

# GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

## SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

by

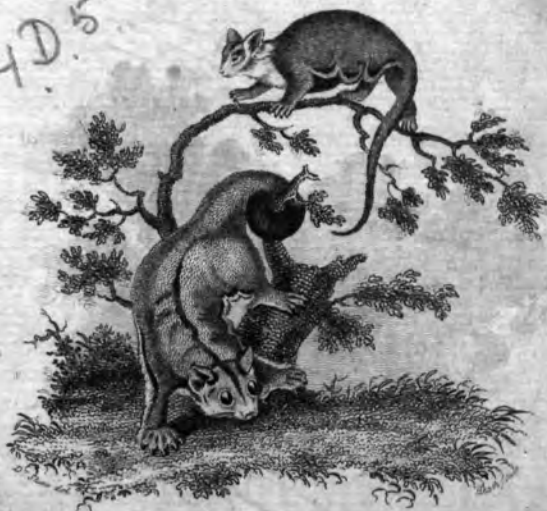
GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S.&c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

*Engraved principally by*

MR. HEATH.



VOL. I. Part 2.

MAMMALIA.

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1800.



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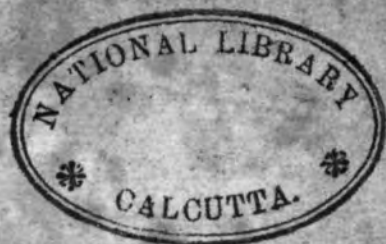
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MAMMALIA.

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## ERRATA.—PART II.

- Page 277, l. 1, for true genuine read true or genuine.  
 308, l. 20, for structures read structure.  
 497, l. 8, for floccy read flocky,  
 471, l. 14, for Viverræ read the Viverræ.  
 408, for Tigerine Weesel read Tigrine.



*Directions for placing the Plates in vol. I. part II.*

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The Vignette to part II. represents the Long-tailed and Squirrel  
Opossum of New Holland.

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# QUADRUPEDS.

## ORDER

### F E R Æ.

#### PHOCA. SEAL.

##### *Generic Character.*

<i>Dentes Primores superiores</i> sex, acuti, paralleli: exteriores majores.	<i>Fore-teeth</i> in the upper jaw six; pointed, parallel: the exterior larger.
<i>Inferiores</i> , quatuor, paralleli, distincti, æquales, obtusiusculi.	In the lower jaw four; bluntyish, parallel, distinct, equal.
<i>Laniarii</i> solitarii, robusti, acuti; superiores ab incisioribus, inferiores a molariibus remoti.	<i>Canine-teeth</i> one on each side in both jaws, large, pointed: the upper ones distinct from the cutting-teeth; the lower from the grinders.
<i>Molares</i> quinque, v. sex, angusti, tricuspidati.	<i>Grinders</i> five on each side above, six below: obtusely tricuspidated.
<i>Pedes</i> postici coaliti.	

THIS genus, like the preceding, is marine. It is, however, so constituted as to require occasionally some intervals of repose, and even a consider-

able degree of continuance, on dry land; forsaking, at particular periods, the water, and congregating in vast multitudes on the shores, on floating ice, or on insulated rocks; especially during the season in which the young are produced.

The most common species, or that which seems to have been known from the times of the most remote antiquity, is the *Phoca vitulina*, or Sea-Calf, as it is generally termed.

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COMMON SEAL.

*Phoca Vitulina.* *P. capite inauriculato et cervice lævi, corpore fusco.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 63.*

Earless brown Seal, with smooth head and neck.

*Vitulus maris oceani.* *Rondel. pisc. p. 458.*

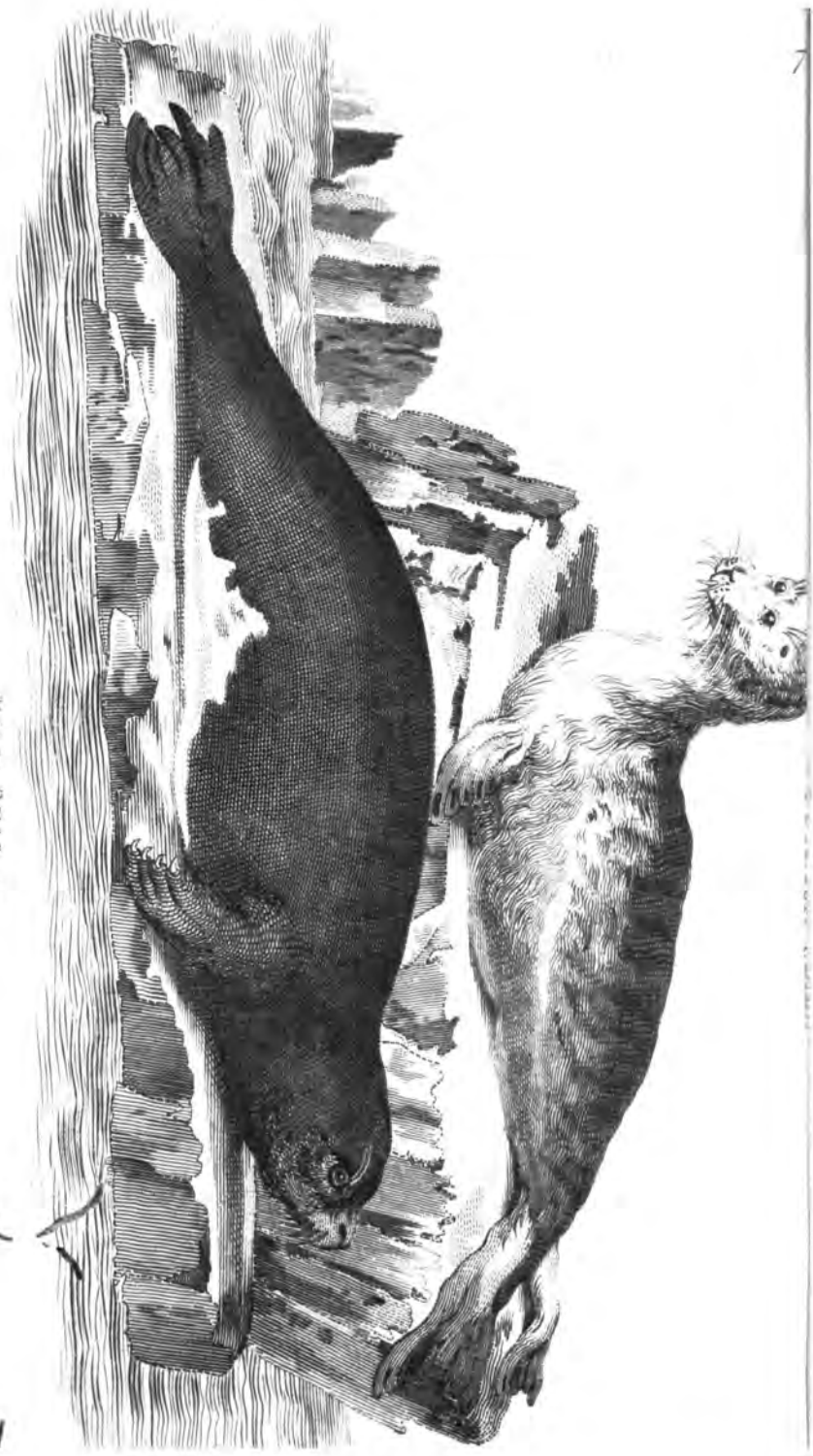
*Phoca seu vitulus marinus.* *Gesm. aquat. 702. Aldr. pisc. 722.*

