GENUS OVIS.—LINN., BRISS., ERXLEBEN, CUV., BODD., GEOFF.

DENTAL FORMULA.

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

Horns common to both sexes, sometimes wanting in the females, they are voluminous, more or less angular, transversely wrinkled, turned laterally in spiral directions, and enveloping an osseous arch, cellular in structure.

They have no lachrymal sinus, no true beard to the chin, the females have two mammæ; tail, rather short; ears, small, erect; legs, rather slender; hair, of two kinds, one hard and close, the other woolly; gregarious. Habit analogous to the goats. Inhabit the highest mountains of the four quarters of the globe.

The generic name is derived from the latin *Ovis*—a sheep.

There are four well determined species, one the Mouflon of BUFFON, Musmon (*Ovis Musmon*) is received as the parent of the domesticated races. It is found in Corsica, Sardinia, and the highest mountain chains of Europe. One inhabiting the mountains and steppes of northern Asia, Tartary, Siberia and the Kurile Islands, one the mountains of Egypt, and one America.

OVIS MONTANA.—DESM.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

PLATE LXXIII. MALE and FEMALE.

O. cornibus crassissimis spiralibus; corpore gracile; artubus elevatis; pilo brevi rigido rudi badio; clunibus albis o ariete major; rufo cinereus.

CHARACTERS.

Longer than the domestic sheep, horns of the male long, strong and triangular, those of the female compressed; colour deep rufous grey, a large white disk on the rump.

Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Ovis." *The quadrupeds of North America* 2, 163–163. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322441>.

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