GENUS FELIS.—LINN

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{6}{6}; \text{ Canine } \frac{1-1}{1-1}; \text{ Molar } \frac{4-4}{3-3} = 30.$$

There are two conical teeth, or false molars, in the upper jaw, which are wanting in the genus *Lynx*; a large carnivorous tooth with three lobes; the fourth cheek-tooth in the upper jaw nearly flat, and placed transversely; the two anterior cheek-teeth in the lower jaw false.

Head, round; ears, short and generally triangular, not tufted; in many species a white spot on their outer surfaces; no mane; tail, long; tongue roughened with prickles; anterior extremities with five toes, posterior, with four; nails curved, acute, and retractile.

Habit savage, feeding in a state of nature on living animals only, which they seize by surprise, and not by the chase, as is the habit of the dog wolf, &c.; leaping and climbing with facility; speed moderate; sense of sight good; that of smell imperfect.

There are 33 species of *Long-tailed Cats* described, inhabiting the four quarters of the world. Four species only are positively known to exist north of the tropics in America.

The generic name is derived from the latin word *Felis*—a cat.

FELIS PARDALIS.—LINN.

OCELOT, OR LEOPARD-CAT.

PLATE LXXXVI.—MALE.—Winter Pelage.

F. Magnitudine. *Lynx rufus. Cana. (s. potius flava)*, maculis ocellaribus magnis fulvis nigro-limbatis, in lateribus facias obliquas formantibus; fronte striis 2 lateribus nigricantibus caudâ corporis longitudine dimedia.

CHARACTERS.

Size of the Bay Lynx; general colour gray, marked with large fawn-coloured spots, bordered with black, forming oblique bands on the flanks; two black lines bordering the forehead laterally.

Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Felis." *The quadrupeds of North America* 2, 258–258. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322426>.

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