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gation of which he commenced in the fortieth year of his age, when he assumed the title of the apostle of God: and having gained nine disciples, some of whom were the principal men of the city, in the forty-fourth year of his age he openly published his imposture to the people of Mecca, and declared himself a prophet sent by God to recover them from Paganism, and to teach them the true religion. However, he was obliged to abandon Mecca, and to settle at Medina, on the 16th of July, A. D. 622, the year of the hegira, or *Mahometan* epocha: here his party considerably increased, and having made several successful excursions against the Arab tribes, and constrained them by force to embrace his religion, his sovereignty was established in 628, and he united in himself the sacred character of chief pontiff of his religion, as well as the royal; both which characters he transmitted to all his successors, who, by the title of caliphs, reigned after him. But they were afterwards deprived of the regal authority; first by the governors of the provinces, who, about the year of the hegira, 325, assumed it to themselves, and made themselves kings in their respective governments; and then by others who arose on this distraction of the empire to usurp upon them, till at last they had nothing left but the name and shadow of what they had once been. In the year of Christ 629, *Mahomet*, at the head of an army of ten thousand men, reduced Mecca, and extended his conquests, with his religion, through most parts of Arabia: and the remaining Arabs submitted and embraced his imposture in 631. In the next year he died at Medina, being, according to some historians, sixty-three years of age.

Mahometanism is embraced by the Turks, Persians, and several nations among the Africans, and many among the East Indians. Brerewood says, that if we divide the known countries of the earth into thirty equal parts, five of them are Christians, six Mahometans, and nineteen Pagans. The system of *Mahometanism* is contained in the Koran, commonly called the Alcoran. See the article ALCORAN.

The first and chief article of the *Mahometan* creed is, that *there is no other God but one God*; which they have from the Koran, where these words are repeated incessantly: *there is no other God but he. Your God is the only God. I am God, and there is no other God but I.* This grand axiom of their theology seems to have been taken from the Jews, who were continually rehearsing those words of Deuteronomy, *Hear, O Israel! the Lord our God is One.*

For this reason the *Mahometans* account all such as own any thing of number in the divinity to be infidels or idolaters. And accordingly, one of the first lessons they teach their children is, that God is neither male nor female, and consequently can have no children. The second article of *Mahometanism* consists in this, that *Mahomet was sent from God.* By which they exclude all other religions; under pretence that their prophet was the last and greatest of all the prophets that God would ever send, and that as the Jewish religion ceased with the coming of the Messiah, so likewise the Christian religion was to be abrogated with the coming of *Mahomet*. Not but they own Moses and Jesus Christ to have been great prophets; but *Mahomet* they hold to be *The Prophet*, by way of excellence, commissioned to purge the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament, which they allow, from the corruption introduced in them by Jews and Christians, and to restore the law of God to its original purity; and the paraclete or comforter promised in the scriptures.

The *Mahometans* call their religion *Islam*, denoting, as some say, *resignation* or *submission* to the service and commands of God; but, according to others, formed from the root *salama*, signifying *to be saved*, and therefore the same with *the religion* or *state of salvation*; and they divide it into two distinct parts, viz. *mian*, i. e. *faith* or *theory*; and *din*, i. e. *religion* or *practice*: and teach, that it is built on five fundamental points, one belonging to faith, and the other four to practice. Under the confession of faith already recited, they comprehend six distinct branches, viz. belief in God; in his angels; in his scriptures; in his prophets; in the resurrection and day of Judgment; and in God's absolute decree and predestination both of good and evil. The four points relating to practice, are prayer, under which are comprehended those washings or purifications which are necessary preparations required before prayer; alms; fasting; and the pilgrimage to Mecca. The Mahometans are taught by the Koran, that God, in divers ages of the world, gave revelations of his will in writing to several prophets, the whole, and every word of which, it is absolutely necessary for every good Moslem to believe. Mahomet acknowledges the divine authority of the Pentateuch, Psalms, and Gospels, and often appeals to the consonancy of the Koran with those writings, and to the prophecies which he pretended were contained concerning himself, which the Jews and Christians have suppressed. At death, they maintain, that the bodies of those who believe the unity of God, and the mission of Mahomet, rest in peace, and are refreshed with the air of Paradise: otherwise they are grievously tormented. The souls of the former are conveyed to heaven, where a place is assigned them according to their merit and degree; those of the wicked are tormented, till they are rejoined to their bo-

dies at the resurrection; the approach of which will be known by certain signs that precede it.

They maintain that infidels only will be liable to eternal punishment; but the Moslems or believers will be delivered thence, after they have expiated their crimes by their sufferings. This place of punishment is separated from paradise by a wall, so small in breadth as to admit the blessed and damned to converse together. The righteous will be refreshed by drinking at the pond of their prophet, and then admitted into paradise, situated in the seventh heaven, and next to the throne of God; where they will feed on the most delicious fruits; be clothed in the most splendid silken garments; refreshed with rivers of water, wine, milk and honey; and entertained with the most delightful music, and the ravishing girls of paradise with black eyes, the enjoyment of whose company will be a principal felicity of the faithful.

