

THE MAZAMES.

MAZAME, in the language of Mexico, was the name of the *flag*, or rather a generic name including the *flag*, the *fallow-deer*, and the *roe-buck*. Hernandez Recchi, and Fernandes, who furnished us with this appellation, distinguish two species of mazames, both of which are very common in Mexico and New Spain. The first, and the largest, to which they give the simple name of *Mazame**, has horns resembling those of the European roe-buck, that is, about six or seven inches long, with the extremities divided into two points, and a single antler. The second, which they call *Temamaçame*, is smaller, and its horns are simple, and have no antlers. These two animals appear to

* De Mazame seu Cervis, cap. 14. — Hos (*Tailethabagane* scilicet et *Temamaçame*) ego potius computaverim inter Capreos (quam inter Cervos). — Mazames caprarum medicorum paulo majori constant magnitudine; pilo teguntur cano et qui facile avellatur, fulvoque; sed lateribus et ventre candidibus: — Cornua gestant juxta exortum lata, ac in paucos parvosque teretes ac præcortos ramos divisa, et sub eis oculos quarum imaginem exhibemus (fig. pag. 324.), deinde in quodam damarum genere quas *Mazalechibilitie* aut *Temamaçame* appellant, brevissimis cornibus acutissimisque, coloris fulvi, fulci, et inferne albi, quarum quoque præstita est imago (fig. pag. 325.) *Nord. Ant. Recchi apud Hernandezium, lib. ix. cap. 14. pag. 324. et 325.*

be really roe-bucks, the first being the same species with the European roe-buck, and the second only a variety of it. It likewise appears, that these roe-bucks, or mazames and temamaçames of Mexico, are the same with the *cuguacu-apara** and the *cuguacu-tié* of Brasil; and that, at Cayenne, the first is called *Cariacou*, or *wood-bind*, and the second the *small Cariacou*, or *Savannah-bind*†. Though we have first exhibited these relations, yet we would not have presumed that every difficulty or doubt was removed, if Seba‡ had not given, under the denominations

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* The figure of Pîso's *cuguacu-tié*, p. 98. has a perfect resemblance to our roe-buck; and we have only to compare it with that of Recchi's mazame, to be satisfied that it is the same animal. This *cuguacu-tié* of Pîso has palmated horns; yet Marcgrave, though he has given no figure, tells us, that it has no horns, and that it is the *cuguacu-apara*, which has horns with three antlers. As in the roe-deer, the female has no horns, it is probable, that the individual pointed out by Marcgrave was the female. The descriptions given of these animals by Pîso and Marcgrave demonstrate that they are roe-bucks, perfectly similar to those of Europe.

† *Cervus major cervicalis brevissimis*, wood-hind. *Cervus minor palyfiris, cervicalis brevissimis*, the Savannah hind, so called because he generally frequents marshy grounds. In Cayenne, *bind* is the general denomination for both the female and male flag, even when the latter has his horns in the greatest perfection; *Barrière, Essai sur l'Hist. Nat. de la France Équinoxiale, p. 171.*

‡ *Tabula quadragesima secunda, No. 3.* *Mazame* seu *cervus cornutus*, ex nova Hispania. Hæc species omnino differt ab illa quam Guinæa profert. Capite et collo, crassius cutisque est, et bina gerit tornata quasi cornicula, in acutum recurvamque apicem convergentia, retrosum reclinata. Auriculæ grandis, flaccidæ: At oculi

of mazame and temamaçame, two different animals: They are not roebucks with horns solid and palmated, but gazelles with hollow and twisted horns. They are not natives of New Spain, as this author affirms, but of Africa. These blunders of Seba have been adopted by most subsequent naturalists. They never doubted but that the animals mentioned by Seba, under the names of *mexame* and *temamaçame*, were

oculi venusti. Cauda crassa, obtusa. Pili totius corporis subresus est, paulo tamen dilutior qui caput et ventrem tegit. Femora cum pedibus admodum habilia.

