

Further, some are crafty and mischievous, as the fox; some are spirited and affectionate and fawning, as the dog; others are easy-tempered and easily domesticated, as the elephant; others are cautious and watchful, as the goose; others are jealous and self-conceited, as the peacock. But of all animals man alone is capable of deliberation.

Many animals have memory, and are capable of instruction; but no other creature except man can recall the past at will.

With regard to the several genera of animals, particulars as to their habits of life and modes of existence will be discussed more fully by and by.

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Common to all animals are the organs whereby they take food and the organs where into they take it; and these are either identical with one another, or are diverse in the ways above specified: to wit, either identical in

form, or varying in respect of excess or defect, or resembling one another

analogically, or differing in position.

Furthermore, the great majority of animals have other organs besides these

in common, whereby they discharge the residuum of their food: I say, the

great majority, for this statement does not apply to all. And, by the way, the

organ whereby food is taken in is called the mouth, and the organ whereinto

it is taken, the belly; the remainder of the alimentary system has a great

variety of names.

Now the residuum of food is twofold in kind, wet and dry, and such

creatures as have organs receptive of wet residuum are invariably found

with organs receptive of dry residuum; but such as have organs receptive of

dry residuum need not possess organs receptive of wet residuum. In other

words, an animal has a bowel or intestine if it have a bladder; but an animal

may have a bowel and be without a bladder. And, by the way, | may here

remark that the organ receptive of wet residuum is termed 'bladder', and

the organ receptive of dry residuum 'intestine or 'bowel'.