It appears from the Koran, that women as well as men will not only be punished for their evil actions, but also receive the rewards of their good deeds, and that both will enjoy a perpetual youth. The orthodox doctrine with respect to predestination is, that every thing which happens in this world proceedeth entirely from the divine will, and is irrevocably fixed from all eternity. As to the four fundamental points of religious practice, *Mahomet* is said to have declared, that the practice of religion is founded on cleanliness, which is one half of the faith, and the key of prayer, without which it will not be heard by God. Such is the opinion which the *Mahometans* entertain of cleanliness, that it is purely on this account they seem to have adopted circumcision, though it be not mentioned in the Koran. *Mahomet* has obliged his followers to pray five times every twenty-four hours, at certain stated times, turning their faces towards the temple at Mecca, which is pointed by a niche in their mosques: the life and spirit of prayer, they hold as the inward disposing of the heart; nor do they ever perform this duty in sumptuous apparel, nor suffer their women to attend them on these occasions. Alms among the *Mahometans* are legal and voluntary; the giving of which is frequently inculcated in the Koran. Fasting is called by *Mahomet*, the gate of religion; and his followers are expressly required to fast during the month of Ramadan; which they observe by abstaining from meat, drink, and women, from day-break till sun-set. Besides this, they have several other voluntary fasts. The pilgrimage to Mecca is so necessary a point of practice, that, according to a tradition of *Mahomet*, he who dies without performing it, may as well die a Jew or a Christian; and it is expressly commanded in the Koran. The various ceremonies prescribed to those who perform this pilgrimage are extremely absurd and ridiculous, and appear to be relics of idolatrous superstition.

Besides the fundamental points of faith and practice above recited, the Mahometans are required by the Koran to abstain from wine, gaming, usury, divining by arrows, the eating of blood and swines' flesh, and whatever dies of itself, or is slain in honour of any idol, or strangled, or killed by an accident, or by any other beast. The Koran allows Polygamy within certain limits; forbidding any man to have more than four, whether wives or concubines; but Mahomet had the privilege of marrying as many wives, and keeping as many concubines as he pleased. It allows also of divorce; but severely punishes fornication and adultery.

The rapid success which attended the propagation of this religion, was owing to causes that are plain and evident, and must remove, or rather prevent, our surprize, when they are attentively considered. The terror of Mahomet's arms, and the repeated victories which were gained by him and his successors, were, no doubt, the irresistible arguments that persuaded such multitudes to embrace his religion, and submit to his dominion. Besides, his law was artfully and marvellously adapted to the corrupt nature of man; and, in a more particular manner, to the manners and opinions of the eastern nations, and the vices to which they were naturally addicted: for the articles of faith which it proposed were few in number, and extremely simple; and the duties it required were neither many nor difficult, nor such as were incompatible with the empire of appetites and passions.

MAJOR, in logic, is understood of the first proposition of a regular syllogism. It is called *major*, because it has a more extensive sense than the *minor* proposition, as containing the principal term. See the System, Part III. Sect. V.

MALACHI, *the Prophecy of*, is one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, written by *Malachi*, who was probably contemporary with Nehemiah, and lived about 428 years before Christ. The chief corruptions which he charges upon the Jews are the same with those for which they were reproved by Nehemiah; he forbids them to expect any farther succession of prophets, exhorts them to observe the law of Moses, and predicts the coming of Elias, or John the Baptist, as the forerunner of the Messiah.

MAMMALIA, a name given by Linnæus to his first or principal class of animals, which comprehends not only all the animals generally stiled quadrupeds, but also the cetaceous order, and the human species.

THE authors who have written on quadrupeds are numerous, and many of them very ancient; their accounts also are proved to be in many cases imaginary or fabulous. Later authors have much improved the science; and many valuable works are published in various languages on this subject. But as it would be impossible to do justice to the merits of each, we shall content ourselves with mentioning principally those of our own countrymen, which are chiefly in English, to which we shall subjoin a list of the scientific works that are most in use. Our valuable and much respected naturalist Ray's Synopsis of Quadrupeds, printed in London in 1693, is an excellent work. Edwards's Natural History of Birds, published in 1750, and his Gleanings of Natural History, 1758, 1760, and 1764, contain some excellent figures of quadrupeds. The History of Animals by Dr. Hill, in folio, 1752, is not destitute of merit. The Natural History of Carolina, by Mr. Catesby, contains some few animals; but we are more particularly indebted to Mr. Pennant for his British Zoology, in folio, 1766; in 8vo. 1768; Pennant's Indian Zoology, 4to, 1769. Synopsis of Quadrupeds, October 1771. To these we may add the Outlines of Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Berkenhout; and the History of the Earth, and animated Nature, by Dr. Goldsmith; and above all, a general History of Quadrupeds with wooden figures, engraved by T. Bewick, published lately at Newcastle upon Tyne; a work that must immortalize the name of the engraver, and give an excellent outline to the reader of this branch of knowledge. And much useful information may be acquired from the Elements of Natural History, by our Botanic Professor at Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Martin, B. D.

