

The horns of the ox and of the antelope tribes are formed of longer and more continuous fibres, which are closely compacted together, and exhibit very distinctly the series of hollow cones of which they are composed.

The horns of the *Rhinoceros*, both of the one and the two horned species, grow from the integument covering the nose, to which they adhere without having any connexion with the subjacent bones. They have a pyramidal shape, and are composed of parallel fibres, resembling hairs, agglutinated together into a solid mass by a material which acts as a cement. This fibrous structure is most distinctly seen at the base of the horn, where the ends of the fibres project, like those of a brush, from the surface. When these horns are sawn transversely, and examined with a magnifying glass, a great number of orifices are seen, marking the empty spaces that intervene between the hairs; and if the section be made in a longitudinal direction, the same spaces give rise to the appearance of parallel grooves. These horns are not deciduous, like those of the stag; but continue to adhere to the skin, and to grow from the root, in proportion as they are worn at the extremity.

§ 6. *Solipeda*.

THE *Solipeda* form a natural family of quadrupeds, including the *Horse*, the *Ass*, the *Quagga*, the *Zebra*, &c. which are very nearly allied in their conformation to the ruminant tribe. To combine fleetness with strength has been the obvious design of nature in the construction of these animals. We find, accordingly, that the consolidation of the bones of the foot is carried still farther than in the ruminant tribe; for, in place of the two parallel phalanges, which are, in the latter, articulated with the cannon bone, there is here only a single metatarsal bone. The three phalanges, of which that single finger consists, bear the names of the *pastern*, the *coronet*, and the *coffin bone*; and the hoof, of