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Illustration: Tab. XL. Anthropomorphos [...]

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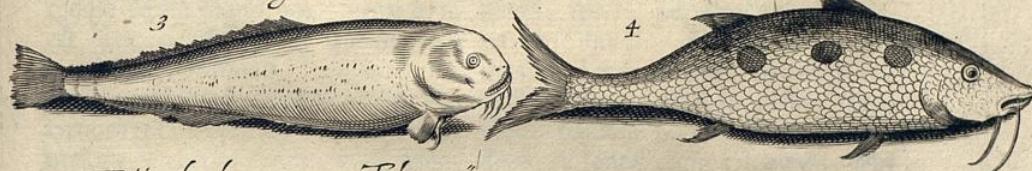
Anthropomorphos.

Tab. XL.



Pracamo Brasil.

Pirametara.

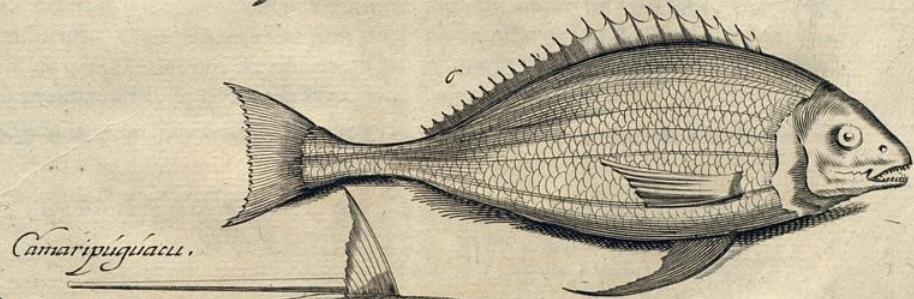


Petim buaba.

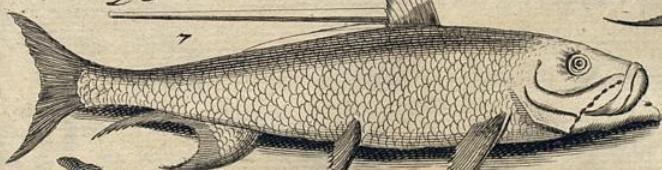
Tabac pijpe.



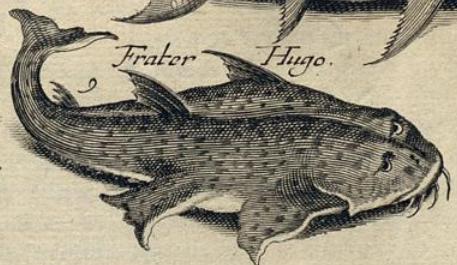
Sallema seu Salema.



Camaripuguacu.



Leo marinūs.

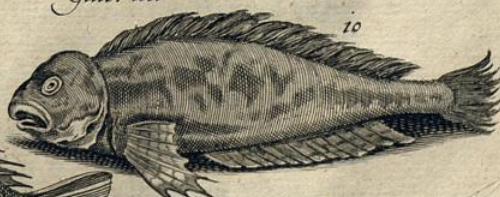
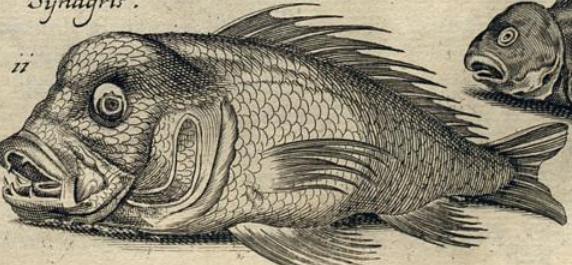


Galerita.



See mönch.

Synagris.



~~TITULAS~~
DE ALIVIO DE AFILIS
MONSTROSIS P[ro]P[ri]ETATI

CAESAR

in his own country spent; his
sons in the oriental deserts; his
daughters in the eastern provinces; the
lands of the sunburnt districts; his
wives in the countries of the north; his
children in the regions of the south;
and he himself in the middle of the earth.
He had a son named Telemachus,
and a daughter named Europa.
The former was the mother of the
Grecian race, and the latter the
mother of the Roman people; but
she was the more fortunate of the two.
For while the former was exposed
to the fury of the Tyrrhenian waves,
the latter was carried by the winds
to the land of Crete, where she
was received by the kind hospitality
of King Minos, who, struck by her
beauty, refused to give her up again
to her parents; and, as he could
not prevail over her, he sent her
to the island of Crete, where
she became the wife of the King.
She bore him three sons, Minos,
Rhampsinitus, and Sarpedon; and
when her husband died, she
left the island, and went to Sicily,
where she died at the age of one hundred
years, leaving behind her a numerous
descendant, who, in time, became
the founders of the Sicilian cities.
The name of the city which
she founded is still preserved, and
is called Europa.