The system of Mr. Ray obtained very generally among naturalists, till, in the year 1735, Linnæus first published his System. This was followed by several others, varying in the arrangement of the animal kingdom, even to the last edition of 1767. Under the class, which he denominates MAMMALIA, he comprehends not only all the animals which we call quadrupeds (the lizard genus, or rather the reptiles pedati excepted) but also the cetaceous order, or whales, cachalots, and porpoises; justifying this arrangement of whales with quadrupeds, from the agreement of these animals in the structure of the heart, in the respiration by means of lungs, in their having movable eye-lids and ears, in being viviparous, furnished with teeth, and other particulars, by which they differ so materially from fishes, as more than to counterbalance their living with them in the same element.

Mr. Pennant, in his Synopsis of Quadrupeds, and professor Martin, in his Elements of Natural History, by including some animals that were unknown to Linnæus, and giving the rank of species to several that were considered by him as varieties, have extended the number of mammalia to two hundred and eighty-nine species. Mr. Klein, in 1751, published a new system of quadrupeds, intitled *Quadrup. Dispositio brevisque Hist. Natur.* in which he distributes them into two orders; the first comprehending those whose feet are terminated by one or more hoofs, and the second those which are digitated; and each of these orders is subdivided into five families or classes. In his first order he follows the general arrangement of Mr. Ray, which he has considerably improved: but in the second, by a servile regard to a method founded on the number of toes, he has combined very opposite animals; the camel and the sloth, the mole and the bat, the glutton and the ape.

Mr. Pennant has introduced some useful alterations in his History of Quadrupeds: this ingenious naturalist has followed Mr. Ray in his greater division of animals into *hoofed* and *digitated*; but, after the manner of Mr. Klein, he has formed separate genera of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapiir, and musk. The apes are continued in the rank in which Mr. Ray placed them, and are followed by the maucaucos. The carnivorous animals are arranged according to the system of Linnæus, omitting the seal, mole, shrew, and hedge-hog. The herbivorous or frugivorous quadrupeds occupy the class assigned them by Mr. Ray, to which he has allotted likewise the shrew, the mole, and the hedge-hog. The fourth section of digitated quadrupeds consists of those which are absolutely destitute of cutting teeth, such as the sloth and armadillo. The fifth section is formed of those which are destitute of teeth of every kind, such as the manis and ant-eater. The third and fourth orders or divisions which Mr. Pennant has added, are the *pinnated* and the *winged quadrupeds*; the first comprehends the walrus, the seals, and (in conformity to preceding writers) the manati. But these, he observes, seem as the links between the quadrupeds and the cetaceous animals. The bats are *winged quadrupeds*, and form the next gradation from this to the class of birds. See Pennant's *Hist. of Quadrupeds*, ed. 8vo. 1781. Preface.

Some naturalists object to the method adopted by Ray and others, of dividing animals into *sanguineous*, or such as have blood, and *exsanguineous*, or such as have no blood; alledging, that all animals are sanguineous, since all have a vital fluid circulating through veins and arteries, though it be not of a red colour in all. The essential character of the blood is not in its crimson colour, but in its office: in which view every fluid, by whose motion through vessels the life of an animal is sustained, may be denominated *blood*. But this is rather a dispute about words than things.

M. Brisson in 1756 published a system, in which he has arranged animals by the number or defect of their teeth; beginning with those that are toothless, such as the ant-eater, and ending with those that have the greatest number, such as the opossum. By this arrangement, some quadrupeds, very distant from each other in their manners, are too nearly connected. We shall say nothing of M. Buffon's History of Quadrupeds, though it contains much information; as he has disregarded systematic arrangement.

The branch of natural history now under our consideration is the most comprehensive of all others, extending not only throughout that part of the animal kingdom, generally termed *quadrupeds*, (the lizard tribe excepted), but including also the cetaceous order, or whales, and the human species. This class at first sight appears to unite animals, not only totally dissimilar in their outward appearance, but in no respect analogous in their habits and dispositions. A more nice inspection, and closer examination, will, however, soon convince us of their similarity and near alliance. The outward appearance indeed affords an astonishing variety, but the inward structure is nearly alike in all the genera. They breathe through lungs, are viviparous, and suckle their young by means of mammillæ or teats, which differ in situation, and are more or less, in proportion to the number of young brought forth by each species.

If we take the pains to examine the internal structure and wonderful mechanism of the human frame, and compare it with that of beasts, as exemplified in our Systems of Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy, we shall find an astonishing similarity and agreement: composed of the same materials, furnished with the same organs, which are acted upon exactly in the same manner; they are equally liable to accident, decay, and putrefaction. It appears evident that we are a connecting link of that great chain by which all beings are united, and it is possible that we are much further removed from the first great mover of all things, than from the most minute and apparently trifling part of the creation.