No. 4. Cervus *Macacichibitile* sive *Temamaçama* dictus. Horum ingens numerus per alta montium et rupium novae Hispaniae divagatur, qui gramine, foliis, herbisque viscantibus, cursu saltuque velocissimi sunt. Europaeos cervos habitu referant, sed in hac hincolorum, valde parvi. Cornua tornata recurvatum in acumen convergunt, quae singulis annis nova spirae aucta, aetatem animalis produunt. Cornuum color coracinus. Oculi aereque magni et agiles. Dentes praegrandes et lati. Cauda pilis longis obdita; brevioribus et dilute spadiceis universum corpus vestitur. Fr. Hernandezius aliam prorsus horum ideam exhibet, putans veram hanc esse speciem capri cervinum, e quibus lap. bezar acquiritur: Qua tamen de re diversa penitus percepimus. Notissimum est lapidem bezar fortuito quadam concretionem, in ventriculo animalium nasci, haud secus ac in renibus et vesica hominum calculi generantur. Neque una demtaxat animalium species lapides hosc proferit; sed variae cervorum, caprarum, haedulorum, et aliorum, quorum in ventriculo plerumque isti concreverunt, nucleum seu basin, dante frustulo quadam signi, straminis culmo aut lapillo; quae, si non comminuta nec commansa deglutiantur, in ventriculum delata, dissolvi nequeunt: His tunc ibi detentis circum accrescit calcaria quadam crusta, sensim aucta; donec a tunica ventriculi secedens lapis, ita confatus, cum excrementis per alvum oxoneretur; *Seba*.

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American

American animals, and the same with those taken notice of by Hernandez, Recchi, and Fernandes. The confusion of the names has given rise to a confusion of the animals themselves; and, of course, some naturalists have pointed them out under the name of *Chevrotains**, and others under that of *Gazelles*†, or *goats*. Linnæus seems to have been aware of this error; for he has not copied it. He has placed the mazame among the list of stags, and he has thought, as we do, that the Mexican mazame ‡ is the same animal with the *cuguacu* of Brazil.

To demonstrate what we have advanced, let us suppose, that there are neither gazelles nor chevrotains in New Spain, or in any other part

* *Tragulus*, *Temamaçame*. *Tragulus*, *Mazame*. *Klein. de Quad.* p. 21.

† *Hircus* cornibus teretibus, erectis, ab imo ad summum spiritaliter intortis. — *Capra Nova Hispanica*. La Chevre de la Nouvelle-Espagne; *Brissou. Regn. Anim.* p. 72. (Le Mazame de Seba.) — *Hircus* cornibus teretibus circa medium inflexis; ab origine ad flexuram spiritaliter canaliculatis, a flexura ad apicem levibus. — *Gazella Nova Hispanica*. La Gazelle de la Nouvelle-Espagne; *Brissou. Regn. Anim.* p. 70. (Le *Temamaçame* de Seba).

‡ *Bezoarticus*. Cervus cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis: Ramis tribus. *Mazama*; *Hernand. Mex.* p. 324. *Cuguacu*; &c. *Margrav. Bras.* p. 235. *Fis. Bras.* p. 98. *Reg. Quad.* p. 90. Habitat in America australi; *Linn. Syst. Nat. edit. 10.* p. 67. — Linnæus, in his 12th edit. has ranked this animal among the goats, and defines it in this manner: * *Capra bezoarticus*, * cornibus teretibus arcuatis, talis annulatis, gula barbata; *Linn. Syst. Nat.* p. 96.

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of America; that there were no goats or gazelles in the New World before it was discovered, but that all those which are now there were transported thither from the Old Continent; that the true mazame of Mexico is the same animal with the Brazilian *cuguacu-apara*; that the name *cuguacu* is pronounced *couguacou*; and that, by a corruption, this animal was called *cariacou* in Cayenne, from which it was transmitted to us alive, under the denomination of *cariacou*. We shall now endeavour to investigate the species of the two animals to which Seba has falsely applied the names *mazame* and *temamazame*; for, to destroy an error, it is not enough to reject it, but its cause and effects must also be exhibited.

