

fectly known to anatomists, and published the description of them on my return to Europe.

The araguato, which the Tamanac Indians call *aravata*,* and the Maypures *marave*, resembles a young bear.† It is three feet long, reckoning from the top of the head (which is small and very pyramidal) to the beginning of the prehensile tail. Its fur is bushy, and of a reddish brown; the breast and belly are covered with fine hair, and not bare as in the *mono colorado*, or *alouate roux* of Buffon, which we carefully examined in going from Carthagena to Santa Fé de Bogotá. The face of the araguato is of a blackish blue, and is covered with a fine and wrinkled skin: its beard is pretty long; and, notwithstanding the direction of the facial line, the angle of which is only thirty degrees, the araguato has, in the expression of the countenance, as much resemblance to man as the marimonde (*S. belzebuth*, Bresson) and the capuchin of the Orinoco (*S. chiropotes*). Among thousands of araguatoes which we observed in the provinces of Cumana, Caracas, and Guiana, we never saw any change in the reddish brown fur of the back and shoulders, whether we examined individuals or whole troops. It appeared to me in general, that variety of colour is less frequent among monkeys than naturalists suppose.

The araguato of Caripe is a new species of the genus *Stentor*, which I have above described. It differs equally from the *ouarine* (*S. guariba*) and the *alouate roux* (*S. seniculus*, old man of the woods). Its eye, voice, and gait, denote melancholy. I have seen young araguatoes brought up in Indian huts. They never play like the little sagoins, and their gravity was described with much simplicity by Lopez de Gomara, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. "The *Aranata de los Cumaneses*," says this author, "has

* In the writings of the early Spanish missionaries, this monkey is described by the names of *aranata* and *araguato*. In both names we easily discover the same root. The *v* has been transformed into *g* and *n*. The name of *arabata*, which Gumilla gives to the howling apes of the Lower Orinoco, and which Geoffroy thinks belongs to the *S. straminea* of Great Paríá, is the same Tamanac word *aravata*. This identity of names need not surprise us. The language of the Chayma Indians of Cumana is one of the numerous branches of the Tamanac language, and the latter is connected with the Caribbee language of the Lower Orinoco.

† *Alouate* ourse (*Simia ursina*).