*Le Phoque.* *Buff. 13. p. 333. pl. 45.*

*Common Seal.* *Pennant Quadr. 2. p. 270.*

The common Seal, or Sea-Calf.

This animal is a native of the European seas, and is found about all the coasts of the northern hemisphere, and even extends as far as the opposite one, being seen in vast quantities about the southern polar regions. We are informed by Mr. Pennant, that it also inhabits some fresh-water lakes, as that of Baikal, Oron, &c. and that in these lakes it is considerably smaller, but much fatter than when found in the sea. The Count de Buffon imagines the Mediterranean Seal, a distinct species from this, to have been the *Phoca*



LIFE SEALING

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of the ancients; grounding his idea on the rougher and longer hair in that species, which he thinks must have been alluded to by Pliny, who speaks of a popular opinion that the hair of the Phoca, in the dried skin, always roughens or rises up at the time of the reflux of the sea, and which the Count de Buffon thinks could not have been imagined of the common or present species, on account of its short and close hair. Mr. Pennant, however, with much greater probability, supposes the present to be the ancient Phoca, since it agrees exactly with the description given by Aristotle, and which cannot be applied to the Mediterranean Seal.

The size of the Seal varies, but its general length seems to be from five to six feet. The head is large and round: the neck small and short: on each side the mouth are situated several strong vibrissæ or whiskers; each hair being marked throughout its whole length with numerous alternate contractions and dilatations. The parts about the shoulders and breast are very thick, and from thence the body tapers towards the tail. The eyes are large: there are no external ears: the tongue is bifid or cleft at the tip. The legs are so very short as to be scarcely perceptible; and the hinder ones are so placed as to be only of use to the animal in swimming, or but very little to assist it in walking; being situated at the extremity of the body, and close to each other. All the feet are strongly webbed, but the hind ones much more widely and conspicuously

than the fore. The toes on all the feet are five in number, and the claws are strong and sharp. The tail is very short. The whole animal is covered with short thick-set hair. In colour the Seal varies considerably, being sometimes grey, sometimes brown or blackish, and sometimes variously patched or spotted with white or yellowish. When these animals collect together in great numbers on the shore, they diffuse a very strong and disagreeable smell. This is a particularity observed by Homer, who represents Menelaus relating his adventure on the Isle of Pharos, where he was constrained to lie for a time among a flock of seals, disguised in the skin of one of these animals.

Seals may often be observed sleeping on the tops of rocks, near the coast; but when approached too near, they suddenly precipitate themselves into the water. Sometimes, however, their sleep is very profound, and it is even affirmed by some that the Seal sleeps more profoundly than most other quadrupeds. The structure of the Seal is so singular, that, as Buffon well observes, it was a kind of model, on which the imagination of the poets formed their Tritons, Sirens, and Sea-Gods, with a human head, the body of a quadruped, and the tail of a fish. The Seal is possessed of a considerable degree of intelligence, and may be tamed, so as to become perfectly familiar with those to whose care it is committed; and even to exhibit several tricks and gesticulations. Of this we have numerous examples. The female Seals

produce their young in the winter season, and seldom bring more than two at a birth. It is said that they suckle the young for about the space of a fortnight on the spot where they were born, after which they take them out to sea, and instruct them in swimming and seeking for their food, which consists not only of fish, but of seaweeds, &c. &c. When the young are fatigued, the parent is said to carry them on its back. The Seal is supposed to be a long-lived animal, and Buffon is even inclined to suppose that it may attain to the age of an hundred years. The voice of a full-grown Seal is a hoarse kind of sound, not unlike the barking of a dog: that of the young resembles the mewling of a kitten. They have, however, like most other quadrupeds, various inflexions of voice, according to the passions with which they are inspired. They are said to delight in thunder-storms, and at such periods to sit on the rocks and contemplate with seeming delight the convulsions of the elements; in this respect differing widely from the terrestrial quadrupeds, which are extremely terrified at such times. Seals are generally very fat, and are hunted in the northern regions for the sake of their oil, which forms a great article of commerce: their skins also are much used for various æconomical purposes.



## PIED SEAL.

*Phoca Bicolor. P. nigra inauriculata, albo varia, naso elongato, pedibus posterioribus lunatis.*

Earless black Seal, variegated with white, with elongated nose, and lunated hind feet.

