

out hunches, and others with them; thus the variety seems to be natural, and to proceed from the abundance and more substantial quality of food; for we remarked, when treating of the camels, that when those animals are lean, and badly fed, they have not even the appearance of a hunch. The ox without a hunch was named *vrochs*, and *turochs*, in the German tongue; and the ox with a hunch, in the same language, was termed *visen*. The Romans, who knew neither of these wild oxen before they saw them in Germany, adopted those names; of *vrochs* they made *crus*; and of *visen*, *bison*; and they never imagined that the wild ox described by Aristotle, under the name of *bonasus*, could possibly be either of these oxen, whose names they had thus latinised.

Another difference between the aurochs and the bison is the length of the hair; the neck, shoulders, and throat of the bison are covered with very long hairs; while the aurochs have all these parts covered with a short hair, resembling that of the rest of the body, the front excepted, which has frizzled hair. But this difference of the hair is still more accidental than that of the hunch, and, like that, depends on the food and climate, as we have already proved in the goats, sheep, dogs, cats, &c. Thus,
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