

versed the woods; leaping from branch to branch with their young upon their backs, making faces, chattering, and even seeking opportunities to make water upon our heads. When they are unable to leap from one tree to another, on account of the distance, their dexterity is very surprising; they form a kind of chain, hanging down by each other's tails; one of them holding the branch above, the rest swing to and fro like a pendulum, until the undermost is enabled to catch hold of the branches of the other tree, when the first lets go his hold and thus comes undermost in his turn; and then, by degrees, they all get upon the branches of the tree without ever coming to the ground." All these particulars perfectly agree with our *coaitas*. M. Daubenton, in his dissection of these animals, found a great quantity of worms in their entrails, some of which were from twelve to thirteen inches long. We cannot, therefore, have any doubt but that the *exquima* of Marcgrave is a *sapajou* of the same, or at least of a very proximate species to that of the *coaita*.

We must likewise observe, that if the animal indicated by Linnæus, under the name of *diana*, be, in fact, as he says, the *exquima* of Marcgrave, he has omitted the prehensile tail, which