Le Phoque à ventre blanc. *Buff. suppl. 6. p. 310. pl. 44.*

Pied Seal. *Pennant Quadr. 2. p. 273.*

THIS species, according to Mr. Pennant, differs from the former, in having the nose taper and lengthened; the fore feet furnished with five toes inclosed in a membrane, but very distinct: the claws long and strait: the hind feet very broad: five distinct toes, with the claws just extending to the margin of the membrane, which expands into the form of a crescent.

In the first or folio edition of the British Zoology, it is not considered as distinct from the common Seal, of which it was regarded as a mere variety; but in the third edition of the History of Quadrupeds it is described and figured under the title of the Pied Seal. It is also figured by the Count de Buffon in his sixth supplemental volume, and is there considered as a distinct species. The Count de Buffon observes, that it frequents the coasts of the Adriatic, growing to the length of seven feet and a half. In colour it varies, like the common Seal; Mr. Pennant's specimen being black, with white throat and neck; while that described by Buffon was black, with a white belly. It may be tamed like the common Seal, and is

then of a mild disposition, though ferocious when first taken. Mr. Pennant's figure seems to differ considerably from Buffon's, which latter has a much thicker neck, larger head, and shorter snout in proportion. It was particularly fond of eels and carp, with which it was fed during the time of its captivity, and which were first rolled in salt, in order to render them more agreeable to the animal.

## MEDITERRANEAN SEAL.

*Phoca Monachus. P. capite inauriculato, dentibus incisivis utriusque maxillæ quatuor, palmis indivisis, plantis exungiculatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 64.*

*Hermann act. nat. scrutat. Berol. 4. p. 456. t. 12, 13.*

Barless Seal, with four cutting-teeth in each jaw, the fore feet undivided, the hinder pinniform and without claws.

Mediterranean Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 273.*

THIS species has obtained the name of *Monachus*, or cowed Seal, from the looseness or width of the skin behind the neck, which, when the animal is placed on its back, folds like a monk's cowl. It inhabits the Mediterranean Sea, growing to the length of more than eight feet. The head is small: the neck longer than that of the common Seal; the orifices of the ears not larger than a pea: the hair short and rude: the colour dusky, spotted with ash-colour: the toes on the fore feet have nails, but the hind feet resemble fins, and have no nails. This species seems to have been

first described with accuracy by Mr. Hermann, in the 4th volume of the Berlin Transactions.

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LONG-NECKED SEAL.

*Phoca Longicollis.* *P. inauriculata, collo elongato, pedibus anterioribus pinniformibus.*

Earless long-necked Seal, with the fore feet pinniform.

Long-necked Seal. *Pennant Quadr.* 274. *Grew mus. reg. soc.* p. 95.

With a slender body: length from nose to the fore legs as great as from them to the tail: no claws on the fore feet, which resemble fins. This species is mentioned by Grew in his Museum of the Royal Society, and is figured in the Philosophical Transactions. Its native place is uncertain.

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FALKLAND ISLE SEAL.

*Phoca Falklandica.* *P. cinerea, capite auriculato, dentibus incisori-  
bus sulcatis.*

Cinereous Seal, with small pointed ears, and the cutting-teeth marked with furrows.

Falkland Isle Seal. *Pennant Quadr.* p. 275.

THIS is found in the seas about Falkland isles, and is about four feet long, with short cinereous hair, tipped with dull white: the nose short, and beset with black bristles: ears short, narrow, and pointed: the upper cutting-teeth furrowed trans-

versly: the lower in an opposite direction: on each side of the canine teeth a lesser or secondary one: the grinders are conoid, with a small process on each side, near the base: the fore feet have no claws, but the bones of the toes, which are five in number, may be all felt beneath the skin or web, which extends a good way beyond their ends: the toes of the hind feet are four, with long and strait claws; the skin stretching far beyond them.

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## TORTOISE-HEADED SEAL.

Phoca Testudinea. *P. capite testudineo, collo gracili.*

Seal with tortoise-shaped head, and slender neck.

Tortoise-headed Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 276.*

WITH head shaped like that of a Tortoise: neck slender: feet resembling those of the common Seal. This is described by Dr. Parsons, in the Philosophical Transactions, who informs us that it is found on several of the European coasts.

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## RIBBON SEAL.

Phoca Fasciata. *P. nigricans, fascia dorsali subquadrata flava.*

Blackish Seal, with a squarish dorsal yellow band.

Ribbon Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 276.*

THIS species, which is at present only known from a part of its skin described by the celebrated Dr. Pallas, is a native of the seas about the Kurile

islands. The hair is short, glossy, and bristly, and of an uniform blackish colour, but is marked on the upper part by a yellow ribbon-like band, so disposed as to represent, in some measure, the outline of a saddle, and leaving a large included space on the back. The head and legs were wanting in this skin; the middle part only having been seen by Dr. Pallas, so that the size of the animal is unknown; but it is concluded to be a very large species.

---

## LEPORINE SEAL.

*Phoca Leporina. P. vellere suberecto, molli, albido.*

Seal with white, soft, suberect fur.

Leporine Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 277.*

THIS species exceeds the length of six feet, and is a native of the seas about Iceland; being found from Spitsbergen to Tchutkinoss. In the summer months it is found in the white sea, ascending and descending rivers in quest of prey. Its fur is soft, like that of a hare, growing nearly upright, and is of a dull white-colour: the vibrissæ or whiskers are long and thick: there are four cutting-teeth above, and the same below, and nails both on the fore and hind feet.

## GREAT SEAL.

*Phoca Barbata. P. capite lævi inauriculato, corpore nigricante.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 65.*

Earless blackish Seal, with smooth head.

Le grand Phoque. *Buff. 13. p. 345.*

Great Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 277.*

THIS is similar to the common Seal, but grows to the length of twelve feet; having been shot in the north of Scotland of that size. When so young as to have scarce any teeth it is upwards of seven feet long; whereas the common Seal is at its full growth when it has arrived at the length of six feet. It is a native of the northern seas. The skin, which is thick and strong, is said to be used by the Greenlanders for thongs for their Seal fishery. Mr. Pennant supposes this species to be the same with the *Great Kamtschatkan Seal*, called by the Russians *Lachtach*, which weighs eight hundred pounds, and whose young are of a black colour.

