

Aristotle.

ὑπεράλλονται δὲ πλοίων μεγάλων
ιστούς. p. 302.

"Ἐτι δὲ καὶ ὁ μῦς τὸ κῆτος ὀδόν-
τας μὲν ἐν τῷ στόματι οὐκ ἔχει,
τρίχας δὲ ὁμοίας ὑείαις. p. 72.

Cuvier, tom. I.

ellement avoir été le dauphin
des anciens. p. 278.

La mâchoire supérieure—a
ses deux côtés garnis de lames
transverses minces et serrées,
—formées d'une espèce de
corne fibreuse, effilées à leur
bord. p. 284.

From the preceding comparison it appears that, with respect to those points in the history of animals, the knowledge of which was equally accessible to both writers, the descriptions of Aristotle are hardly inferior in accuracy to those of Cuvier. Nor does this observation hold with reference to the more common animals only: it is equally remarkable with reference to those which are of comparative rarity; in support of which assertion I would refer, among other instances, to the description of the sepia, and of the chameleon, and of the evolution of the egg of the bird during incubation. But I have perhaps already extended this comparison too far, and will therefore here conclude.

 ERRATA.

P. 225. l. 22. *for medical read medicinal*

P. 232. l. 5. *dele the founder of*

P. 258. note, l. 1. *for Ammon or Hammon, which is the name read Ammon, an ancient name*

P. 343. l. 7. *for restoration read restorative*