of an old field, where the smile is died and Pils is given his liberty. He disappears in the woods, and five minutes thereafter he sets up a steady persistent barking but in a soft, low tone.

"He's found one," says Gregory, and we push through the weeds to the opposite side of the field, where we find Pils sitting on her haunches, her eyes screwed to the top of a small turkey oak, and barking steadily. A brief ex- piration of the tree reveals five quail among the branches, two sitting low down, and three close together near the top, all motionless as statues.

"Take de fowze one fast," says Gregory, bringing his single-barrel shoulder and firing as he speaks. He drops one out of the treestrap, two of which fall to the shot, but the third one goes staggering away half wounded, and this starts the balance of the covey. They begin to scatter away very rapidly, and one particular fowl class through the open pine woods in made in plain sight for some two hundred yards. It results in the dog's fairly outdist- nts and picking up the rabbits, which he brings, barking and squalling, to his master, and delivers up with a book of proud satisfaction. I would like to earn that dog. I could afford to take him to Pennsylvania. But his owner decides to sell at any reasonable figure, and, leaving Gregory all the game save two plump quail, I make my way to camp, with two hours of daylight to spare.

And here, as I live, comes the dignity with the Skipper and Joe. I am admonished to push up lively, as it is decided to start for the North on Saturday and the Skipper wishes to spend a day investigating the mysteries of the "Stone House," which, tradition says, was built more than one hundred years ago by some powerful old Indian, but all the same makes haste to get my duffel on board the canoe, and,

which are plenty; and one particular fine class through the open pine woods in made in plain sight for some two hundred yards. It results in the dog's fairly outdist-

THE COLLARED PECCARY (D. latipes). ADULT MALE: DRAWN BY THE AUTHOR; ABOUT ONE-SEVENTH THE SIZE OF LIFE.

Natural History.

THE PECCARY.

With Introductory Notes on the Order Ungulata.

By W. H. Scelford, M.D., C.M.S.

HAVING carried, as already stated, our United States manuals through the Provisional List of the U. S. National Museum, it now becomes of importance to include the Cervidae (Hoofed Animals) and the art of Stream, Oct. 27, 1887), I will in the present contribu- tion discuss the most group dealt with in that List, which we find to be the Order Ungulata, a group largely repre- sented in the existing world's fauna, and which in our country is fairly represented by at least one species of peccary, some nine or ten species of deer and elk, an additional two or three species of antelope, less than half a dozen bovine species, and as we go into Mexico and Guatemala, by two species of tapir and another peccary. Still pursuing the plan adopted in the sketches already seen in former numbers of Forrest and Brigham, I will here reproduce the Order Ungulata as we find it in full in the List alluded to above. It stands as follows:

ORDER UNGULATA. Ungulates.

S Thủ. ARTHODONTA.

Family Procaviidae. The Procaviidae.


New Zealand.

Ursinidae. Ursus ursus,

ASIA.

Europe.

Africa.

North America.

South America.

Australia.

Oceania.

North America.

South America.

Mexico.

Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

Oceania.

North America.

South America.

Mexico.

Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

Oceania.

North America.

South America.

Mexico.

Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

Oceania.

North America.

South America.

Mexico.

Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

Oceania.
we find that we can still retain our old section, the Arti-
dactyla and Perissodactyla, as two clearly defined sub-
orders of the Ungulate, and designate them as the
Unp. wea and we throw all other species,
upon whose structure we are not so nearly well in,
sub-orders, and collectively term them the
Eohippus, or in contradistinction to the first, the
Ungulata.

This arrangement may still be more clearly shown thus:

Suborders. Enohippus.

Ungulata.

Ungulata, subord. Enohippus.

Horses, Stags, Huf

Unguipital...

Suborders...

Elephants.

Amblypod...

