

saw alive, and which produced with the American chamois, it must have, as we observed, been originally transported from Africa; for it so greatly resembles the African he-goat, that we cannot doubt of its being of the same species, or that it, at least, owes its first origin to it. This goat is small in Africa, and would become still less in America; and we know, by the testimony of travellers, that it has for a long time been as customary to transport from Africa, as from Europe into America, sheep, hogs, and goats, whose races still subsist without any other alteration than a diminution in the size.

After having examined the different varieties of goats, and considered them relatively to each other, it appears to me, that of the nine or ten species of which the nomenclators speak, there is, in reality, but one; for instance,

1. The wild he-goat is the principal stock of the species.
2. The capricorne is the wild goat degenerated by the influence of climate.
3. The domestic he-goat derives his origin from the wild he-goat.
4. The chamois is only a variety in the species of the she-goat, with whom he would be able to produce as well as the wild goat.
5. The small goat with erect horns, crooked at the points, which Linnæus speaks of, is the chamois of Europe become