

Aristotle.

Camper says that in almost all points the anatomy of the elephant is correctly represented by Aristotle; the apparent inconsistencies arising from his having dissected a *young* elephant. Tom. ii. p. 205, &c.

Cuvier, tom. I.

veut porter à sa bouche et pour pomper sa boisson. p. 229. Les intestins sont très-volumineux—les mamelles, au nombre de deux seulement, placées sous la poitrine. Le petit tette avec la bouche et non avec la trompe. p. 230.

RUMINATING ANIMALS.

All viviparous quadrupeds which have horns are without the front teeth in the upper jaw; and some indeed which have no horns have the same defect with respect to the teeth, as the *camel*.

Of viviparous quadrupeds some are cloven-footed and have hoofs instead of claws, as the ox, sheep, goat, and deer. The same animals have four stomachs, and are said to ruminate.

With the exception of the deer, all ruminating animals have horns which are partly hollow, and partly solid; the hollow part grows out of the skin, of which it is indeed a continuation; but that part round which this hollow is fitted is solid, and grows out of the bone; as in oxen.

The horns of most animals

With the exception of the *camel* and the musk, all the animals of this order have horns; and all are without front teeth in the upper jaw.

The feet terminate in two toes, each of which is covered with a separate hoof, and is opposed to its fellow by a flat surface; from whence they are called cloven-footed. The animals of this order are called *ruminating*; and have always four stomachs.

The structure of the horns differs in different species. In some the solid osseous part which projects from the frontal bone is covered with a hollow case, which grows over it from the skin, as in oxen, sheep, and goats.