

The OUARINE* and ALOUATE†.

THE ouarine and alouate are the largest four-handed animals in the New Continent. In size they much exceed the largest monkeys, and approach to the magnitude of

* Ouarine, the name of this animal at Maragnon.

The preacher monkey, with black shining eyes, short round ears, and a round beard under the chin and throat. The hairs on the body are of a shining black, long, yet lie so close on each other, that the animal appears quite smooth. The feet and end of the tail are brown. The tail is very long, and always twisted at the end. It is of the size of a fox; Pennant's *Synops. of Zood.* p. 122.

The monkeys called *ouarinas* are all black, and of the size of large dogs. They cry so loud as to be heard at the distance of a league; *Mus. du P. Abberville.* p. 152.

Guariba; *Marcgr. Bras.* p. 226. *Rail Synops. Zood.* p. 153.

Aquiqui; *De Lott.* p. 486. *Grew's Mus.* p. 133.

Howling baboons; Guariba; *Bancroft's Guinea.* p. 153.

Simia Beelzebub, caudata, barbata, nigra, cauda prehensilis, extremo pedibusque fuscis; *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 37.

Cercopithecus niger, pedibus fuscis; *Brisson. Zood.* p. 157.

† *Alouate*, *alouata* at Cayenne, is only a variety of the ouarine. It is of a ferruginous or reddish bay colour; and the Indians call it the *king* of the monkeys.

Cercopithecus barbatus maximus, ferruginosus, *Antoredu.* *Alouata.* *Singe rouge*; *Barriere, Hist. Franc. Equiv.* p. 150.

Cercopithecus barbatus saturatus rufus; *Brisson. Zood.* p. 147.

Simia feniculus, caudata, barbata, rufa, cauda prehensilis; *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 37.

Arabata; *Gouilla Oronoque*, tom. ii. p. 2. *Bancroft's Guinea.* p. 155.

baboons.

baboons. They have prehensile tails, and consequently belong to the family of sapajous, in which they hold a distinguished rank, not only by their stature, but also by their voice, which resounds like a drum, and is heard at a great distance. *Marcgrave* relates*, * That, every morning and evening, the ouarines assemble in the woods; that one of them takes a more elevated station, and gives a signal with his hand for the others to sit around and listen to him; that, when he perceives them to be all seated, he begins a discourse, in a tone so loud and rapid as to be heard at a great distance; and a person would be led to think that the whole were crying together; that all the rest, however, keep the most profound silence; that, when he stops, he gives a signal with his hand for the others to reply; that, in an instant, the whole cry together, till he commands silence by another signal, which they obey in a moment; that the first resumes his discourse or song; and that, after hearing him attentively for a considerable time, the assembly breaks up. These facts, which *Marcgrave* says he has often witnessed, may perhaps be exaggerated, and seasoned a little with the marvellous: The whole may be founded on the terrible noise made by these animals. They have a kind of offeous drum in their throat, in the concavity of which the sound is augmented, multiplied, and

* *Marcgrav. Hist. Bras.* p. 226.

makes a howling noise. Hence these sapajous have been distinguished from all others by the name of *howlers*. We have never seen the ouarine, but have the skin of an alouate, and likewise a dried fetus of the same species, in which the bone of the throat, the instrument of the great noise he makes, is already perceptible*. According to Maregrave, the ouarine has a large square face, black and brilliant eyes, short, roundish ears, and a tail naked at the extremity, which adheres firmly to every thing it can embrace. The hair on the whole body is black, long, smooth, and lustrous; that on the chin and throat is longer, and forms a kind of round beard; and that on the hands, feet, and part of the tail, is brown. The female is of the same colour with the male, and differs from him only by being smaller. The females carry their young on their back, and leap with them from branch to branch, and from tree to tree. The young embrace with their arms and hands the narrowest part of the mother's body, and remain firmly fixed as long as she is in motion. Besides, these animals are so wild and mischievous,

* The alouate monkey is a savage animal, of a reddish bay colour, very large, and, by means of the singular structure of the os hyoides, makes a terrible rattling noise, which is heard at a great distance; *Barrière, Hist. Franc. Equin.* p. 150.—In the island of St. George, under the Tropic, and about two leagues from the continent of America, there are monkeys as large as calves, which make such a strange noise, that people who are not accustomed to it think the mountains are falling.—They are exceedingly wild; *Voyage de Genet, tom. I.* p. 15.

that they can neither be conquered nor tamed. They bite cruelly; and though not carnivorous, they fail not to excite terror by their frightful voice, and their ferocious aspect. As they feed only upon fruits, pot-herbs, grain, and some insects, their flesh is not bad eating*. 'The hunters,' Oexmelin remarks, 'bring home in the evening the monkeys they kill in the country of Cape Gracias-a-Dio. They roast one part of these monkeys, and boil the other: The flesh is good, and resembles that of the hare; but it is sweetish, and requires a great deal of salt in dressing. The fat is very good, and as yellow as that of a capon. We lived upon

* Monkeys are the most common game, and the most agreeable to the taste of the Amazon Indians.—Some of them are as large as a greyhound; *Voyage sur la Rivière de l'Amazone, par M. de la Coudanville, p. 164.*—Cayenne is the country of monkeys.—When the reluctance at eating them is once overcome, it is certain that their flesh is very good. It is white, and, though generally not overcharged with fat, it fails not to be tender, delicate, and well tasted. Fine soup is made of their heads, which are served up like bodied capons; *Voyage de Desmarbois, tom. iii.* p. 311 et 338.—There are monkeys in Cayenne of the size of large dogs, and of a reddish colour. They are called *howlers*; because, when in troops, they make a noise like a flock of dogs fighting. They inspire terror, and have very large mouths. I believe they are ferocious. When the Savages shoot them with arrows, they extract the arrow out of their bodies with their hands, like a human creature. The flesh of the howlers is very good, and resembles mutton. One of them is a meal to six persons. They have a horn in their throat, which renders their cries hideous; *Voyage de Biot, p. 341.*—The Achagua savages along the river Orenoko are fond of the yellow monkeys called *arabats*, which make an insupportable noise every morning and evening; *Hist. de l'Orénoque, par Goussier, p. 8.*

