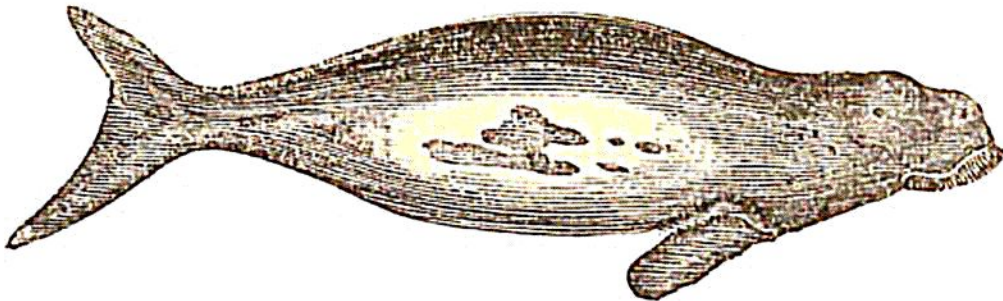


which they will leap entirely out of the water. They pursue and devour the gregarious migratory fishes, and will even eat offal and garbage. These animals, in their tooth-armed mouth, often opening wide, seem to exhibit some affinity to the aquatic Saurians, as has been remarked with regard to the Cetaceans in general.*

The end for which all these carnivorous Cetaceans were brought into existence by the Creator of the universe, was evidently to keep within due limits those animals, inhabitants of the northern and southern oceans, which were most given to increase, and which, were it not for some such check, might multiply to such a degree as would interfere with the general welfare.†

But the *vegetable* tenants of the ocean require to be kept within due limits, as well as the animal; amongst other creatures to whom this province is assigned, are some Cetaceans; thus preserving the general analogy observable in the animal kingdom, which, in almost every Order, has its *cattle*, as well as its beasts of *prey*. Only three genera have been hitherto discovered to which this function is assigned, and all of them consisting of animals now in existence.

Fig. 115.



Manatus Americanus.

The Manatees, belonging to this Sub-order, on account of their carrying their young with their flappers or fin-like

* See Vol. i. p. 76, 77.

† Ibid. p. 205—207.