

Aristotle.

καὶ γὰρ καρπὸν ἐσθίει—καὶ μέλι
—καὶ μύρμηκας, καὶ σαρκοφαγεῖ.
διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰσχὺν ἐπιτίθεται οὐ
μόνον τοῖς ἐλάφοις ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς
ἀγρίοις ὑσὶν—καὶ τοῖς ταύροις·
ὁμόσε χωρήσασα γὰρ τῷ ταύρῳ
κατὰ πρόσωπον ὑπτία καταπίπτει,
καὶ τοῦ ταύρου τύπτειν ἐπιχειροῦν-
τος τοῖς μὲν βραχίλοσι τὰ κέρατα
περιλαμβάνει, τῷ δὲ στόματι τὴν
ἄκρωμίαν δακοῦσα καταβάλλει τὸν
ταῦρον. βαδίζει δ' ἐπὶ τινα χρόνον
ὀλίγον καὶ τοῖν δυοῖν ποδοῖν ὀρθή.
p. 224.

Cuvier, tom. I.

trême force, ne mangent-ils
guère de chair que par néces-
sité. Ils marchent sur la plante
entière, ce qui leur donne plus
de facilité pour se dresser sur
leurs pieds de derrière. p. 141.

THE SEAL.

The seal brings forth its young on shore, but passes most of its time in the sea, and derives its nourishment from thence. With respect to its extremities, it may be considered as an imperfect quadruped; for immediately in succession to its shoulder blades it has feet resembling *hands*^h; and on each foot are five toes, and each toe has three joints: the hind feet in their shape resemble the tail of a fish. All the teeth of the seal are sharp and pointed, as indicating the approximation of their nature to fish; almost all fish having teeth of that character. The seal has a cloven tongue.

The feet of the seal are so short, and so enveloped in the skin, that on land they only serve them for crawling; but, as the interstices of the toes are filled up with membrane, they act as excellent oars; and hence these animals pass the greater part of their life in the sea, only coming to land for the purpose of basking in the sun and suckling their cubs. They have five toes on each of their feet: and on the hind feet the outermost and innermost are longest, the intermediate being shortest. All their teeth have either pointed or cutting edges. Their tongue is indented at the extremity.

^h From the shortness of the arm and fore-arm in this animal, Aristotle overlooked these parts.