

enemies in a free state, nor serve his master in a domestic one. The species is not very numerous, and has always been confined to the deserts of Ethiopia, and to some other provinces of Southern Africa and India. As these countries were unknown to the Greeks, Aristotle makes no mention of this animal. Pliny speaks of it, and Oppian describes it in a manner that is far from equivocal. "The camelopardalis (says this author) has some resemblance to the camel; it has a spotted skin like the panther, and a neck as long as the camel; its head and ears are small, its feet broad, and its legs long, but the last are very unequal, the fore ones being much longer than those behind, which are so short, that when the animal is standing it has somewhat the appearance of a dog sitting upon his posteriors. There are two prominences upon the head just between the ears, which resemble two small and straight horns. Its mouth is like the stag's; its teeth small and white; its eyes full of fire; its tail short, and furnished with black hairs at the end." By adding to this description of Oppian those of Heliodorus and Strabo, we shall have a sufficient idea of the camelopard. "The ambassadors of Ethiopia (says Heliodorus) brought an animal about the size
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