

legs, and their breasts, probably gave rise to the fable of the siren or mermaid.

One of the most remarkable of the herbivorous Cetaceans is the *Dugong*,* which is the only animal yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea, usually in shallow inlets, which it is enabled to accomplish by its power of suspending itself steadily in the water, and by having its jaws bent down at an angle, in such a manner as to bring the mouth into nearly a vertical direction, so that it can feed upon the sea-weeds much in the same manner as a cow does upon the herbage.

Ruppel, a traveller in Africa, discovered a second species of Dugong in the Red Sea: and he is of opinion that it was the skin of this animal with which the Jews were commanded to cover the tabernacle.†

Order 2. Whoever compares the genuine Pachyderms with the Cetaceans, will find many points in which they resemble each other. As the latter Order contains the largest *marine* animals, so does the former the giants that inhabit the *earth*. With respect to their integument, the skin of both is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman,‡ the mammoth, and some others; a very small eye characterizes all, and a short tail; the blubber of the whale seems to have its analogue in the fat that covers the muscles of the swine. One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order is the fossil one, which, on account of its enormous tusks, is named *Deinotherium*.§ It is found in the north of Europe, and specimens of its powerful jaws and tusks may be seen in the British Museum.

* Halicore Dugong.

† H. Tabernaculum. See Exod. xxvi. 14. Badgers' skins in our Translation.

‡ Hyrax.

§ From the Gr. *δεινος*, terrible, and *θηριον*, wild beast.