GENUS ANTILOCAPRA.—ORD.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \overset{0}{-}; \quad \text{Canine } \frac{0-0}{0-0}; \quad \text{Molar } \frac{6-6}{6-6} = 32.$$

Horns common to both sexes; small in the female; horns persistent, greatly compressed, rough, pearly, slightly striated, with an anterior process, and the point inclining backwards; eye large; no suborbital sinus; no inguinal pores; no muzzle; facial line, converse; no canines; no succentorial hoofs; tail very short; hair stiff, coarse, undulating, flattened; female, mammæ.

Habit, peaceable, gregarious, herbivorous, confined to North-America.

Only one well determined species belongs to this genus.

The generic name *Antilocapra*, is derived from the two genera *Antelope* and *Capra*, Goat Antelope.

ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA.—ORD.

PRONG-HORNED ANTELOPE.

PLATE LXXVII. MALE and FEMALE.

Cornibus pedalibus compressis, intus planis, antiæ granulatis striatisque propugnaculo compresso procurvo cum cornum parte posteriore retrorsum uncinata furcam constituyente; colore russo fusciscente, gutture, cluniumque disco albis: statura, Cervus Virginianus.

CHARACTERS.

Horns compressed, flat on the inner side, pearly and striated, with a compressed snag to the front; colour, reddish dun; throat and disk on the buttocks, white. Size of the Virginia deer.

Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Antilocapra." *The quadrupeds of North America* 2, 193–193. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322411>.

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