

## GENUS DYCOTYLES.—F. CUVIER.

## DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{4}{6}; \text{ Canine } \frac{1-1}{1-1}; \text{ Molar } \frac{6-6}{6-6} = 38.$$

Tusks or canine teeth, projecting slightly, not curved near the points as in the common hog, (*Sus*), small, triangular, and very sharp; molars, with tubercular crowns; tubercles, rounded and irregularly disposed. Head, broad and long; snout, straight, terminated by a cartilage; ears, of moderate size and pointed; eyes, rather small, pupil round. Fore-feet, with four toes, the two middle toes largest, the lateral toes quite short, not reaching to the ground; hind-feet, with three toes, the external little toe of the hog wanting in this genus.

The metatarsal and metacarpal bones of the two largest toes on all the feet are united together like those of the ruminantia; all the toes are protected by hoofs. A gland situated on the back a few inches from the root of the tail, concealed by the hair, discharges an oily fœtid secretion. Body, covered with strong, stiff bristles; tail, a mere tubercle.

Only two species are known, both inhabiting the warmer climates of America; the generic name *Dycotyles*, is derived from the Greek words, *δισ*, (*dis*), *double*, and *κοτυλη*, (*kotule*), a *cavity*; or double navel, from the opening on the back.

## DYCOTYLES TORQUATUS.—F. CUVIER.

## COLLARED PECCARY.

## PLATE XXXI.

D. pilis nigro alboque annulatis; vitta albida ab humeris in latere olli utroque decurrente.



Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Dicotyles." *The quadrupeds of North America* 1, 233–233. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322423>.

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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322423>

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