

in some generic characters, for every sapajou has a long tail, which he can make use of to seize or lay hold of any object. This tail they bend, extend, and curl at pleasure, and by the extremity of which they suspend themselves from the branches of trees to reach whatever they want : the under part of this tail is commonly without hair, and covered with a smooth skin. The tails of the sagoins, on the contrary, are proportionably longer than those of the sapajous, and are weak, straight, and entirely covered with hair, so that they cannot make use of them either to lay hold of any object, or for the purpose of suspending themselves. This difference is alone sufficient to distinguish the sapajou from the sagoin.

We are acquainted with eight sapajous, which probably should be reduced to five species. The first is the *ouarine*, or *gouariba*, of Brasil. This sapajou is as large as a fox, and only differs from that which is called *alouate* in its colour. The *ouarine* has black hair, and the *alouate* red ; and as they perfectly resemble each other in every other respect, I consider them as belonging to the same species. The second is the *coaita*, which is black like the *ouarine*, but not so large : the *exquima* seems to be a variety of this species. The third is the *sajou*,

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