## ROUGH SEAL.

*Phoca Hispida. P. capite lævi subauriculato, corpore pallide fusco pilis surrectis hispido. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 64.*

Pale-brown subauriculated Seal, with the head smooth, and the body covered with rising bristly hair.

Rough Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 278.*

THIS is of a pale brown colour, with rough bristly hair, and is a native of the seas about

Greenland, where the natives catch it for its skin, with which they make garments with the hairy side inwards. Mr. Pennant supposes this to be the species called the *Square Phipper* by the Newfoundland Seal-hunters, and which they describe by saying that its coat resembles that of a water-spaniel, and that the animal sometimes weighs five hundred pounds.

---

## PORCINE SEAL.

Phoca Porcina. *P. capite auriculato, naso porcino, pedibus pentadactylis.*

Eared Seal, with hog-like snout, and five-toed feet.

Porcine Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 178.*

IN its general form this species resembles the *Ursine Seal*, but the nose is longer, and formed like that of a hog. It has also five distinct toes covered with a common membrane. It inhabits the coast of Chili, and is a rare species.

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## YELLOW SEAL.

Phoca Flavescens. *P. flavescens, capite auriculato.*

Yellowish Seal, with pointed ears.

Eared Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 278.*

THE eared Seal appears to be a rare species, and is smaller than most of the genus, not much exceeding the length of two feet from the nose to the tail; and from the same place to the ex-



tremity of the hind feet, about two feet and a half. Its colour is an uniform pale yellow, or deep cream-colour, without any variegation. The head is rather small, and the nose somewhat pointed: the ears are about an inch long, and are very narrow and pointed; and are somewhat leaf-shaped: the vibrissæ or whiskers long and whitish: the teeth are rather blunt than sharp, and the two middle incisores or front teeth of the lower jaw are slightly emarginated. The fore feet are piniform, and without any appearance of toes or claws, and in shape somewhat resemble the fore fins of a turtle: the hind feet are strongly webbed, and have long and very distinct claws, of which the three intermediate are much larger than the exterior ones: the tail is about an inch in length. This Seal is in the Leverian Museum, and is a native of the Magellanic Straits. It has never before been figured, except in the plate of the Magellanic Vulture or Condor, in the first number of the Museum Leverianum; but the figure there represented, being merely intended as an accompaniment to the scenery of the plate, is, of course, only calculated to convey a general resemblance of the animal.

## HOODED SEAL.

*Phoca Cristata.* *P. capite antice cristato, corpore griseo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 64.*

Grey Seal, with a folding skinny crest on the forehead.

Hooded Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 279.*

THIS is distinguished by a strong folded skin on the forehead, which it can, at pleasure, fling over the eyes and nose, to defend them against stones and sand in stormy weather. Its hair is white, with a thick coat of black woolly hair beneath, which makes the animal appear of a fine grey. It inhabits only the south of Greenland and Newfoundland; and in the latter is called the Hooded Seal. The hunters affirm that they cannot kill it till they remove the hooded skin or covering of the head.

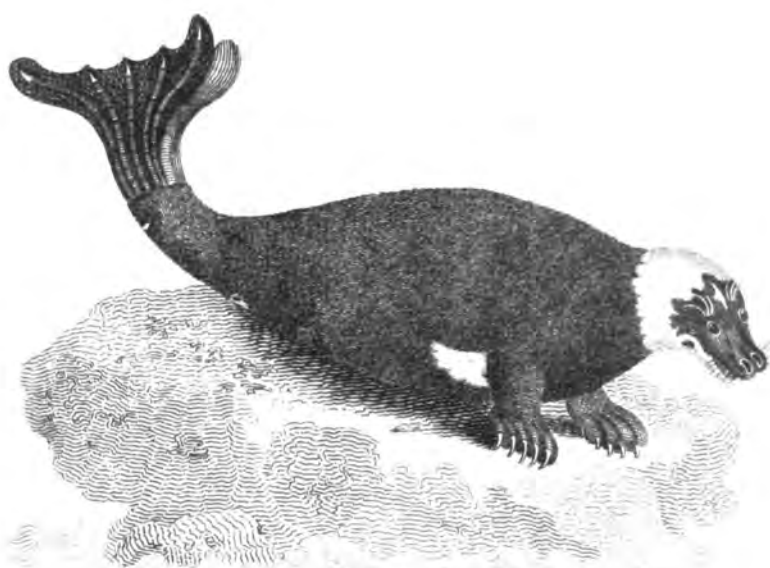
## HARP SEAL.

*Phoca Groenlandica.* *P. capite lævi inauriculato, corpore griseo, lateribus luma nigra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 64.*

Earless grey Seal, with a black dorsal crescent, the horns pointing downwards along the sides.

Harp Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 279.*

THE Harp Seal is of a clumsy and inelegant form; the head seeming to join the body without the appearance of any neck; the snout is rather pointed; the general colour of the animal is whitish or grey, with a very large and somewhat irre-



PIED SEAL. *Halobius leucorhynchus*



HARP SEAL. *Phoca harpagophony*

## LITTLE SEAL.

*Phoca Pusilla.* *P. capite lævi subauriculato, corpore fusco.* Lin.

