GENUS CAPRA.—LINN.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{0}{8}; \text{ Canine } \frac{0-0}{0-0}; \text{ Molar } \frac{6-6}{6-6} = 32.$$

Horns common to both sexes, or rarely wanting in the female; in domesticated races occasionally absent in both: they are directed upwards and curved backwards, and are more or less angular. No muzzle, no lachrymal sinus, nor ungual pores; eyes, light coloured, pupil elongated; tail, short, flat, and naked at base; throat, bearded.

Mostly reside in the primitive and highest mountains of the ancient continent and America.

Habit, herbivorous; climbing rocks and precipices; producing two or three young at a time; gregarious.

There are six well determined species—one inhabiting the Alps, one in Abyssinia and Upper Egypt, one in the Caucasian mountains, one in the mountains of Persia, one in the Himalaya, and one in the Rocky Mountains of North America.

The generic name Capra is derived from the Latin *capra*, a goat.

CAPRA AMERICANA.—BLAINVILLE.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT.

PLATE CXXVIII.—MALE and FEMALE.

C. Magnitudine ovem arietem adæquans, corpore robusto, cornibus parvis acutis lente recurvis, pilis albis, cornibus ungulisque nigris.

CHARACTERS.

Size of the domestic sheep; form of body, robust; horns, small and pointed, slightly curved backwards. Colour of hair, totally white.

SYNONYMES.

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