

of which number only three are clean according to the law of Moses, whereof seven of a kind entered into the ark, namely, three couples for breed, and one odd one for sacrifice ; the other eight-and-twenty kinds were taken by two of each kind ; so that in all there were in the ark one-and-twenty great beasts clean, and six-and-fifty unclean ; estimable for largeness as ninety-one beeves ; yet, for a supplement (lest, perhaps, any species be omitted), let them be valued as an hundred and twenty beeves. Of the lesser sort feeding on vegetables were in the ark six-and-twenty kinds, estimable, with good allowance for supply, as fourscore sheep. Of those which devour flesh were two-and-thirty kinds, answerable to three score and four wolves. All these two hundred and eighty beasts might be kept in one storey or room of the ark, in their several cabins ; their meat in a second ; the birds and their provision in a third, with space to spare for Noah and his family, and all their necessaries." Such was the calculation of the great voyager Raleigh,—a man who had a more practical acquaintance with *stowage* than perhaps any of the other writers who have speculated on the capabilities of the art ; and his estimate seems sober and judicious. It will be seen, however, that from the vast increase in our knowledge of the mammals which has taken place since the age in which the "History of the World" was written, the calculation which embraced all the eighty-nine known animals of that time would embrace those of but a single centre of creation now ; and that the estimate of Sir Walter tells, in consequence, on the side, not of a universal, but of a partial deluge.

As man extended his acquaintance with the mammals, he found their number greatly increasing on his hands. Buffon, like Raleigh, though a professed naturalist, and a writer of admirable genius, had no very distinct notions of species. He was inclined to question whether even the ass might not