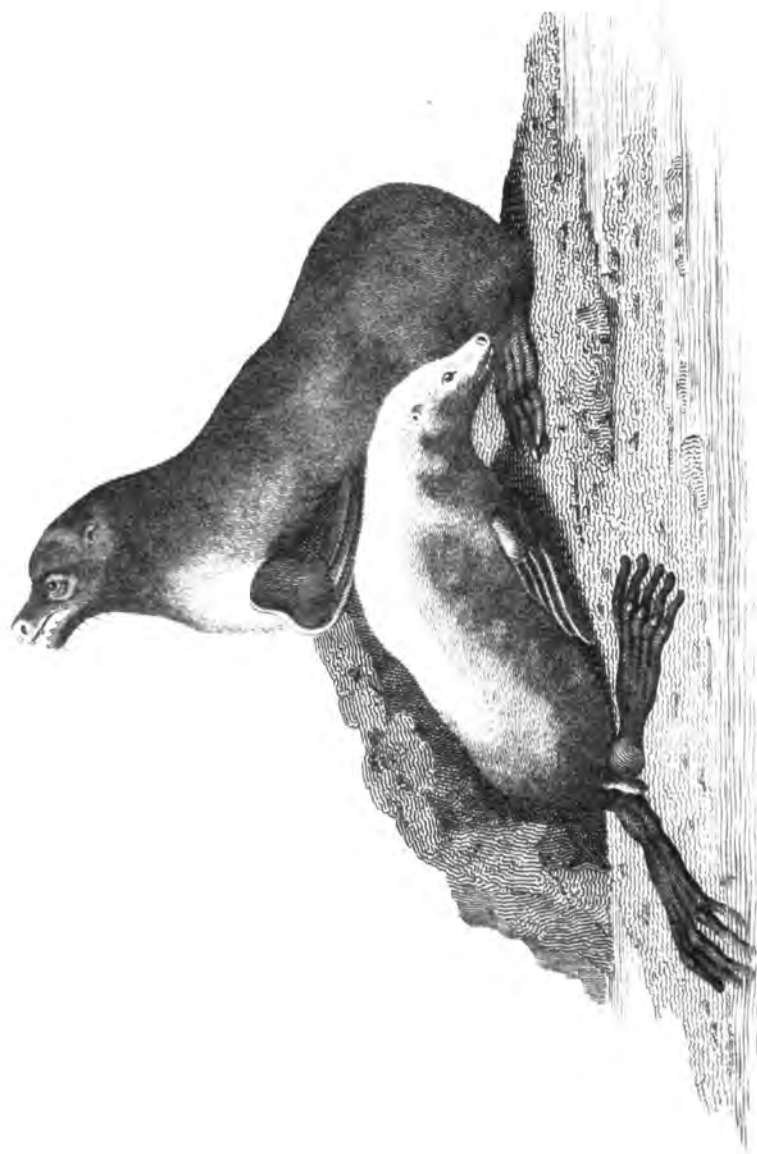
*Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 65.*

Subauriculated dusky Seal, with smooth head.

Le petit Phoque. *Buff. 13. p. 333. pl. 53.*

Little Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 280.*

IN this species the hair is said to be soft, smooth, and longer than in the Common Seal: the colour on the head and back dusky: beneath brownish: the length two feet four inches: the four middle cutting-teeth of the upper jaw are bifid: the two middle of the lower slightly trifurcated: the ears very small: the webs of the feet extend very far beyond the toes and nails. This animal is figured in Buffon's Natural History, under the title of *Le petit Phoque*, and the specimen is said to have been brought from India, but Mr. Pennant imagines this to be an erroneous idea, arising from some misinformation, since, from the authority of Dampier, as well as of modern voyagers to the East Indies, it should seem that no seals are observed in that ocean.



URSINE SEAL.

By J. V. Field, London. Engraved by J. C. Knowles, Fleet Street.

## URSINE SEAL.

*Phoca Ursina. P. nigricans, naso simo, capite auriculato, pedibus anterioribus pinniformibus.*

Eared blackish Seal, with flattish nose, and fore feet shaped like fins.

*Ursus marinus. Steller nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 331. t. 15.*

Ursine Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 281.*

THIS is one of the larger seals, growing to the length of eight feet, and weighing eight hundred pounds. The female falls far short of the size and weight of the male. The body of this species is of a very thick form, somewhat conical or decreasing towards the tail: the greatest circumference is about five feet, and near the tail about twenty inches: the nose projects like that of a pug dog, but the head rises suddenly: the nostrils are oval, and divided by a septum: the lips thick: their inside red and serrated: the whiskers long and white: the teeth lock into each other when the mouth is closed: in the upper jaw are four cutting-teeth, each bifurcated: on both sides is a small sharp canine-tooth, bending inwards: near that another larger: the grinders resemble canine-teeth, and are six in number in each jaw: in the lower jaw are also four cutting-teeth and two canine, but only four grinders in each jaw: in all thirty-six teeth: tongue bifid: eyes large and prominent: iris black: pupil emerald-green. The eyes are furnished with a fleshy membrane with which they may occasionally be covered: the ears are small and sharp-pointed; hairy with-

out, but smooth and polished within. The length of the fore legs is about twenty-four inches, and they are less immersed in the body than those of other Seals: the feet are formed with toes, but are covered with a naked skin, and have merely the rudiments of nails, so that their general shape approaches to that of the fore feet of the small yellow or eared Seal, before described, giving them the appearance of a turtle's fin: the hind legs are twenty-two inches long, and are fixed to the body behind, but are capable of being brought quite forwards occasionally, so that the animal can rub its head with them: these feet are divided into five toes, separated by a large web, and are a foot broad: the tail is only two inches long. The hair is long and rough, and beneath it is a soft down of a bay colour: on the neck of the male the hair is upright, and a little longer than the rest. The general colour of the animal is black, but the hair of the old ones is tipped with grey; and the females are cinereous. The flesh of the females and the young is said to resemble lamb, and the young are said to be as good as sucking pigs.

The manners of this species are so well described by Mr. Pennant, from Steller and others who have had opportunities of contemplating them in their native regions, that it is impossible to wish for more ample information. They live in families; each male has from eight to fifty females, whom he guards with the jealousy of an Eastern monarch. Though they lie by thousands on the shore, each family keeps itself separate from the



rest, and is sometimes so numerous as to amount to above an hundred. The old animals which have been deserted by the females, are said to live apart, and are most excessively splenetic and quarrelsome. They are extremely fierce, and enormously fat. It sometimes happens that they approach or intrude upon each other's station, in which case a battle ensues between the two individuals; and they, in the conflict, disturb the repose of some of their neighbours, till in the end the discord becomes universal, and is in a manner spread through the whole shore. Exclusive of the contests between these solitary males, similar disagreements take place between those who live in a more social state; either from invading each others seats, endeavouring to allure the females, or interfering in the disputes of their neighbours. These conflicts are very violent, and the wounds they receive are very deep, and resemble the cuts of a sabre. At the end of the fray they fling themselves into the sea to wash away the blood. They shew a great attachment to their young, and shew all the signs of the deepest concern on losing them.