CLASSICAL CHARACTERS.

The term mammalia has been adopted by Linnæus in preference to any other, as being more expressive; for although all that class of animals called quadrupeds, the lizard tribe excepted, are arranged in this class, yet it also comprehends the cetaceous order, as whales, porpoises, &c. and also the human species; all of which are furnished with mammæ, or breasts, and universally suckle their young; which is their distinguishing characteristic.

The heart has two auricles, and two ventricles; with a warm red blood. They breathe by means of the lungs reciprocally. Their jaws are incumbent, covered, furnished with teeth. The males have an external penis. The females a clitoris and nymphæ; are viviparous and suckle. The organs of sense are the tongue, nose, eyes, ears, papillæ. The covering (a few genera and the whole of order 7 excepted) is hair. They are supported by four legs (order 1, 7 and 8 excepted.) The body is terminated by a tail in most of the species. The neck has seven vertebræ.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

There are three particular distinctions in this class of animals: the first is *Digitated* or *Clawed*, the second *Hoofed*, and the third *Destitute of Hoofs and Claws*; as follows:

I. DIGITATED OR CLAWED.

- ORDER 1. *Primates*. Four teeth, fore canine single.
- ORDER 2. *Bruta*. Fore teeth or cutting teeth none.
- ORDER 3. *Feræ*. Fore teeth, 6, 2, 10, conical, canine single.
- ORDER 4. *Glires*. Fore teeth, two; canine none.

II. HOOFED.

- ORDER 5. *Pecora*. Fore teeth, none above.
- ORDER 6. *Belluæ*. Fore teeth, above and below.

III. DESTITUTE OF HOOFS AND CLAWS.

- ORDER 7. *Cete*. Teeth various in the different genera.

Characteristic Description of the ORDERS.

ORDER I. PRIMATES.

Four parallel cutting teeth in the upper jaw; sharp; one canine on each side. Two pectoral mammæ. Feet like hands, with flat nails. *Frugivorous*.

ORDER II. BRUTA.

No cutting teeth; feet with strong claws. *The two first genera feed on herbs and fruits, the two last on insects.*

ORDER III. FERÆ.

Six sharp cutting teeth in the upper jaw, one canine on each side; feet digitated with subulate claws; for this order there are exceptions which will be shewn under their general characters.

ORDER IV. GLIRES.

Two sharp cutting teeth in each jaw, but remote from the grinders; no canine teeth; feet digitated. *Herbivorous or Frugivorous.*

ORDER V. PECORA.

No cutting teeth in the upper jaw; six or eight in the lower jaw, very remote from the grinders; feet hoofed, cloven; *Herbivorous.*

ORDER VI. BELLUÆ.

Cutting teeth in both jaws obtuse; feet hoofed. *Herbivorous.*

ORDER VII. CETE.

Breathing apertures on the head; pectoral fins; tail placed horizontally; no claws. *Food mostly fish, element the water.*

CLASSIFICATION

M A M M A L I A.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERIC CHARACTERS.

ORDER I. PRIMATES.

GENUS 1. HOMO. Man. Linnæus has given great offence to many persons by placing man among the brute creation; but we agree with Dr. Pulteney, "that he, though human, stands as an animal in the system of nature, at the head of this order; and as such is here described, with his several varieties, observable in the different quarters of the globe, in a manner, and with an accuracy, peculiar to our author, and which we may venture to say is no where else to be met with. But man is not left by Linnæus to contemplate himself merely as such; but he is led to the consideration of what he ought to be, as an *intelligent and moral being*; in a comment on the *Grecian Sage's* dictate, *Know Thyself*: by the true application of which, he cannot but be sufficiently elevated above every humiliating idea which can otherwise arise from such an association. There are five species of this genus according to Linnæus, viz. *Americanus*, *Europæus*, *Asiaticus*, *Afer*, *Monstrosus*. See *MAN*.

GENUS 2. SIMIA. Ape. Cutting teeth 4, above and below close, one canine tooth on each side separate; grinders obtuse. This genus contains 33 species, and is divided into 3 families, viz. The first Family are without tails, and called *Apes*, of which there are three species, viz. *Satyrus*, *Sylvanus*, *Inuus*.

The second Family have short tails, and are called *Baboons*. There are three species, viz. *Nemestrina*, *Apedia*, *Sphinx*.

The third Family have long tails, and are called *Monkeys*. There are 27 species, viz. *Maimon*, *Hamadryas*, *Veter*, *Silenu*, *Faunus*, *Belzebul*, *Seniculus*, *Paniscus*, *Cynomolgus*, *Cynocephalus*, *Diana*, *Sabæa*, *Cephus*, *Trepida*, *Aygula*, *Pithecia*, *Nictitans*, *Jacchus*, *Oedipus*, *Rofalia*, *Midas*, *Fatuellus*, *Apella*, *Capucina*, *Sciura*, *Morta*, *Syricta*.

