurately defined by the ancients under the names of pitheci, sphynxes, satyrs, cebi, cynocephali, cercopithecii.(3)

They knew and described even the smaller descriptions of glires, when they had any peculiarity of conformation or remarkable property.(4) But the smaller species do not concern us; it is enough to have shown that all the larger kinds, distinguished by some marked characteristic, which we have now any knowledge of in Europe, Asia and Africa, were already known to the ancients; whence we may safe-

(1) There is no error except that there is a nail too many at the back of the foot. Augustus exhibited thirty-six. Dion. lib. xv.

(2) Caracalla killed one in the circus. Dion. lib. lxxvii. Cinf. Gisb. Cuperi de Elipt. in nummis obviis, ex. ii. cap. 7.

(3) See Lichtenstein, Comment. de Simiarium quotquot veteribus innotuerint formis. Hamburg, 1791.

(4) The jerboa is engraved on the medals of Cyrene, and pointed out by Aristotle as the *rat with two feet*.