The gazelles and chevrotains inhabit only the warmest countries of the Old World. They cannot subsist in temperate, and far less in cold climates. Hence they could never frequent the northern regions, nor pass, by means of these regions, from the one Continent to the other. No travellers, accordingly, or historians of the New World, ever pretend to have seen gazelles or chevrotains in that quarter of the globe. The stag and roebuck, on the contrary, are natives of cold and temperate climates. They might, therefore, pass, by means of the northern lands, and, accordingly, they are found in both Continents. In the history of the stag, it was shown,

shown*, that the Canadian stag is the same with the European; and that he is only smaller, and has some trifling variations in the figure of his horns and the colour of his hair. We may add to what was then related, that there are as many varieties among the American as among the European stags; and yet they are all of the same species. Of one of these varieties, namely, the Corsican stag, we have given a figure†. It is smaller and browner than the common kind. We have also mentioned white stags and hinds, and have attributed this colour to their domestic state: This kind is likewise found in America‡, as well as our common and small brown stags. The Mexicans, who reared these white stags in their parks, called them *royal stags*. It is a native of Germany, commonly called the *stag of Ardenne*s and *brandbirds* by the Germans. It is fully as large as the French stags, from

* See vol. iv. article *Stag*.

† See vol. iv. plate LII.

‡ Inter cervorum genera que apud novam hanc Hispaniam adhuc mihi videre licuit (præter candidos totos, quos reges Cæterum esse Indi tibi persuasere, nuncupantque a colore *Tzac mazame*, et vocatos *Flamæus quencal*) primi sunt quos vocant *Acellane*, Hispanicis omnino similes forma, magnitudine ac reliqua natura; minores his apparent *Quædæ mayane*, sed usque adeo a cæterorum timiditate alieni, ut vulnerati homines ipsos adoriantur ac sæpe numero interimant: Hos sequuntur magnitudine *Flabotacamayane*, qui forma et moribus essent eis omnino similes, ni timidiore viderentur; Minimi omnium *Tanamayane* sunt; *Nard. Aut. Recibui, apud Hernand. p. 324. et 325.*

which it differs by some remarkable characters. Its hair is more bushy, and lighter under the belly; and, like the he-goat, it has long hairs upon its neck and throat, which induced both the ancients* and moderns† to give it the appellation of *trage-laphus* or *goat-bart*. The roebucks are likewise very numerous in America. In Europe, we know only two varieties, the red and the brown‡. The latter are smaller than the former; but, in other respects, they perfectly resemble each other, and both

* Eadem est specie (cervi scilicet) barba tantum et armorum villo diffans quem *tragelaphon* vocant; non alibi quam juxta Phasiam amnem nascens; Plinii *Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 33*.—This race of stags is now found in the forests of Germany and Bohemia, as, in the days of Pliny, they frequented the banks of the Phasis.

† Agricola, *tragelaphum* interpretatur, Germanice dictam *feram in Brandiburg*. *Tragelaphus*, inquit, et *cervus* in sylvis cubant. . . *Tragelaphus* ex hircio et cervo nomen invenit, nam hirci quidem instar videtur esse barbatus, quod ei villi nigri sint in gutture et in armis longi; cervi vero gerit speciem; eo tamen multo est crassior et robustior. *Cervinus* etiam ipsi color infidet, sed nonnihil nigrescens, unde nomen Germanicum traxit. Verumtamen suprema dorsii pars cinerea est, ventris subnigra, non ut cervis candida, atque illius villi circa genitalia nigerrimi sunt. Ceteris non differunt utroque in nostris sylvis, quamquam plures *tragelaphi* in his quæ finitimæ sunt Boemicis quam in aliis reperiantur; Agricola apud *Gesnerum Hist. Zood. p. 296, et 297*.—Alterum cervi genus ignotius quod Græco nomine *Tragelaphus* dicitur. Priore (cervi scilicet vulgaris) assus, pinguius, tum pilo densius et colore nigris; unde Germanis, a semiotti ligni colore, *Brandiburg* nominatur; hoc in Misenæ saltibus Boeminiæ vicinis capitur; *Fabricius apud Gesnerum, p. 297. cum Icone, p. 296*.