GENUS 3. LEMER. Macaeco. Cutting teeth, 4 above, 6 below; canine one, close; grinders, sublobate; the first longer and sharper. This genus comprehends five species, viz. *Tardigradus*, *Mongoz*, *Macao*, *Catta*, *Volans*.

GENUS 4. VESPERTILIO. Bat. Fore toes elongated, and connected by membranes, performing the office of wings. This genus comprehends six species, viz. *Vampyrus*, *Spectrum*, *Perispicillatus*, *Spafma*, *Auritus*, *Murinus*.

ORDER II. BRUTA.

GENUS 5. ELEPHAS. Elephant. Tusks and grinders only; long proboscis. There is only one species of this genus, viz. *Elephas*.

GENUS 6. TRICHECHUS. Walrus. Tusks above only; grinders formed of a rugged bony substance; hinder feet formed into fins. There are two species of this genus, viz. *Rosmarus*, *Manatus*.

GENUS 7. BRADYPUS. Sloth. Grinders only; first grinders long; body hairy. There are two species of this genus, viz. *Tridactylus*, *Didactylus*.

GENUS 8. MYRNECOPHAGA. Ant-eater. No teeth. Body hairy. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Didactyla*, *Tridactyla*, *Jubata*, *Tetradaactyla*.

GENUS 9. MANIS. No teeth, body scaly. There are two species of this genus, viz. *Pentadaactyla*, *Tetradaactyla*.

GENUS 10. DASYPUS. Armadillo. Grinders only; no canine teeth; covering of the body crustaceous. This genus comprehends six species, viz. *Unicinctus*, *Tricinctus*, *Quadricinctus*, *Sexcinctus*, *Septemcinctus*, *Novemcinctus*.

ORDER III. FERÆ.

GENUS 11. PHOCA. Seal. Fore-teeth above 6; below 4. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Urfina*, *Leonina*, *Vitulina*.

GENUS 12. CANIS. Dog. Fore-teeth 6, and 6; middle ones above; lobated. This genus comprehends nine species. As there are many varieties in the first species, called *Canis Familiaris*, or *Dog*, we have divided them into five families, viz. *Canes Venatici*, or *Dogs of the Chace*; *Canes Aucupientes*, or *Fowling Dogs*; *Canes Agrestes*, or *Farm Dogs*; *Canes Hybrydes*, or *Mongrel Dogs*; and *Canes Aquatici*, or *Water Dogs*. The other species are the following; *Lupus*, *Hyæna*, *Vulpes*, *Alopex*, *Lagopus*, *Aureus*, *Mexicanus*, *Thous*.

GENUS 13. FELIS. Cat. Fore-teeth 6, and 6: lower ones, equal; tongue very rough. This genus comprehends seven species, viz. *Leo*, *Tigris*, *Pardus*, *Onca*, *Pardalis*, *Catus*, *Lynx*.

GENUS 14. VIVERRA. Civet. Fore-teeth 6, and 6: middle ones below, short. This genus comprehends six species, viz. *Ichneumon*, *Nasur*, *Narica*, *Putorius*, *Zibetha*, *Genetta*.

GENUS 15. MUSTELA. Weasel. Fore-teeth 6, and 6; lower ones close together; 2 placed inwards. This genus comprehends eleven species, viz. *Lutris*, *Lutra*, *Lutreola*, *Barbara*, *Gulo*, *Martes*, *Putorius*, *Furo*, *Zibellina*, *Erminea*, *Nivalis*.

GENUS 16. URSUS. Bear. Fore-teeth 6, and 6 upper ones hollowed. Toes 5 and 5: walks on the whole heel. Tongue smooth; snout long; nictitating membrane; a bent bone to the penis. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Arctos*, *Meles*, *Lotor*, *Lufcus*.

GENUS 17. DIDDELPHIS. Opossum. Fore-teeth above 10; below 8. Toes 5, and 5; hind-feet like a hand. A false belly in some species. This genus comprehends five species, viz. *Marfupialis*, *Philander*, *Opossum*, *Murina*, *Dorsifera*.

GENUS 18. TALPA. Mole. Fore-teeth 6 above; 8 below: fore feet broad, hind small. There are two species of this genus, viz. *Europæa*, *Asiatica*.

GENUS 19. SOREX. Shrew. Fore-teeth 2 above; 4 below: ears small, snout long and slender. This genus comprehends five species, viz. *Cristatus*, *Minutus*, *Aquaticus*, *Murinus*, *Araneus*.

GENUS 20. ERINACEUS. Hedge-hog. Fore-teeth, 2 above, distant; 2 below, nearer together. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Europæus*, *Inauris*, *Malaccensis*.