Other extinct

Very excellent anatomical characters distinguish the
Artiodactyla from the Perissodactyla, which our limited
space will forbid entering upon here, but we will be
permited to notice the chief among these, and refer to
the figure which accompanies it. In the feet of
these two suborders, aside from now well-known
differences in the arrangement of the toes and the types
of the twist and sacle pieces, we find that the artiodac-
tyla, in general, are even-toed, as in the deer, pig and
camel, the medium line of the foot passing down between
the third and fourth toe. Again, the perissodactylus has
the perissodactylus are odd-toed, as in the horse and
rhinoceros, the medium line of the foot passing longi-

tudinally. (A and B of the figures.)

It will at once be noticed that these types of feet are very different from what we find in
the great elephantine ungulates, as in the elephant (see Fig. 4). In the present connection it will be obvious to
enter upon the natural history or structure of the

None of them is now represented in the existing fauna
of the United States. They are all either extinct, or
are represented only by the bones of their ancestors, which
are known to us from the geological beds of the
Pliocene and Eocene. We shall therefore confine
ourselves to a notice of the structure of the hoofs of
these animals. We mean to enter upon a dissection of the
structure, for it is generally admitted we do not know
enough about such things.

In a short article like the present one it will be out of
the question to trace back into geologic times, even a few of
these extinct lines of ancestry of existing ungulates,
but to quote quite fully from Le Conte, "It will be inter-

testing to pursue this question to its conclusion, and

In the Middle Eocene (Biprogen beds) came the
Orohippus of Marsh, an animal of similar size, and having
similar structure, except that the rudimentary thumb or
dew-claw is dropped, leaving only four toes on the foot.
Next came, in the Lower Miocene, the Manisopus, in
which the fourth toe has become a rudimentary and un-

Split. Next, came, still in the Miocene, the
Skelopithecus of the United States and nearly allied
Horses of Europe, more horse-like than the preced-
ing. The rudimentary fourth split is now almost gone,
and the middle toe has become larger, somewhat, the
two side hoofs are still serviceable. The two hoofs of
the horse have also become united, though still quite
distinct. This animal was about the size of a

Next, came, in the Upper Miocene and Lower Pliocene,
the Protodasypus of the United States and allied
Hippopotamus of Europe, the middle foot still
remaining, both in structure and size. Every remnant
of the middle split is now gone; the middle hoof has
become still larger, and the two side hoofs shorter and
shorter, the ancient larger serviceable, corner hoof of the
ground. It was about the size of the ox.

Next came, in the Pleistocene, the Pliotherium, almost a complete horse.

The hoofs are reduced to one, the middle hoof of the
second toe now remain to attest the lines of descent. It
differs from the first hoof in the size, shape of the hoof,
less length of the molar, and some other important de-

tails. This animal is the immediate ancestor of the
modern horse—Eupus. The hoof becomes rounder, the split
broadens, the middle hoof still increases, and the
log more rudimentary, and the evolutionary change is
considerable. The next was the Horsecaballus, of the
Middle Miocene, and I copied them from the
for, in the figures of the limbs and the teeth of these extinct
and modern horses were not drawn. Cope has traced out the
description of the horn in very much the same way, and
this latter writer has of recent years marvellously added
to our knowledge of these highly important extinct types,
and adorn his scheme of classification, too extensive

...
As you can see, the text is about the effect of hunting and logging on wildlife and the importance of conserving natural resources. The author discusses the negative impact of these activities on the habitat of various animals, such as pigs, and the need to control the population to prevent overgrazing and the destruction of vegetation. The author also highlights the importance of understanding the habits of these animals and the need for proper management to ensure their survival. Additionally, the text mentions the practice of hunting and the necessity of controlling it to prevent overhunting and the depletion of resources.

The text also touches on the importance of preserving the natural environment and the need for conservation efforts to protect the wildlife and their habitats. The author emphasizes the need for collaboration between different stakeholders, such as hunters, farmers, and policymakers, to develop sustainable practices that balance economic interests with environmental protection.

In conclusion, the text underscores the importance of considering the ecological impact of human activities and adopting practices that promote the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. The author's message is timely and relevant, as it highlights the need for responsible stewardship of the environment and the importance of preserving the natural world for future generations.