GENUS LEPUS.—LINN.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{4}{2}; \text{ Canine } \frac{0-0}{0-0}; \text{ Molar } \frac{6-6}{5-5} = 28.$$

Upper incisors in pairs, two in front large and grooved, and two immediately behind, small; lower incisors square; molars, with flat crowns, and transverse laminæ of enamel. Interior of the mouth and soles of the feet furnished with hair; ears and eyes large; fore-feet with five toes; hind-feet with only four; hind-legs very long; tail short; mam-mæ, from six to ten.

The word *Lepus* is derived from the Latin, *lepus*, and Greek Eolic, λεπρις, (*leporis*.) a hare.

There are about thirty known species of this genus, of which rather the largest number (perhaps sixteen or seventeen species) exist in North and South America; while the remainder belong to the Eastern continent.

LEPUS TOWNSENDII.—BACH.

TOWNSEND'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN HARE.

PLATE III.—MALE AND FEMALE.

L. magnitudine, L. Americano par; auribus, cauda, cruribus tarsisque longissimis; supra diluti cinereus, infra albus.

CHARACTERS.

Size of the Northern hare, (L. Americanus :) ears, tail, legs, and tarsus, very long; colour above, light gray; beneath, white.

SYNONYMES.

LEPUS TOWNSENDII, Bach., Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, vol. viii., part 1, p. 90, pl. 2, (1839,) read Aug. 7, 1838.

Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Lepus — Linn." *The quadrupeds of North America* 1, 25–25. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322431>.

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