The Ursine Seal is an inhabitant of the islands in the neighbourhood of Kamstchatka. In these islands they are seen from June to September, during which time they breed and educate their young. In September they are said to quit their stations, and to return, some to the Asiatic, and some to the American shore; but are generally confined to a space in those seas between lat. 50

and 56. They swim very swiftly, at the rate of seven miles an hour, and are very fierce and strong. They are said to be very tenacious of life, and to live a fortnight after receiving such wounds as would immediately destroy almost any other animal.

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BOTTLE-NOSED SEAL.

Phoca Leonina. *P. capite antice cristato, corpore fusco.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 63.

Brown Seal, with the snout of the male furnished with a projecting crest or inflated membrane.

Sea-Lion. Anson's voy. p. 122.

Bottle-nosed Seal. Pennant Quadr. 2. p. 286.

THIS species (in the male) is distinguished by its projecting snout, which hangs several inches over the lower jaw; the upper part consisting of a loose wrinkled skin, which the animal, when angry, has a power of inflating, so as to give the nose an arched or hooked appearance. It is a very large species, the male measuring twenty, and the female about eighteen feet in length. The feet are short: the hinder ones webbed in such a manner as to resemble a kind of fins: the eyes are large: the vibrissæ or whiskers are also large and long: the general colour of the animal is a deep cream or dun, or rather a rust-colour: in the female the nose is blunt and tuberosus at the top: the nostrils wide: the mouth rather small: in the upper jaw are four cutting-teeth,

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ROYAL NOSE SEAL.

ROYAL NOSE SEAL.

the two exterior of which are much larger than the two middle ones: there are also two very large but rather blunt canine-teeth, remote from the cutting-teeth: and on each side are five small conical grinders or molares. In the lower jaw are only two very small cutting-teeth; two large canini like them in the upper jaw, and five grinders on each side. The cutting-teeth themselves resemble the shape of the canini in miniature. In the British Museum is a tolerably well preserved skin of a female, which formerly belonged to the Museum of the Royal Society. This species inhabits the seas about New Zealand, the island of Juan Fernandez, and the Falkland islands. In Juan Fernandez, during the breeding season, viz. in June and July, they are seen in great numbers suckling their young on the shore: they bring two young at a birth: the females are observed to be excessively fierce during the time of rearing the young: towards evening both the male and female swim out a little way to sea, the female bearing the young on her back, which it is said the male frequently pushes off, in order to oblige them to exercise their swimming powers. On the arrival of these animals on the breeding-islands, they are said to be so excessively fat as to resemble skins of oil; the tremulous motion of the blubber being plainly perceivable beneath the skin. A single animal has been known to yield a butt of oil, and to be so full of blood that what has run out has filled two hogsheads. The flesh is eatable. Lord Anson's sailors eat it under the

denomination of beef. to distinguish it from that of the Seal, which they termed lamb.

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LEONINE SEAL.

*Phoca Jubata.* *P. cervice (maris) jubata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*  
p. 63.

Reddish-brown Seal, with a large mane round the neck of the male.

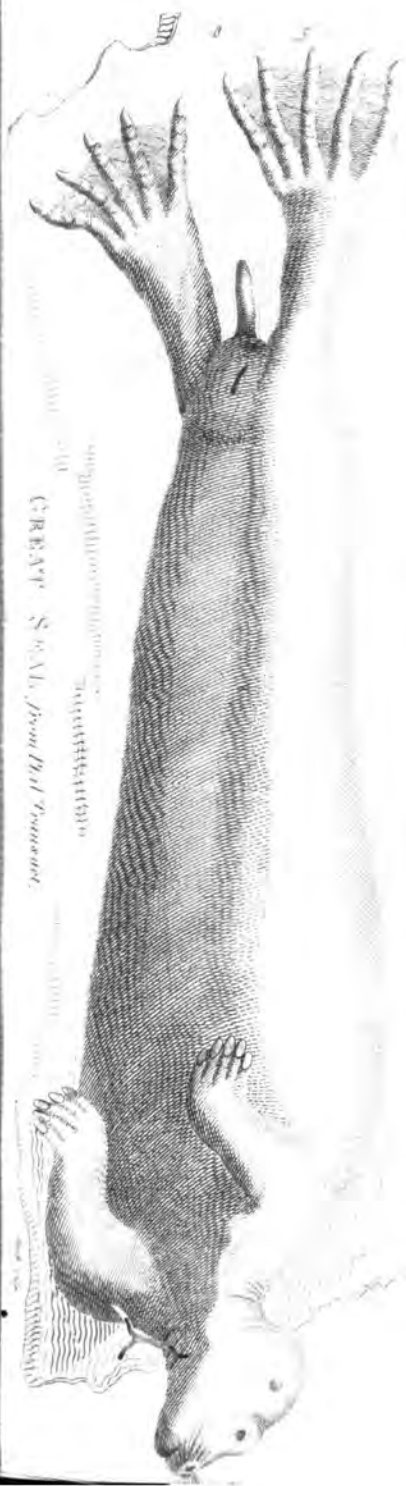
*Leo marinus.* *Steller nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 360.*

Sea-Lion. *Cook's voy. 2. 203.* *Forster's voy. 2. 513.*

Leonine Seal. *Pennant Quadr. 2. p. 288.*

THIS is so termed from the large and loose mane or floating hair with which the head and neck of the male is furnished. The nose is short and turns up a little: the eyes are large: the whiskers very large and strong: the hair on the whole body is smooth, short, and glossy: its colour is a deep brown; but those of this species which are found on Kamtschatka are said to be reddish, and the females tawny. The males are far larger than females, and grow from the length of from ten to fourteen feet: the females are from six to eight feet, and of a more slender form than the males. The weight of a full-grown male is from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. A still greater size has been ascribed to those of Falkland isles, viz. that of twenty-five feet in length, and nineteen or twenty feet round the shoulders.

