

'asleep, when they are easily taken by the hunters.' These characters correspond with the pigmy, and by no means with the Barbary ape. The latter we have seen alive, and never heard it cry *chinchin*. Besides, it is much more than a foot and a half high, and has not so great a resemblance to man as the author alledges. We have the same reasons for applying to the pigmy the figure and remark of Prosper Alpinus. He tells us, that the small apes without tails, which he saw in Egypt, tame sooner and more easily than any other; that they have likewise more sagacity and industry, and are gayer and more frolicsome. Now, the Barbary ape is thick, and of a considerable stature; it is a dirty, ferocious, melancholy animal, and is never fully tamed. Hence the characters given by Prosper Alpinus to his ape without a tail, apply not to the Barbary ape, and can belong to no other animal than the pigmy.

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The pigmy has no tail, and his canine teeth are not proportionally larger than those of man. He has a flat face; his nails are likewise flat, and rounded like those of the human species. He walks on two feet, and is about a foot and a half in length. His disposition is mild, and he is easily tamed. The ancients alledge, that the female is subject to the menstrual discharge, and analogy permits us not to doubt the fact.

The

The GIBBON, or Long-armed APE*.

THE gibbon keeps himself always erect, even when he walks on four feet; because his arms are as long as both his body and legs. We have seen him alive. He exceeds not three feet in height; but he was young, and in captivity. Hence we may presume, that he had not acquired his full dimensions, and that, in a natural state, he might arrive at four feet. He has not the vestige of a tail. But he is distin-

* Long-armed ape, with a flat swarthy face, surrounded with gray hairs; hair on the body black and rough; buttocks bare; nails on the hands flat, on the feet long; arms of a disproportioned length, reaching quite to the ground when the animal is erect, its natural posture; of a hideous deformity; Pennant's *Sympst. of Zood.* p. 100.

Gibbon is the name under which M. Dupleix gave us this animal, which he brought from the East Indies. I first imagined this to be an Indian word. But I found, in a note upon Pliny by Delacamp, that Strabo had denoted the *cephus* by the words *keipos*, from which *gibbon* or *gibbon* had probably been derived. The passage of Pliny, with Dalechamp's note; * Pompeii Magni primum ludi ostenderunt ex Ethiopia quas vocant *cephus**, quarum pedes posteriores pedibus humanis et cruribus, priores manibus ferre similes: Hoc animal postea Roma non vidit.

* *Cephus*; Strabo, lib. xv. *κεφα* vocat, *εφε* tradit facie satyro similis; Dal. *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. vii. cap. 19. *Nat.* It appears that the *cephus* of the Greeks, and the *cephus* of Pliny, which ought to be pronounced *kebus* and *kepus*, may have originally come from *keph* or *kepin*, the Hebrew and Chaldean name of the ape.

guished from the other apes by the prodigious length of his arms: When standing erect on his hind feet, his hands touch the ground; and he can walk on his four feet without bending his body. Round the face there is a circle of white, which gives him a very extraordinary appearance. His eyes are large, but deep sunk. His ears are naked. His face is flat, of a tawny colour, and pretty similar to that of man. After the orang-outang and the pigmy, the gibbon would make the nearest approach to the human figure, if he was not deformed by the excessive length of his arms; for, in a state of nature, man would likewise have a strange aspect. The hair and the beard, if neglected, would form round his countenance a circle similar to that which furrounds the face of the gibbon.

This ape appeared to be of a tranquil disposition, and of gentle manners. His movements were neither too brisk nor precipitant. He received mildly what was given him to eat. He was fed with bread, fruits, almonds, &c. He was afraid of cold and moisture, and did not live long in a foreign climate. He is a native of the East Indies, and particularly of Coromandel, Malacca, and the Molucca islands*. It appears

* Father le Comte tells us, that he saw in the Moluccas a kind of ape, which walked naturally on two feet, used its hands like a man, and had a face like that of a Hottentot. But the whole body was covered with a kind of gray wool.

pears that he is likewise found in more northern provinces, and that we ought to refer to the gibbon the ape of the kingdom of Gannaura, on the frontier of China, to which some travellers have given the name of *seffé*†.

The gibbon varies in size and colour. There are two in the royal cabinet, of which the second, though an adult, is much smaller than the first, and is brown on all the parts where the other is black. But they so perfectly resemble each other in every other article, that they unquestionably belong to the same species.

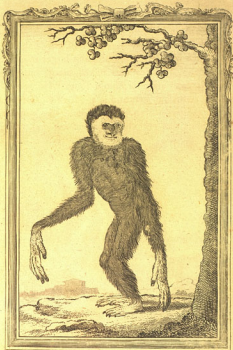
It had an exact resemblance to an infant, and expressed its passions and appetites in the most perfect manner. He adds, that these apes are extremely gentle; that they show great attachment to the people with whom they are acquainted, and embrace them with transport; that one of them, which he saw, was, at least, four feet high, and was very dexterous and agile; *Mém. sur la Chine, par Louis le Comte, p. 510.*

† In the kingdom of Gannaura, on the frontier of China, there is a very rare animal called *seffé*. It is nearly of the human figure. Its arms are very long; the body is black, and covered with hair; and it moves lightly and very quick; *Recueil des Voyages, &c. tom. iii. p. 168. Note, 1.* This character of very long arms belongs only to the gibbon; and, consequently, indicates that the *seffé* is the same animal. 2. We may presume, that the word *seffé* comes from *seffé* or *seffé*, the name of the baboon in the provinces of Africa which border upon Arabia, and that it has been transferred from the baboon to the gibbon; for the arms of the baboon are not longer than those of the other apes.

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The gibbon has no tail. There are slight callosities on his buttocks. His face is flat, brown, and surrounded with a circle of gray hairs. His canine teeth are proportionally larger than those of man. The ears are naked, black, and round. The arms are enormously long. He walks on his two hind feet, and is about a foot and a half, or three feet high. The female, like women, is subject to a periodical evacuation.

Plate CCLIX.



GREAT GIBBON.

Edwards del.



SMALL GIBBON.



A. Hall's design.

SMALL GIBBON.