

Ælian has well described the *Bos grunniens* or Yak, under the name of the ox having a tail which serves for a fly-flapper \*.

The Buffalo was not domesticated by the ancients; but the Indian Ox, of which Ælian speaks †, and which had horns large enough to hold three amphoræ, was assuredly that variety of the buffalo which is now called the *arnee*. And even the wild ox with depressed horns, which is mentioned by Aristotle as inhabiting Arachosia, a province of ancient Persia, could be nothing else than the common buffalo ‡.

The ancients were acquainted with the hornless variety of the ox §, and with the African oxen, whose horns, being only attached to the skin, moved with it ||. They also knew the Indian oxen, which equalled the horse in speed ¶; and those which were so small as not to exceed a he-goat in size \*\*. Nor were the broad-tailed sheep unknown to them ††,—nor those of India, which were said to be as large as asses ‡‡.

Although the accounts left us by the ancients,

\* Ælian, Anim. xv. 14.

† Idem, Anim. iii. 34.

‡ Arist. Hist. Anim. lib. ii. cap. 5.

§ Ælian, ii. 53.

|| Idem, ii. 20.

¶ Idem, xv. 24.

\*\* Idem, xv. 24.

†† Idem, Anim. iii. 3.

‡‡ Idem, iv. 32.