

Aristotle.

"Ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα (ζῶα ἔναιμα) ἀνθρώπος τε καὶ τὰ ζῳοτόκα τῶν τετραπόδων, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ ζῳοτόκα τῶν τετραπόδων καὶ ὄρνις καὶ ἰχθὺς καὶ κῆτος καὶ—ὄφεις. p. 42, 43.

Animals of the largest size are found among those which are red-blooded. All animals which have colourless blood are smaller in size than those which have red blood; with the exception of a few marine animals, as some of the sepixæ^d.

Τούτῳ διαφέρει τὰ μέγιστα γένη πρὸς τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ἄλλων ζῳῶν, τῷ τὰ μὲν ἔναιμα τὰ δ' ἀναιμα εἶναι. p. 42. Πάντα δὲ τὰ ἀναιμα ἐλάττω τὰ μεγέθη ἐστὶ τῶν ἐναίμων ζῳῶν· πλὴν ὀλίγα ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ μείζονα ἀναιμά ἐστιν, οἷον τῶν μαλακίων ἔνια. p. 9.

All red-blooded animals have the five senses.

"Ἀνθρώπος μὲν οὖν—καὶ ὅσα ἔναιμα καὶ ζῳοτόκα, πάντα φαίνεται ἔχοντα ταύτας πάσας (αἰσθήσεις). p. 100.

Cuvier, tom. I.

oviparous, are quadrupeds, and fish.

SUBDIVISION DES ANIMAUX VERTEBRES. L'homme—les singes, &c.—les cétacés—les oiseaux—tortues—serpens—poissons. Tom. i. 67.—ii. 351.

Vertebrated animals, all of which have red blood, attain to a much larger size than those whose blood is colourless.

O'est parmi eux (les animaux vertébrés) que se trouvent les plus grands des animaux. p. 62. Le sang est toujours rouge. p. 63.

Vertebrated animals have always two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, the integuments of the tongue and those of the whole body.

Les sens extérieurs sont toujours deux yeux, deux oreilles, deux narines, les tégumens de la langue, et ceux de la totalité du corps. p. 64.

^d See a curious engraving in Montfort, Hist. Nat. des Mollusques, tom. ii. p. 256, representing a gigantic sepia grasping a ship and its rigging.