' these animals during all the time we remained
 ' there, because we could procure no other food,
 ' and the hunters supplied us daily with as many
 ' as we could eat. I went to see this species of
 ' hunting, and was surpris'd at the sagacity of
 ' these animals, not only in distinguishing par-
 ' ticularly those who make war against them,
 ' but, when attacked, in defending themselves,
 ' and providing for their own safety. When
 ' we approached, they all assembled together,
 ' uttered loud and frightful cries, and threw at
 ' us dried branches which they broke off from
 ' the trees. Some of them voided their excre-
 ' ments in their hands, and threw them at our
 ' heads. I likewise remarked that they never
 ' abandoned one another; that they leapt from
 ' tree to tree with incredible agility; and that
 ' they flung themselves headlong from branch
 ' to branch, without ever falling to the ground;
 ' because, before reaching the earth, they always
 ' caught hold of a branch either with their hands
 ' or tail; so that, if not shot dead at once, they
 ' could not be laid hold of; for, even when
 ' mortally wounded, they remain fixed to the
 ' trees, where they often die, and fall not till
 ' they are corrupted. More than four days af-
 ' ter death, I have seen them firmly fixed to the
 ' trees; and fifteen or sixteen of them are fre-
 ' quently shot before three or four of them can
 ' be obtained. What is singular, as soon as one
 ' is wounded, the rest collect about him, and
 ' put

' put their fingers into the wound, as if they
 ' meant to sound it; and when much blood is
 ' discharged, some of them keep the wound shut,
 ' while others make a mass of leaves, and dexte-
 ' rously stop up the aperture. This operation I
 ' have often observed with much admiration.
 ' The females bring forth but one young, which
 ' they carry in the same manner as the Negresses
 ' do their children. The young monkey em-
 ' braces its mother's neck with the two fore-feet,
 ' and with the two hind it lays hold of the mid-
 ' dle of her back. When she wants to give it
 ' suck, she takes it in her paws, and presents the
 ' breast to it like a woman. . . . There is no
 ' other method of obtaining the young but by
 ' killing the mother; for she never abandons it.
 ' When she is killed, it falls from her, and may
 ' then be seized. When these animals are em-
 ' barrased, they assist each other in passing a
 ' brook, or from one tree to another. . . . Their
 ' cries are heard at the distance of more than a
 ' league.*

Most of these facts are confirmed by Dam-
 pier†: He assures us, however, that the females
 generally

* Hist. des Aventuriers, par Oexmelin, tom. ii. p. 251.

† The monkeys found in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Campeachy are the ugliest I ever saw. They are much bigger than a hare, and have great tails, about two feet and a half long. The under side of their tails is all bare, with a black hard skin; but the upper side, and all the body, is covered with coarse, long, black, flaring hair. These creatures keep together 20 or 30 in a company, and ramble over the woods, leaping from tree to tree. If they meet with a single

generally produce two young, one of which the mother carries between her arms, and the other on her back. In general, the sapajous, even of the smallest species, are not very prolific; and it is probable that the largest produce not above one or two at a time.

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The ouarine has the apertures of the nostrils placed at a side, and not under the nose; the

person, they will threaten to devour him. When I have been alone, I have been afraid to shoot them, especially the first time I met them. They were a great company dancing from tree to tree, over my head, chattering and making a terrible noise, and a great many grim faces, and showing awful gestures. Some broke down dry sticks and threw at me; others scattered their urine and dung about my ears; at last, one bigger than the rest, came to a small limb just over my head, and leaping directly at me, made me start back; but the monkey caught hold of the bough with the tip of his tail, and there continued swinging to and fro, and making mouths at me.—At last I past on, they still keeping me company, with the like menacing postures, till I came to our huts. The tails of these monkeys are as good to them as one of their hands; and they will hold as fast by them. If two or more of us were together, they would hasten from us. The females with their young ones are much troubled to leap after the males; for they have commonly two: One she carries under one of her arms; the other sits on her back, and clasps her two fore paws about its neck. These monkeys are the most sullen I ever met with, for all the art we could use would never tame them. It is a hard matter to shoot one of them, so as to take it, for if it gets hold with its claws or tail, it will not fall as long as one breath of life remains. After I have shot at one and broke a leg or an arm, I have pined the poor creature to see it look and handle the wounded limb, and turn it about from side to side. These monkeys are very rarely, or (as some say) never on the ground; *Dampier, vol. ii. part ii. p. 60.*

partition

partition of the nostrils is very thick. He has neither cheek-pouches, nor callosities on the buttocks, which are covered with hair, like the rest of the body. He has a long, prehensile tail, black, long hair, and a large concave bone in his throat. He is of the size of a greyhound; and the long hair under his neck forms a kind of round beard. He generally walks on four feet.

The alouate has the same characters with the ouarine, and only differs from him by having a larger beard, and the hair of a reddish brown colour. I know not whether the females of these species be subject to the menses: From analogy, I should presume that they are not, having generally found, that the apes, baboons, and monkeys with naked buttocks, are alone subject to this evacuation.