

THE SAI*, or WEEPER.

WE have seen two varieties of this species; the first was of a blackish brown colour; and the second, which I have called *sai* with a white throat, has white hair on the breast, throat, and round the ears and cheeks. It differs from the first by having less hair on the face; but, in every other article, they perfectly resemble each other. Their dispositions, size, and figure, are the same. Travellers have mentioned these animals under the name of *weepers*†; because they make a plaintive noise, and, when irritated, have the appearance of crying. Others have called them *musky monkeys*,

* *Coy*, pronounced *sai*, the Brazilian name of this animal.

Monkey with a round and flat face, with a reddish brown colour, very deformed; the hair on the head and upper part of the body black, tinged with brown; beneath, and on the limbs, tinged with red; tail black, and much longer than the head and body: The young are excessively deformed; their hair very long, and thinly dispersed; *Pennant's Synops. of Quad.* p. 127.

Cercopithecus Brasiliensis secundus; *Claf. Exot.* p. 372.

Coy; *De Lant.* p. 486. *Rail Syn. Quad.* p. 155.

Cercopithecus totus niger; *Briffon. Quad.* p. 139.

† In the island of St. George, two leagues distant from the continent of America, there are monkeys called *weepers*, because they imitate the cries of an infant; *Voyage de la Genil*, tom. i. p. 15.

because,

because, like the maucauco, they have a musky odour*. Others have given them the name of *macaque*†, which they borrowed from the macaque of Guiney. But the macaques are monkeys with flaccid tails; while the former belong to the sapajous, because their tails are prehensile. The females have only two paps, and produce two young at a time. They are mild, docile, and so timid, that their common cry, which resembles that of a rat, becomes a kind of groaning when they are threatened with danger. In this country, they eat May-bugs and snails‡ in preference to all other food. But, in Brasil, their native climate, they live chiefly on grains and wild fruits||, which they gather from the trees, and rarely descend upon the earth.

Distinctive

* In the neighbourhood of the Bay of All Saints, there are small monkeys, who are extremely ugly, and have a great scent of musk; *Dampier's Voyages*.

† At the Bay of All Saints, I saw two species of monkeys, the one called *sagouins*, and the other *macaques*. The *sagouins* are of the size of a squirrel. Some of them are grey, and others of a fine yellow colour. They are extremely beautiful.—The macaques are larger, and of a brown colour; they weep perpetually, &c.; *Voyages de de Genes, par Freget*, p. 150.

‡ All the monkeys of South America live upon fruits, flowers, and particular insects; *Hist. des Aventuriers, par Oxevalin*, tom. ii. p. 256.

§ The cats or *sais* never remove from the top of a tree that bears fruit in a pod as large as our beans, which is their principal food. They assemble in troops, and particularly when it rains. It is pleasant to hear them chattering on the trees. The female produces but one at a time; and the young,

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The saïs have neither cheek-pouches nor callosities on their buttocks. The partition of their nostrils is very thick, and the apertures are placed at a side, not under the nose. The face is round and flat, and the ears are almost naked. The tail is prehensile, and naked below toward its extremity. Upon the upper parts of the body, the hair is of a blackish brown colour, and on the inferior parts, of a pale yellow or dirty white. These animals exceed not fourteen inches in length; and their tail is longer than both body and head. They walk on four feet. The females are not subjected to the menfes.

As soon as brought forth, holds firm by the neck of its mother or father. When pursued by the hunters, they save themselves by leaping from branch to branch, carrying their young on their backs. The savages, therefore, being unable to seize either the young or the old, are obliged to wound them with arrows; after which they fall from the tops of the trees, either stunned or wounded. When cured of the wounds, and rendered somewhat tame, they are sold by the savages; for, when first taken, they are so ferocious, and bite so obstinately, that they quit not their hold till they be torn in pieces; *Voyage de Lery, p. 164.*

Plate CCLXXXVI.



A. Hallenbach del.

SAI OF WEEPER.

Plate CCLXXXVII.



J. A. Hallenbach del.

SAI with a WHITE THROAT

The SAIMIRI*, or Orange Monkey.

THE saimiri is commonly known by the name of the *golden, orange, or yellow sapajou*. It is common in Guiana; and therefore has received from some voyagers the appellation of the *Cayenne sapajou*. From the gracefulness of its movements, the smallness of its size, the brilliant colour of its hair, the largeness and vivacity of its eyes, and its round visage, the saimiri has uniformly been preferred to all the other sapajous: it is indeed the most beautiful of this tribe. But it is likewise the

* Orange monkey, with a round head, nose a little pointed, and the end of it dusky; orbits flesh-coloured; ears hairy; hair on the body short and fine, of a yellow and brown colour; but, in its native country, when in perfection, of a brilliant gold colour; the feet orange; nails of the hands flat, of the feet like claws; tail very long, and less useful for prehensile purposes than that of the rest; body of the size of a squirrel; Pennant's *Synops. of Zood.* p. 128.

Caymiri, or *saimiri*, the name of this animal in the country of Maragou.

Caitia; *Morger.* p. 227. *Raii Synops. Zood.* p. 175.

Cercopithecus pili ex fusco flavescens, et caudicant variegatus, vellitus, pedibus ex flavo rufescentibus; Brisson. Zood. p. 140.

Cercopithecus minor luteus; le sapajou jaune; Barrère, Franc. Equin. p. 151.

Simia fuscata, caudata, imberbis, occipite prominulo, ungibus quatuor plantarum subulatis, natibus tectis; Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 43.