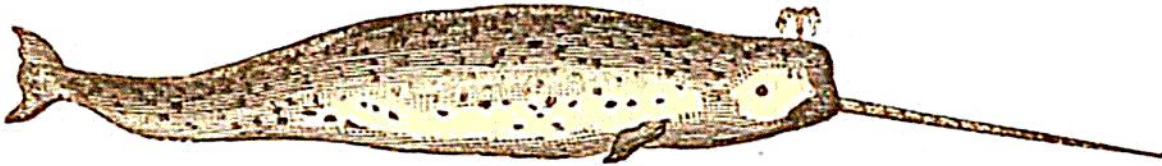


brain, compared with that of man, is very small. The weight of the brain of an adult man is often four pounds; that of a whale, nineteen feet long, only three pounds and a half; yet this is large compared with that of some other animals.

The *second* section of Cetaceans consists of those which have teeth only in their *upper* jaw. To this tribe belongs the *sea-unicorn*, or narwhal, distinguished by its long tusk,

Fig. 114.



Monodon monoceros.

or tusks, for there are sometimes two, extended in a horizontal direction.

To the *third* section belong those that have teeth only in their *lower* jaw: of this description are the spermaceti whales, or cachalots,* remarkable for their enormous head, sometimes occupying half the length of the body. Their teeth are long, and numerous, and all point outwards; opposite to them, in the upper jaw, is an equal number of cavities, in which the ends of the teeth are lodged, when the mouth is closed. These animals are said to grow sometimes to an enormous length; and to be very cruel and dangerous.

The *fourth* and last section of carnivorous Cetaceans consists of those that have teeth in both *upper* and *lower* jaws. To this the porpoise,† the grampus,‡ and the long celebrated dolphin§ belong. These animals are more active than the preceding Cetaceans, and have a brain of greater volume. The common dolphin is gregarious, and remarkable for its frolicsome gambols, often fortelling a storm, during

* *Physeter.*

† *Phocæna.*

‡ *Delphinus Orca.*

§ *Delphinus Delphis.*