

*Aristotle.*

are, in their form, simple, and are hollow, except at their extremity; the horns of the deer alone are in their form arborescent; and, in their substance, solid throughout.

The deer alone, from the age of two years, sheds its horns annually; the horns of other animals are permanent, unless separated by violence. Deer at the age of one year have merely the rudiments of horns, short sprouts, as it were, covered with downy skin. At the age of two years they develop straight horns like wooden pegs; and are hence called at that period *πατταλῖαι*.

At three years their horns have two branches; at four years, more; and in this way the number of branches increases till the animal is six years old; after which the number is not increased.

The horn at first grows as it were in the skin, and has a soft villous covering; and after it has attained its full growth the animal exposes itself to the sun, in order to ripen and dry up this covering.

Τετράποδα ἔναιμα καὶ ζωτόκα  
—ὅσα μὲν ἐστὶ κερατοφόρα, οὐκ  
ἀμφώδοντά ἐστιν· οὐ γὰρ ἔχει τοὺς  
προσθίους ἐπὶ τῆς ἄνω σιαγόνος.

*Cuvier, tom. I.*

In the various species of deer the osseous projections are covered, during their growth, with skin resembling that of the rest of the head. This skin subsequently perishes, leaving the osseous horn uncovered; and, after a time, the horns themselves are shed; and are succeeded by others which are usually larger than the preceding; and these again are shed in their turn and replaced by others.

The figure of the horn in deer varies according to the age and species of the animal.

Les ruminans—ont l'air d'être presque tous construits sur le même modèle, et les chameaux seuls présentent quelques pe-