These animals, according to Mr. Pennant, inhabit, in vast numbers, the islands called Penguin



CREAT. S. M. A. from Paul Tournier.

and Seal islands, near Cape Desire, on the coast of Patagonia; and are found within the Magellanic Straits, and on Falkland islands, but have not been discovered in any other part of the southern hemisphere, or in any other place nearer than the sea between Kamtschatka and America. They live in families distinct from the Ursine and other Seals; their manners, however, are nearly the same: they are polygamous, each male being accompanied by from two to thirty females. The males utter a snorting sound, and occasionally roar like bulls; the voice of the females resembles that of calves, and the young bleat like lambs, the food of the Leonine Seal consists of the smaller kinds of penguins, fish, seals, &c. but during the breeding season they are said to fast for three or four months, during which time they swallow a number of large stones, in order to keep their stomachs in a distended state.

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 URIGNE SEAL.

*Phoca Lupina. P. (inauriculata?) capite canino, pedibus anterioribus pinniformibus.*

Earless Seal with dog-like head, and fore feet shaped like fins.

Urigne Seal. *Pennant Quadr. p. 290.*

THIS is a smaller species than the former, being found from about three to eight feet in length. The body is thick at the shoulders, and gradually lessens to the hind legs. The head resembles that of a dog, with close cut ears: the nose is



short and blunt: in the mouth are six cutting-teeth above, and four below: the fore feet have four toes inclosed in a membranaceous sheath, so as to resemble fins; and the hind feet are hid in a continuation of the skin of the back, and have five toes of unequal length like the fingers of the human hand: the tail is three inches long: the skin is covered with two sorts of hair; one like that of an ox, the other harder: the colours are various. These animals are the *Sea Wolves* mentioned by navigators off the island of Lobos, near the River Plata. They are said to appear there in vast multitudes, and to meet the ships, and even to hang at the ship's side by their paws, seeming to stare at and admire the crew: then drop off and return to their former haunts. The natives of Chili kill them for the sake of their oil.

In enumerating the species of Seals, we have chiefly followed Mr. Pennant; but it may perhaps be doubted whether some of these animals may not rather be considered as varieties than as truly distinct species.

## COMMON DOG.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Dentes Primores superiores</i> sex; laterales longiores, distantes; intermedii lobati.	<i>Cutting-teeth</i> in the upper jaw six; the lateral ones longer, distant; the intermediate ones lobated.
<i>Inferiores</i> sex; laterales lobati.	In the lower jaw six; the lateral ones lobated.
<i>Laniarii solitarii</i> , incurvati.	<i>Canine-teeth</i> solitary, incurvated.
<i>Molares</i> sex vel septem (pluresve quam in reliquis).	<i>Grinders</i> six or seven (or more than in other genera of this order).

## COMMON DOG.

*Canis Familiaris.* *C. cauda sinistrorsum recurvata.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 56.

Dog with recurved tail turned towards the left.

*Canis.* *Gesn. Quadr.* 91. *Aldr. dig.* 482. *Johnst. Quadr.* 122. *Ray. Quadr.* 176.

THE Dog, that most faithful and valuable domestic, is one of those animals which have so long been taken under the peculiar protection of mankind, that the real origin of the species re-

mains in a state of uncertainty; wild dogs appear to be found in great troops in Congo, lower Æthiopia, and towards the Cape of Good Hope. They are said to be red-haired, with slender bodies and turned-up tails, like greyhounds. It is also added, that they vary in colour, have upright ears, and are of the general size of a large fox-hound. They destroy cattle, and hunt down antelopes, and many other animals, and commit great ravages among the sheep of the Hottentots. They are very seldom to be taken, being extremely swift as well as fierce. The young are said to be sometimes obtained, but grow so fierce as to be very difficultly rendered domestic.

It is not, however, allowed by modern naturalists, that these wild dogs constitute the true or real species in a state of nature, but that they are rather the descendants of dogs once domesticated, and which have relapsed into a state resembling that of primitive wildness; and a theory has for some time prevailed, that the Wolf is in reality the stock or original from which the Dog has proceeded. The Count de Buffon, however, in the earlier part of his writings, maintains a contrary opinion.

“The Wolf and the Dog (says Buffon) have never been regarded as the same species but by the nomenclators of natural history, who, being acquainted with the surface of nature only, never extend their views beyond their own methods, which are always deceitful, and often erroneous even in the most obvious facts. The Wolf and

Dog (adds this author) cannot breed together, and produce an intermediate race: their dispositions are opposite, and their constitutions different: the Wolf also lives longer than the Dog; the former breeds but once a year, but the dog twice or thrice. These distinctions are more than sufficient to demonstrate the two animals to be of very different kinds. Besides, on a closer inspection, we easily perceive that even externally the Wolf differs from the dog by essential and uniform characters. The appearance of the head and the form of the bones are by no means the same. The cavity of the eye in the Wolf is placed obliquely; the orbits are inclined; the eyes sparkle and shine in the dark: instead of barking the Wolf howls; his movements, though quick and precipitate, are more uniform and equal: his body is stronger, but not so flexible: his limbs are firmer, his jaws and teeth larger, and his hair coarser and thicker." All this, however, was said long before the celebrated experiments had been made, which have clearly proved that a hybrid offspring may be obtained from the Dog and the Wolf, and that the breed may be continued between the hybrids themselves, or with other Dogs. In his supplemental volumes the Count de Buffon himself has amply detailed some experiments of this kind, and has given engravings of the descendants. But though the Wolf and the Dog may thus breed together, and their progeny may also prove fertile, yet this can hardly be allowed a sufficient proof of a real identity of species. The

same circumstance has been known to take place between the Horse and the Ass; the Mules of which have sometimes proved fertile; and the same may be said of the Goldfinch and the Canary-bird; but surely we are not justified in supposing the species to be the same. We can only conclude from such experiments, that animals of species extremely nearly allied to each other, though really different, may sometimes intermix, and produce a fertile progeny; but the genuine species still remains intempered. If, however, the origin of the Dog must be traced to some other animal, the Jackall perhaps seems a more probable origin than the Wolf.

