

*abdomen*; and *inguinal*, or those on the *groin*. In the human race, the *Quadrumanes*, and the *bats*, and some others, these organs are placed between the arms. For an erect animal, like man, it is evident that this situation for the paps was the only convenient one for suckling an infant, either when sitting or standing; the monkey tribes also, which are always moving about upon trees, and among the branches, could not have exercised this maternal function, had their lactescent organs been placed lower; and the bats, which carry and suckle their young during flight, required that their nipples should be similarly placed, to enable them to keep fast hold. All the species of the above tribes have only a *pair* of the organs in question, with the exception of the lory, or sloth-ape,\* so called from the excessive slowness of its movements, which has *four*, two of which Cuvier places in his abdominal column, under the name of *epigastric*.

The animals which produce more than two at a birth, as might be expected, have a proportionable number of nipples differently distributed. Thus the *cat* has four pectoral, and four abdominal. The ten nipples of the *swine* are all abdominal, and those of the other *Pachyderms*, with the exception of the elephant, which has only two pectoral nipples, are similarly situated. The jerboa† has both pectoral and inguinal ones, while the lemming‡ has all three kinds; the *Ruminants*, *Solipeds*, *Amphibians*, *Carnivorous Cetaceans*, have only inguinal dugs, with from two to five nipples. This situation is evidently best suited for suckling their limited number of young ones. Amongst the *Marsupians*, whose young, immediately upon their birth, pass into a second matrix as it were, almost the entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs; those of the opossum are arranged, in Cuvier's

\* Stenops.

† Dipus Sagitta.

‡ Lemmus.