

## The SAPAJOUS\* and the SAGOINS†.

WE now pass from the Old Continent to the New. All the four-handed animals formerly described, and which were comprehended under the generic names of *apes*, *baboons*, and *monkeys*, belong exclusively to the Old Continent; and all the rest, whose history we are about to relate, are found in the New World only. We first distinguish them by the two generic names *sapajous* and *sagoins*. The feet of both are constructed nearly in the same manner with those of the apes, baboons, and monkeys. But they differ from the apes by having tails. They differ from the baboons by the want of cheek-pouches and callosities on their buttocks. In fine, they differ from the apes, baboons, and monkeys, by having the portion between their nostrils very broad and thick, and the apertures placed to a side and not under the nose. Hence the sapajous and sagoins differ not only specifically but generically from the apes,

\* *Sapajou*, a word derived from *cayouassou*, the name of these animals in Brasil, and which is pronounced *sajouassou*.

† *Sagoins*, a word derived from *cagui*, which is pronounced *sagui*, and is the name of these animals in Brasil.

baboons,

baboons, and monkeys. When compared with each other, we likewise find that they differ in generic characters; for all the sapajous have prehensile tails, which are so constructed that the animals can use them as fingers to lay hold of objects. This under part of the tail, which they fold, extend, curl up, or unfold at pleasure, and by the extremity of which they suspend themselves on the branches of trees, is generally deprived of hair, and covered with a smooth skin. The tails of all the sagoins, on the contrary, are proportionally longer than those of the sapajous, and are straight, flaccid, and entirely covered with hair; so that they can neither use the tail in laying hold of objects, nor in suspending themselves. This difference alone is sufficient to distinguish a sapajou from a sagoins.

We know eight sapajous, which may be reduced to five species: 1. The *ouarine* or *gouariba* of Brasil. This sapajou is as large as a fox, and differs from the *alouate* of Cayenne in colour only. The hair of the ouarine is black, and that of the alouate is reddish; and, as they resemble each other in every other respect, I consider them as belonging to the same species. 2. The *coaita*, which is black like the ouarine, but not so large. The *exquima* seems to be a variety of this species. 3. The *sajou*, or *sapajou*, properly so called, is small, of a brown colour, and

and commonly known by the name of the capuchin monkey. Of this species there is a variety, which we shall call the *gray sajou*, to distinguish it from the *brown sajou*. 4. The *sai*, which some travellers have called the *weeper*, is somewhat larger than the *sajou*, and has a broader muzzle. There are two kinds, which differ in colour only, the one being reddish brown, and the other whitish red. 5. The *saimiri*, which is commonly called the *orange monkey*. It is the smallest and most beautiful of the sapajous.

We are acquainted with six species of sagouins: 1. The *saki*, which is the largest, and whose tail is covered with hair so long and bushy, that it has been called the *fox-tailed monkey*. There seems to be a variety in this species. I have seen two, both of which appeared to be adults; but the one was almost twice as large as the other. 2. The *tamarin* is generally black, with the four feet yellow. But they vary in colour; for I have seen some of them brown, and spotted with yellow. 3. The *ouistiti*, which is remarkable for large tufts of hair round its face, and an annulated tail. 4. The *marikina*, which has a mane round the neck, and bushy hair, like the lion, at the end of the tail. From this circumstance it has received the appellation of the *lion-monkey*. 5. The *pinche*, whose face is of a beautiful black colour, with hair which descends

from the top and each side of the head, in the form of long smooth tresses. 6. The *mico* is the most beautiful of the sagouins. Its hair is of a silver white colour, and its face is as red as vermilion.

We proceed to the history and description of each of these sapajous and sagouins, most of which have hitherto been unknown.