

Aristotle.

μέν τιν' ἔχειν ἂν θείη τις, ὅλως δ' οὐκ ἔχειν. ὅλως μὲν γὰρ οὐθ' ὄρα οὐτ' ἔχει εἰς τὸ φανερόν δῆλους ὀφθαλμούς· ἀφαιρεθέντος δὲ τοῦ δέρματος ἔχει τήν τε χώραν τῶν ὀμμάτων καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τὰ μέλανα κατὰ τὸν τόπον καὶ τήν χώραν τὴν φύσει τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἐν τῷ ἐκτὸς, ὡς ἐν τῇ γενέσει πηρουμένων καὶ ἐπιφυομένου τοῦ δέρματος. p. 13. Ἀφαιρεθέντος δὲ τοῦ δέρματος ὄντος παχέος ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς κατὰ τὴν χώραν τὴν ἔξω τῶν ὀμμάτων ἔσθθεν εἰσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ διεφθαρμένοι, πάντ' ἔχοντες ταῦτα τὰ μέρη τοῖς ἀληθινοῖς· ἔχουσι γὰρ τό τε μέλαν καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ μέλανος, τὴν καλουμένην κόρην, καὶ τὸ κυκλώπιον. p. 100, 101.

Cuvier, tom. I.

en a nié long-temps l'existence. p. 137. Le rat-taube aveugle —n'a même point du tout d'œil visible au dehors ; mais quand on enlève sa peau, on trouve un très-petit point noir qui paraît organisé comme un œil, sans pouvoir servir à la vision, puisque la peau passe dessus sans s'ouvrir ni s'amincir, et sans y avoir moins de poils qu'autre part.—Il se pourrait, comme le dit M. Olivier, qu'il eût donné aux anciens l'idée de faire la taupe tout-à-fait aveugle. p. 201.

THE BEAR.

The bear is an omnivorous animal, living on various fruits, on honey, on ants, and on flesh; attacking not only the smaller animals, but even wild boars and bulls. The feet of the bear resemble hands; and for a short time this animal can walk erect on its two hind feet.

Ἡ δ' ἄρκτος παμφάγον ἐστὶ.

The bear though so powerful an animal is not disposed to feed on flesh, unless when compelled by want of other food. Bears walk on the whole sole of the foot, and are thus enabled to raise themselves with comparative ease in an erect position on their hind feet.

Les ours—malgré leur ex-

§ Its mode of engaging with the bull is thus described by Aristotle: "In engaging the bull, the bear throws itself on its back; and, while the bull is attempting to toss it, the bear takes the bull's horns between its paws, and thus overthrows its adversary."