

with deep and oblique wrinkles ; this is a native of Guinea, and the hottest parts of Africa. 3. The *ouanderou*, which is less than the baboon and mandrill ; its head and face is surrounded with a very thick and long hair, and has a large white beard ; it is seen in Ceylon, Malabar, and other southern parts of India. Thus we have precisely defined three species of the ape, and three of the baboon, and all of them very distinctly differing from each other.

But as Nature acts on one regular plan, connected and extended throughout all her works, and as her progress is always by minute degrees, there must be an intermediate species between the ape and the baboon. This intermediate species actually exists, and is, in fact, to be found in the *magot*, which fills up the chasm between the other two. It differs from the first in having a long muzzle and large canine teeth ; and varies from the second, in not having any tail, although there is a small protuberance of skin at that part, which has something of that appearance. This animal, consequently, is neither an ape, nor a baboon, yet, at the same time, partakes of the nature of both. The *magot*, which is a very common animal in Upper Egypt, as well as in Barbary, was known to the ancients. The
Greeks