

3. צב (tsab) tortoise; T. O., צבא (tsaba) S. J. T., sapo; G. T., krote (toad,) M., schildkrote; B. testudo; "Bufo, à tumescendo, testudo,"—Crit. Sac. "The toad, from his *swelling* (the root means to swell) or rather because there seems no occasion to forbid eating the toad, the *tortoise*, from the turgid form of his shell"—P. "R. Eliau Bachur translates it *schildfrote* identical with *schildkrote*"—W. "verdier, approaching the frog", R.—Reptilia—Order Chelonia, Cuv.

4. אנקא (anakah) ferret, v. 30, T. O., ילא (yala) S. J. T., erizo (hedgehog) G. T. and M., igel; F., stellio, a sono. "So called perhaps from its continued cry"—K. "A kind of lizard or newt, so called from its moan or doleful cry"—P. *herisson* according to Rashi. Cuvier places the lizards among the Reptilia, second family of the Saurians. The lizards are distinguished by their forked tongue, &c. Those called the monitors frequent the vicinity of the haunts of crocodiles and alligators, it is said that they give warning, by a whistling sound, of the approach of these dangerous reptiles, and hence probably their names of *sauvegarde* and *monitor*"—Cuv. This is certainly intimated in the Hebrew name.

5. כח (koach) chameleon; T. O., כוחא (kocha) S. J. T., lagartija; G. T., molch (salamander) B., lacerta, "genus lacertæ, non a robore nominatum, sed ab humare vel sputo quod emittit"—F. "R. Yonah writes that it is called *hardon*, it is a species of the צב (tsab.) and R. Solomon writes that in the vernacular it is called lizard."—K. "A species of lizard well known in the east, and called by the Arabs *alwarlo*, or, corruptedly from them, *warral* or *guaril*, and so remarkable for its vigor in destroying serpents and *dhabs*, (another species of the lizards) that the Arabs have many proverbs taken from these its qualities, &c."—P. "Rashi, Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uziel and Mendelssolin do not translate this word at all; but it appears to me to be identical with the Arabic *guaril* known for its great strength."—W. Cuvier places the chameleons among the Reptilia, 5th family of the Saurians.

6. לטאה (letaah) lizard, T. O., לטאה (letaah.) S. J. T., caracol (snail) G. T., eider; B. stellio, lacertas, "lacertæ species, sic dieta quod terræ adhaereat (?)"—F. "A species of *poisonous lizard* called in Arabic *waehru*, and remarkable for adhering closely to the ground. Vulg, stellio, a *newt*, which may confirm the interpretation here given"—P. "The *lacerta gecko* is a species of lizard found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, it is of a reddish grey, spotted with brown. It is thought at Cairo to poison the victuals over which it passes, and especially salt provisions, of which it is very fond. It has a voice resembling somewhat that of a frog, which is intimated by the Hebrew name, importing a sigh or a groan." Pict. Illus. Bib.—R. lizard. Reptilia, 2nd family of Saurians, Cuv.

7. חכט (chomet) snail, T. O., חוּמְטָא (choomta) S. J. T., babosa (limax, Linn.) G. T. and M., blindschleich (slow worm or snail) B., limax; F., limax ut plurimū vertunt. "Lacerta, secundum divum Hieron. vel limax. Testudo, cochlea terrestris secundum R. David."—Crit. Sac. "A kind of lizard. In Chaldee the V. signifies to bow down, depress, prostrate; and the animal might be called by this name from its being (by reason of the shortness of its legs) always prostrate, as it were. In Josh. xv. 54, we have Chanta, the name of a town in Canaan, perhaps so called from the *emblematic reptile* there worshipped, Comp. Deut. iv. 8"—P. "limace"—R. Mollusca, Gasteropoda Pulmonea, Cuv.

8. תושבת (tinshemet) mole; T. O., אַשְׁוֹתָא (ashota) S. J. T., topo, (talpa, Linn.) G. T. and M., maulwurf, B. and F., and K., talpa. "Root means to breathe as a N., a species of animal enumerated among the lizards. The learned Bochart hath plainly proved that it was no other than the *chameleon*, an animal of the lizard kind, furnished with lungs remarkably large, and so observable for its manner of *breathing*