

and yet maintaining their ground. But the time will assuredly come, when *The flocks of Kedar, and the rams of Nebaioth,\** shall forsake their deeds of spoliation and robbery, and be gathered to the church.

Though the Ruminants, in general, by the structure and division of their hoof, are calculated for sure footing, so as to enable them best to exercise their several functions; as the camel, the ox, and the rein-deer, at the bidding of their master, man; and others, as the chamois and the goat, for the ascent of mountains and precipices, seemingly inaccessible, where they can laugh at their pursuer; and others again, as the deer and antelope tribes for speed that almost mocks pursuit; yet with respect to *prehension* these organs are of no use to them. Their mouth, and lips, and tongue, are the only means by which they can help themselves to their food; they have no tusks like the Pachyderms in general, nor nasal horns like the rhinoceros, to cut or dig with; but as their food is most commonly the herbage that covers the earth, these are fully sufficient to enable them to supply themselves with *food convenient for them*. The camel and dromedary differ from the other Ruminants, not only in their long neck, which probably is useful to them in gathering their food, but also in having a cleft lip, which doubtless, adds to the prehensory powers of that organ. The lofty neck is still more striking in the Camelopard, the long tongue of which is also used by them as a hand to pull down the branches of the mimosa, from which they derive their subsistence.

2. I shall now consider those Mammalians, whose legs are more or less prehensory, next above the Pachyderms and Ruminants. Cuvier's *sixth* Order consists of a tribe of animals which he denominates *Edentate*,† because they have no fore-teeth. The *Monotremes* form the last Family

\* Isa. lx. 7.

† Edentés.