

*Aristotle.*

for the purpose of breathing, they are suffocated.

The dolphin utters a kind of murmur when it is in the air; for it has a voice, inasmuch as it has lungs, and an air-tube leading to them; but having no lips, and its tongue being not sufficiently moveable, it is unable to utter an articulate sound.

The dolphin has mammæ, not placed in the anterior part of the body, but near the vent.

The mildness and docility of the dolphin are remarkable.

These fish swim in large flocks, and their swiftness is so remarkable that they have been known to spring over the decks of ships.

The cetaceous animal called mysticetus has no teeth, but hairs instead, like hogs' bristles.

Δελφίς δὲ καὶ φάλαινα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα κήτη, ὅσα μὴ ἔχει βράγchia ἀλλὰ φουσητήρα, ζφοτοκοῦσιν. Ἄν-

*Cuvier, tom. I.*

they discharge through their nostrils a large volume of water which they take into their mouth with their food. p. 275.

They have no prominent laminæ in their glottis; and hence their voice is nothing more than a simple lowing. p. 276.

Their mammæ are placed near the vent. p. 276.

The general organization of the dolphin's brain shews that it possesses the docility usually attributed to it. p. 278.

The common dolphin, which is found in large flocks in every sea, and is remarkable for its swiftness of motion, so that it occasionally darts over the decks of ships, appears evidently to be the dolphin of the ancients. p. 278.

The upper jaw of the balænæ is furnished with thin transverse laminæ closely set, formed of a kind of fibrous horn terminating in a bristly fringe at the border. p. 284.

Les cétacés se tiennent constamment dans les eaux; mais comme ils respirent par des