‡ See vol. iii. art. *Roebuck*.

have palmated horns. The mazame of Mexico, the *cuguacu-apara* of Brasil, and the cariacou, or wood-hind, of Cayenne, have an entire resemblance to our red roebucks. To be convinced that all these names denote the same animal, we have only to compare the descriptions given under them. But the *temamaçame*, which, in our opinion, is the *cuguacu-été* of Brasil, the small cariacou or Savannah hind of Cayenne, may be only a variety different from those of Europe. The *temamaçame* is smaller, and has also a whiter belly than the mazame, in the same manner as our brown roebuck is smaller, and has a whiter belly than the red kind. It appears likewise to differ from the mazame in its horns, which are simple, and without antlers, in the figure given by Recchi. But, if it be considered, that, in our roebucks and stags, the horns have no antlers during the first and sometimes the second year of their age, we will be led to believe that Recchi's *temamaçame* was too young to have antlers. Hence these two animals seem to be only varieties of the roebuck species, which will be still farther apparent from comparing the figures and descriptions of the different authors we have quoted, with the figure here given of a cariacou which was sent us from Cayenne, and which we nourished in Burgundy for several years.

It now remains to investigate the two animals exhibited by Seba under the false appellations

of *mazame* and *temamaçame*. The bare inspection of the figures, independent of his description, which we have inserted above in the notes, show that these animals belong to the goats or gazelles, and by no means to the stags or roebucks. The want of a beard, and the figure of the horns, prove that they are not goats, but gazelles; and, by comparing Seba's figures with the gazelles I have described, I discovered, that his pretended *temamaçame* of New Spain is the *Kob*, or *small brown cow* of Senegal. The figure, colour, and size of the horns are the same. The colour of the hair, which differs from other gazelles, by being yellow, instead of white, on the belly and flanks, is also the same. With regard to his pretended *mazame*, though it has a general resemblance to the gazelles, it differs remarkably from all those we have formerly enumerated. But we have found, in the cabinet of M. Adanson, which contains the rarest productions of Senegal, a stuffed animal, which we called *Nager*, on account of the resemblance of its horns to those of the nanger*. This animal is found in

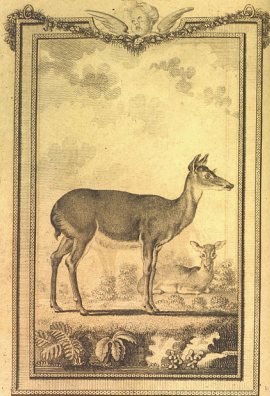
* Capra a D. Andriotti missa. Differt a nanguer. Longitudo ab apice rostri ad anum quatuor fere pedum; ab ano ad pectus duo pedes cum dimidio. Altitudo a pedibus anticis ad dorsum duo pedes et tres pollices; a pedibus posticis duo pedes cum dimidio. Ventris longitudo inter pedes, pedem unam et tres pollices; ventris crassitudo decem pollices. Caput longum novem pollices; altum sex, latum quatuor cum dimidio. Cornua longa quinque pollices cum dimidio; lata unum pollicem.

Plate CCH.



MEMINA of CYLON.

Plate CCIV.



CARIACOU.

A. Bell's sculp.

Plate CCV.



A. Bell's sculp.

NAGORI.
HIMALAYA

in the lands adjacent to the island of Goree, from which it was transmitted to M. Adanson, by M. Andriot, and possesses all the characters which Seba has attributed to his pretended *mazame*. The whole body is of a pale red colour; and the belly is not white, as in the other gazelles. It is as large as a roebuck. Its horns, which exceed not six inches in length, are almost smooth, slightly bended, in a forward direction, but not so much as those of the nanguer. Hence this animal, exhibited by Seba under the name of *mazame*, or *American stag*, is, on the contrary, an *African goat* or *gazelle*, which we add here, under the appellation of *nagor**, to the twelve gazelles whose history we have formerly given.

licem cum dimidio. Apices cornuum distant sex pollicibus; aures longæ quinq̃ pollicum; cornua basi 1 ad 2 annulis levis cincta; color totus rufus. Pili mediocres, rigidi, lucidi, unum pollicem longi, corpori non adpressi. MS. Note accompanying the stuffed animal which we borrowed from M. Adanson, in order to make a drawing of it.

* The red antelope, with horns five inches and a half long, and one or two slight rings at the base. The length of this animal is four feet, and the height two feet three inches. The ears are five inches long. The hairs are stiff and bright. All parts of the body are of a reddish colour; Pennant's *Synopsi. of Zood.* p. 30.