

*thecos*, the *cynocephalus*, the *simia porcaria*, and the *kébos* ; which we think ourselves sufficiently justified to rank as the *pithecos* or *pigmy*, the *magot*, the *baboon*, and the *mone*, not only because their particular characters perfectly agree with those mentioned by Aristotle, but also, because the other species must have been absolutely unknown to him, since they are natives of those countries into which the Greek travellers of his time had not penetrated.

Two or three ages after Aristotle, we meet with two new names in the Greek authors, *callithrix* and *cercopithecus*, both relative to the long-tailed monkey. In proportion as discoveries were made, in the southern regions of Africa and Asia, we meet with new animals, and other species of monkeys ; and as most of these monkeys likewise were not of various colours like the *kébos*, the Greeks composed the generic name of *cercopithecus*, that is, the *ape with a tail*, to denote all the species of monkeys, or apes with long tails ; and having discovered among them one of a beautiful green colour, they called it *callithrix*, which signifies beautiful hair. This *callithrix* is found in the southern parts of Mauritania, and in the neighbouring countries of Cape Verd,