ORDER IV. GLIRES,

GENUS 21. HYSTRIX. Porcupine. Body covered with quills. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Cristata*, *Prehenfiliis*, *Dorsata*, *Macroura*.

GENUS 22. LEPUS. Hare. Fore-teeth above, double. This genus comprehends four species, *Timidus*, *Cuniculus*, *Capensis*, *Brasilienfis*.

GENUS 23. CASTOR. Beaver. Fore-teeth above, truncated, and hollowed. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Fiber*, *Mofchatus*, *Zibethicus*.

GENUS 24. MUS. Rat. Fore-teeth above subulated. This genus comprehends twenty-one species, viz. *Porcellus*, *Aguti*, *Leporinus*, *Citellus*, *Lemmus*, *Paca*, *Marmota*, *Monax*, *Cricetus*, *Terrestris*, *Amphibius*, *Rattus*, *Mufculus*, *Avellanarius*, *Quercinus*, *Gregarius*, *Sylvaticus*, *Striatus*, *Longipes*, *Jaculus*, *Volans*.

GENUS 25. SCIURUS. Squirrel. Fore-teeth above cuneated; below compressed. This genus comprehends eleven species, viz. *Vulgaris*, *Niger*, *Cinereus*, *Flavus*, *Palmatus*, *Getulus*, *Striatus*, *Glis*, *Æstuanus*, *Volans*, *Sagitta*.

GENUS 26. NOCTILIO.

There is but one species of this genus, viz. *Americanus*. We have omitted the description and representation of this genus, as it is the general opinion of naturalists at this time, that Sebal's figure, from which Linnæus formed it, is only a variety of the *Vespertilio*, or common Bat; at the same time we think it incumbent on us, to retain it in the order of classification, as well to avoid confusion, as to preserve an uniform adherence to the system, as laid down by the immortal Linnæus. Had we omitted it, *Camelus* would have been the 26th instead of the 27th genus, and *Mofchus* the 27th instead of the 28th, and so on to the close of the System, by which means the whole order from genus 26 would have been perverted, and the System of course greatly deranged.

ORDER V. PECORA.

GENUS 27. CAMELUS. Camel. No horns; fore-teeth in the lower jaw 6. Canine, 3 in the upper, 2 in the lower jaw. Upper lip cloven. Hoofs not divided through. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Dromedarius*, *Bafricanus*, *Glama*, *Pacos*.

GENUS 28. MOSCHUS. Musk. No horns; one canine tooth on each side in the upper jaw, standing out of the mouth. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Mofchiferus*, *Grimia*, *Pygmæus*.

GENUS 29. CERVUS. Deer. Horns solid, branched, deciduous; no canine teeth. This genus comprehends seven species, viz. *Camelopardalis*, *Alces*, *Elaphus*, *Tarandus*, *Dama*, *Capreolus*, *Guineensis*.

GENUS 30. CAPRA. Goat. Horns hollow, erect, bending back; no canine teeth. This genus comprehends twelve species, viz. *Hircus*, *Ibex*, *Mambrica*, *Rupicapra*, *Depressa*, *Reversa*, *Gazella*, *Cervicapra*, *Bezoartica*, *Dorcas*, *Tatarica*, *Ammon*.

GENUS 31. OVIS. Sheep. Horns hollow, wrinkled, spiral; no canine teeth. This genus comprehends three species, viz. *Aries*, *Guineensis*, *Strepticeros*.

GENUS 32. BOS. Ox. Horns hollow, extending outwards, smooth; no canine teeth; a dewlap. This genus comprehends six species, viz. *Taurus*, *Bonafus*, *Bifon*, *Grunniens*, *Bubalis*, *Indicus*.

ORDER VI. BELLUÆ.

GENUS 33. EQUUS. Horse. Fore teeth 6 and 6; canine single, remote; hoofs undivided. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Caballus*, *Afinus*, *Zebra*.

GENUS 34. HIPPOPOTAMUS. River Horse. Fore teeth 6 above, and 4 below; canine single and truncated. Professor Martin and Mr. Pennant describe this animal as having only four cutting teeth above and below. There is but one species of this genus, viz. *Amphibius*.

GENUS 35. SUS. Hog. Fore teeth, 4 above, 6 below; canine teeth 2 above and 1 below; the inferior ones standing out of the mouth are called tusks; snout long, truncated. This genus comprehends five species, viz. *Scrofa*, *Porcus*, *Tajacu*, *Hydrocharis*, *Barbyruffa*.

GENUS 36. RHYNOCEROS. Fore teeth, two in each jaw on both sides; horn solid; conical on the nose. There is but one species of this genus, viz. *Unicornis*.

ORDER VII. CETÆ.

GENUS 37. MONODON. Narwal. Two long, straight, spiral teeth, perforating the upper lip. There is but one species of this genus, viz. *Monoceros*.