T A B.
XXXIX.

Pinnarum prope caudam longitudine septem digitorum, latitudo quatuor. *Capitis* longitudine decem, latitudo septem digitorum, crassities sesquipedis. *Caudae* longitudine quatuor pedum et trium digitorum: crassities sesquipedis. *Caudae* latitudo quatuor pedum et trium digitorum: crassities in exortu quinque digitorum, quae sensim gracilescit. Paulo post exortum caudae superius parvam pinnam curtam habet, paulo plus digito longam, et mox post eam duos hamulos sibi invicem super erectos, pectorioris hamulis similes et incurvatos, longitudine trium digitorum. Caro boni est saporis, sufficiens quadraginta hominibus saturandis.

T A B.
XXXIX. *Tiburonis* species minor. Belgis een Crupshape, a figura. Convenit cum majore, excepto capite, quod triangulare habet, seu prout cor vulgo pingitur. *Oculi* parvi ad latera ipsius capitatis. *Os* parvum, triangulare longe infra positum, triplici ordine dentium minorum, unde ita nocere non potest, os quippe habens angustum. Caro melius sapit, quam majoris.

Iperuquia, et *Piraquia*. Lusitanis *Piexe pogador* et *Piexe piolho*, nostratis *Dupger*, quia Tiburoni adhaeret fugens. Octodecim digitos longus, fere teres, quatuor digitos crassus, ubi crassissimus, in postica parte attenuatur. *Os* habet triangulare, cuius pars superior brevior inferiori, etiam linguam. *Caput* superius ad dorsum usque duos digitos longum, circiter planum et figuratum, ut palatum alicujus pisces striis transversis, hac parte Tiburoni firmiter adhaeret in ventre, et capto illo simul capitum. *Oculi* parvi, flavi, pupilla nigra, semi-circulo flavo. *Dentes* nulli, sed eorum loco multae minutissimae prominentiae. Post branchias utroque pinnam obtinet triangulatam, duos et semis digitos longam, subter in ventre duas junctas: a medietate corporis tam superius, quam inferius, etiam pinna extenditur angusta usque ad caudam, quae penna constat sesquidigitum longa. *Cunte* tegitur per totum corpus cinerrei coloris.

TITVLVS III.

DE ALIQVOT ALIIS, ET INTER HOS
MONSTROSISS PISCIBVS.

CAPVT I.

De pisce ανθεωπομόρφῳ et Remoranti.

TAB. XL. 1. Kircher. Ar. 3. par. 1. 6. p. 675. **P**iscem ανθεωπομόρφῳ, ita describit Kircherus. Capitur certis anni temporibus in mari Orientali Indiae ad insulas Vissajas, quas insulas Pictorum vocant, sub Hispanorum dominio, piscis quidam ανθεωπομόρφος, id est, humana proribus figura, quam ideo Peche muger vocant, ab indigenis Duyon. Caput habet rotundum, nulla colli intercapidine trunco compactum. Extremae aurium fibrae, quae et auriculae nominantur, ex cartilaginea carne eleganter vestita, quarum interior pars amplissimis formata anfractibus, veram hominis refert aurem; Oculos suis ornatos palpebris, sitique et colore non pisces sed hominis judicares; naso non nihil aberrat: ma-

lam inter utramque non usquequamque eininet, sed levi tramite bipartitur; sub eo vero labra magnitudine specieque nostris simillima. Dentum non quales insunt pisium generi ferratilium, sed plenorum et candidissimorum continua series. Petitus alba cute contectum, hinc atque hinc paulo latius quam pro corpore in mammas extuberans; neque eas ut foeminis pendiculas, sed qualis virginibus globolas, plenas lactis candidissimi. Brachia non longa sed lata ad natandum apta, nullis tamen ipsa cubitis, ulnis, manibus, articulive distincta. In administris soboli propagande membris, in utroque sexu nulla ab humanis distinctio: posthaec in pisce cauda definit. Haec tenus

Dd

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