

106th, or, at the latest, in the 111th Olympiad, and, therefore, either fourteen years before Aristotle came to the court of Philip, or, at the furthest, three years before the passage across the Granicus. It must, however, be admitted, that some few facts may be advanced as evidence against this assumption of an early completion of the nine books of Aristotle's *History of Animals*. Among these must be reckoned the accurate knowledge possessed by Aristotle of the elephant, the bearded horse-stag (hippelaphus), the Bactrian two-humped camel, the hippardion, supposed to be the hunting-tiger (guepard), and the Indian buffalo, which does not appear to have been introduced into Europe before the time of the Crusades. But here it must be remarked that the native place of this large and singular stag, having a horse's mane, which Diard and Duvancel sent from Eastern India to Cuvier, who gave to it the name of *Cervus Aristotelis*, is, according to Aristotle's own account, not the Indian Pentapotamia traversed by Alexander, but Arachosia, west of Candahar, which, together with Gedrosia, constituted one satrapy of ancient Persia.*

(under the Archon Asteus, Olymp. 101, 4; Aristot., *Meteor.*, lib. i., cap. 6, 10; vol. i., p. 395, Ideler; and which is probably identical with the comets of 1695 and 1843?); and, lastly, the mention of the destruction of the temple at Ephesus, as well as of a lunar rainbow, seen on two occasions in the course of fifty years. (Compare Schneider, *ad Aristot., Hist. de Animalibus*, vol. i., p. xl., xlii., ciii., and exx.; Ideler, *ad Aristot. Meteor.*, vol. i., p. x.; and Humboldt, *Asie Cent.*, t. ii., p. 168.) We know that the *Historia Animalium* "was written later than the *Meteorologica*," from the fact that allusion is made in the last-named work to the former as to a work about to follow (*Meteor.*, i., 1, 3, and iv., 12, 13).

* The five animals named in the text, and especially the hippelaphus (horse-stag with a long mane), the hippardion, the Bactrian camel, and the buffalo, are instanced by Cuvier as proofs of the later composition of Aristotle's *Historia Animalium* (*Hist. des Sciences Nat.*, t. i., p. 154). Cuvier, in the fourth volume of his admirable *Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles*, 1823, p. 40-43 and 502, distinguishes between two Asiatic stags with manes, which he calls *Cervus hippelaphus* and *Cervus Aristotelis*. He originally regarded the first-named, of which he had seen a living specimen in London, and of which Diard had sent him skins and antlers from Sumatra, as Aristotle's hippelaphus from Arachosia (*Hist. de Animal.*, ii., 2, § 3, and 4, t. i., p. 43, 44, Schneider); but he afterward thought that a stag's head, sent to him from Bengal by Duvancel, agreed still better, according to the drawing of the entire large animal, with the Stagirite's description of the hippelaphus. This stag, which is indigenous in the mountains of Sylhet in Bengal, in Nepaul, and in the country east of the Indus, next received the name of *Cervus Aristotelis*. If, in the same chapter in which Aristotle speaks generally of animals with manes, the horse-stag (*Equicervus*), and the Indian guepard, or hunting tiger (*Felis jubata*), are both understood, Schneide.