GENUS 38. BALÆNA. Whale. Horny laminæ, instead of teeth, in the upper jaw. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Mysticetus*, *Phyfalus*, *Boops*, *Mufculus*.

GENUS 39. PHYSETER. Cachalot. Teeth in the lower jaw only. This genus comprehends four species, viz. *Catodon*, *Macrocephalus*, *Microps*, *Turfio*.

GENUS 40. DELPHINUS. Dolphin. Teeth in both jaws. There are three species of this genus, viz. *Phocæna*, *Delphis*, *Orca*.

In this System we have not entered into a general description of all the Animals which compose this part of Natural History, but have confined ourselves to the Classification, in order to convey to our Readers a clearer knowledge of the systematical arrangement. It was therefore deemed more eligible to give their peculiarities under their respective Generic Names. Should any of our Readers wish to have a knowledge of the particulars above alluded to, they are referred to the various Genera of the several Orders, as they are inserted in the course of the Alphabet, in which is included an enumeration of several Species of each respective Genus.

For particular information concerning the Classification of the other branches of Zoology, see the Classes which compose the animal kingdom, under the titles of Ornithology, Ichthyology, Entomology, Vermology, Zoology, &c.

T. LLOYD.



Order 5. Genus 32. Species 3. Bison Asiaticus, or Wild Bull of Asia.

Order 5. Genus 32. Species 1. Bos Europaeus, or European Wild Bull.

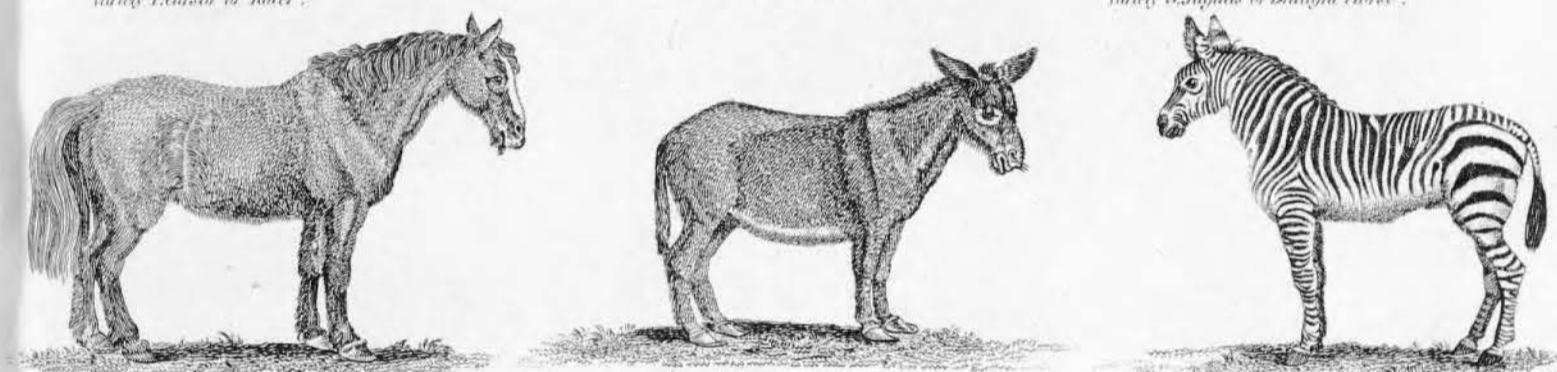
Order 5. Genus 32. Species 5. Bubalis, or Buffalo.



Order 6. Genus 33. Species 1. Caballus, Variety 1. Coursor or Roarer.

Order 6. Genus 33. Species 1. Caballus, Variety 2. Venator or Hunter.

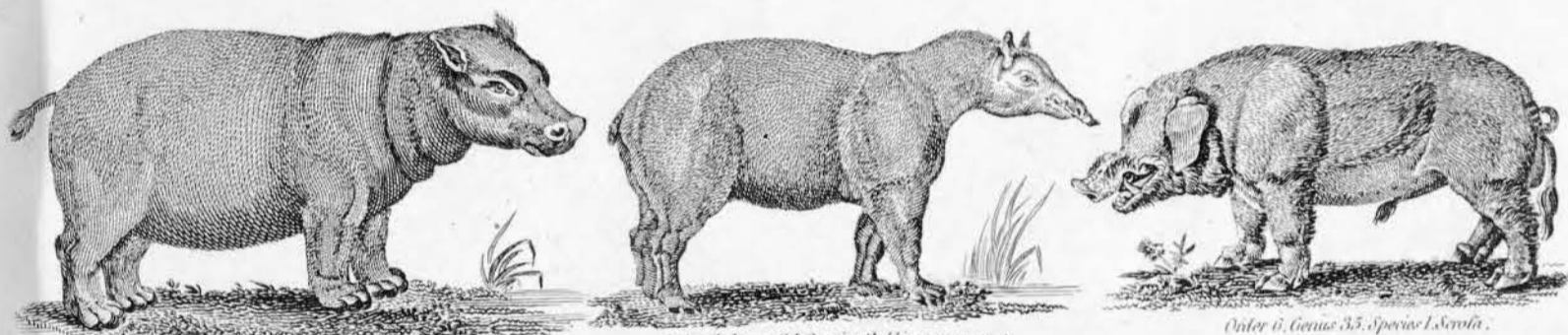
Order 6. Genus 33. Species 1. Caballus, Variety 3. Jugalis or Draught Horse.



