

Aristotle.

γὰρ ταῦτα μαστοὺς ἔχει καὶ γάλα.
p. 77.

Cuvier, tom. I.

cette classe son nom de mammifères, attendu que lui étant exclusivement propres, elles la distinguent mieux qu'aucun autre caractère extérieur. p. 76. De la classe des mammifères sont l'homme—les singes—le cheval—les phoques—le dauphin—les baleines, &c. p. 79—284.

MAN.

All animals which have limbs resembling those of man, have their legs and thighs and hips sparingly covered with flesh; whereas in man these parts are more fleshy than any other.

Of all animals man has, in proportion to his size, the largest brain; and the smallest interval between his eyes; and the most delicate sense of touch and of taste.

No animal but man has its breasts in the front of the chest; the elephant, like the human female, has two breasts, but they are placed on the side.

No animal but man has the faculty of articulate speech;

The muscles which extend the foot and thigh of man are more powerful than those of any other animal: and hence the calf of the leg is particularly prominent. The part called the pelvis, situate between the hips, is altogether proportionally larger in man than in any other animal.

No quadruped has so large a brain as man. His eyes are so placed as to be necessarily directed only forwards. In the delicacy of the sense of taste and touch man excels all other animals.

The female breasts are placed in front of the chest.

He possesses an advantage peculiar to himself in the or-