Order 6. Genus 33. Species 1. Caballus, Variety 4. Mumentum or Cart Horse.

Order 6. Genus 33. Species 2. Mulus Britannicus, or British Mule.

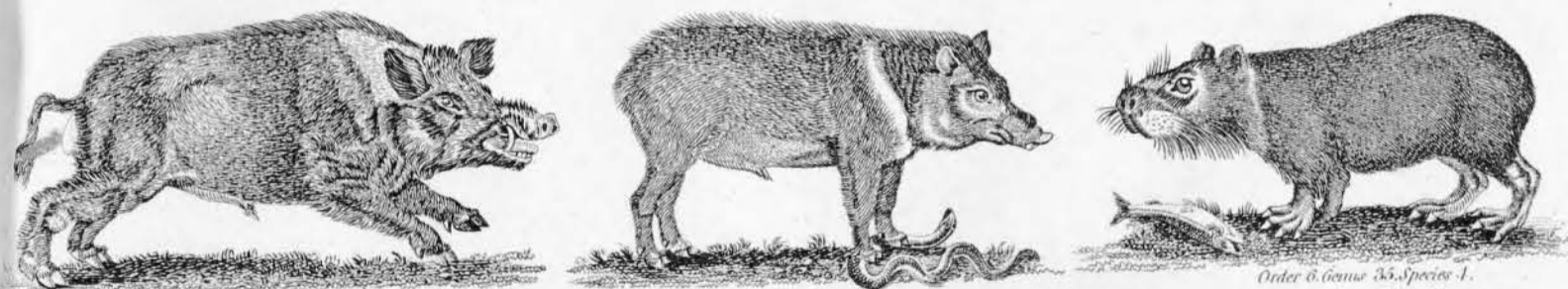
Order 6. Genus 33. Species 3. Zebra, or African Mule.



Order 6. Genus 34. Species 1. Hippopotamus Amphibius, or Sea Horse.

Order 6. Genus 34. Species 2. Hippopotamus Nasutus, or Long-nosed Tapir.

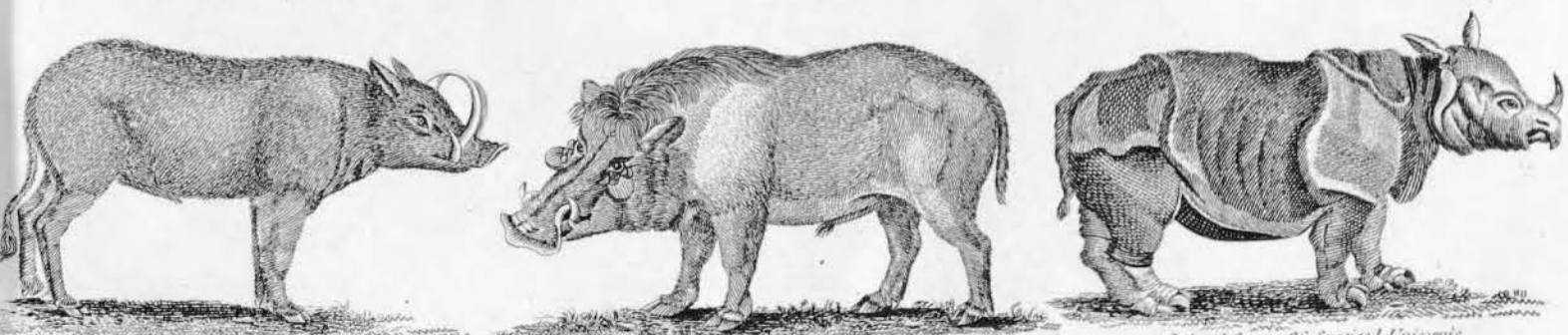
Order 6. Genus 35. Species 1. Sus, Variety 1. Sarcota, or common Boar.



Order 6. Genus 35. Species 1. Sus, Variety 2. Sarcota, or Wild Boar.

Order 6. Genus 35. Species 3. Sus, Variety 3. Tajacu, or Mexican Hog.

Order 6. Genus 35. Species 4. Sus, Variety 4. Hydrochaeris, or River Hog.



Order 6. Genus 35. Species 5. Sus, Variety 5. Babirussa, or Babirussa.

Order 6. Genus 35. Species 6. Sus, Variety 6. Ethiopius, or Ethiopian Boar.

Order 6. Genus 36. Species 1. Rhinoceros, or single horned Rhinoceros.