It is generally believed that the Dog was unknown in America on the arrival of the Europeans\*.

Dogs, indeed, in a wild state, are said to be frequently found in South America, but these are supposed to be the descendants of such as were introduced by the Europeans on the first discovery of America. When taken young they are said to be readily tamed; and to acquire the habits of the domestic Dog. They resemble Greyhounds in appearance. Linnæus observes, that the American dog does not bark; but this relates to the wild dogs of North America only; which, it is contended, derive their origin from the Wolf, and which, instead of barking, utter only a kind

\* Yet the Peruvians had, according to Acosta, a little animal like a dog, of which they were very fond, and kept by way of a lap-dog.



SHEPHERD'S DOG.



of howl; and are greatly inferior to the true genuine Dog.

In Australasia, or New Holland, the Dog is known by the name of Dingo, and is an animal of uncommon strength and fierceness.

The dog is unquestionably subject to greater variety than any other animal, and it is no easy task to ascertain all the different breeds.

That which is supposed by naturalists to approach most nearly to the original animal is known by the name of the Shepherds' Dog.—(Canis domesticus. *Lin.*) This is distinguished by its upright ears, and tail remarkably villose beneath. In the Alpine regions, as well as in some other parts of Europe, this Dog is much larger and stronger than in England. Its principal use is as a guard to the flock, which it prevents from straggling, and defends from all attacks. In Mr. Bewick's work on Quadrupeds, the variety figured as the Shepherds' Dog is said to have always one, and sometimes two toes more than other Dogs; these toes appear to be destitute of muscles, and hang dangling at the hind part of the leg like an apparently unnecessary excrescence. This particularity, however, is not mentioned in Buffon's description of that animal, nor does it make any part of the Linnæan characteristic of this variety: the race described by Mr. Bewick is said to prevail most in the north of England, and in Scotland. In a pointer, it is well known, a similar particularity generally takes place.

The *Dingo*, *Australasian*, or *New Holland Dog*,



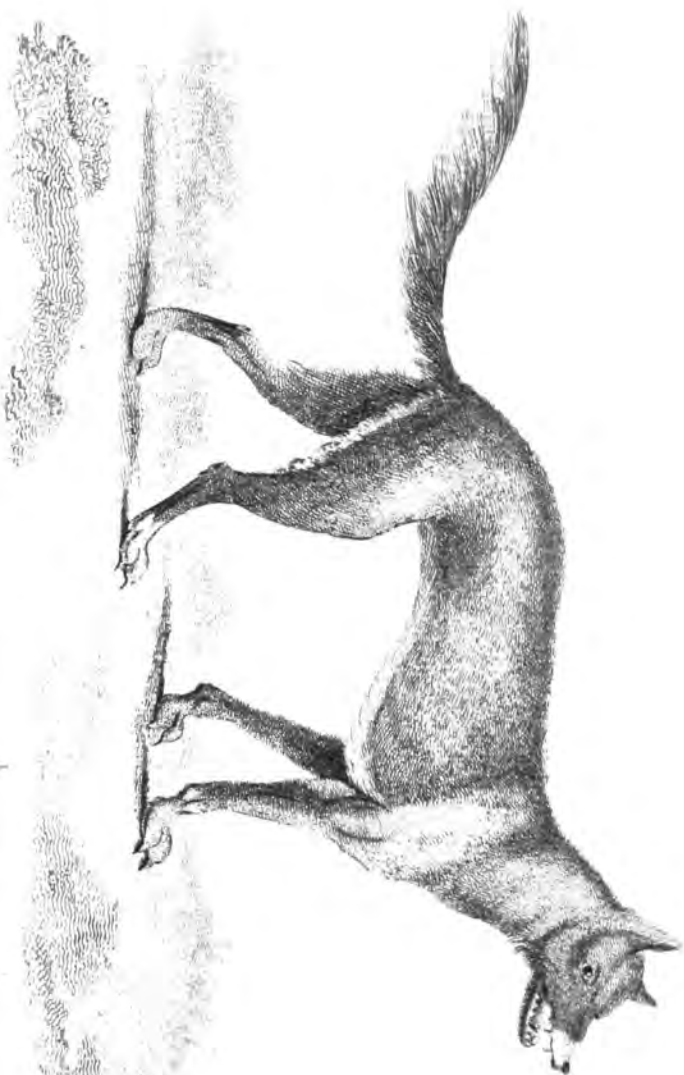
approaches in appearance to the largest kind of Shepherds' Dog. The ears are short and erect: the tail rather bushy: the hair, which is of a reddish dun-colour, is long, thick, and strait. This Dog is capable of barking, though not so readily as the European Dogs: it is extremely fierce, and has the same sort of snarling and howling voice as the larger dogs in general. By some it has been erroneously said neither to bark nor growl. Those which have been brought over to Europe were of a savage and untractable disposition.

The *Pomeranian Dog* (*Canis Pomeranius. Lin. Gmel.*) is distinguished by upright ears, long hair on the head, and an extremely curved tail, so as to form almost a circle. This Dog is generally of a white colour.

The *Siberian Dog* (*Canis Sibiricus. Lin. Gmel.*) is nearly allied to the preceding, and may be subdivided into several races, differing as to strength and size. The Siberian Dogs are principally used in that country and in Kamtschatka for drawing sledges over the frozen snow in winter. Four, or six, or more, according to circumstances, are commonly yoked to the sledge, and will readily carry three persons with their baggage, and thus perform a journey of fifty or even sixty English miles in a day. Their fidelity, however, is not highly praised, and their malignity sometimes renders it necessary for the master to be on his guard against their stratagems. In Kamtschatka in particular, the treatment which the dogs receive is said to be such as seems but ill calculated

## AFRICAN DOG, OR DINGO.

After Hunt's ... and ... by ... for ...



for securing their attachment. They are fed sparingly with putrid fish during the winter, and in summer are turned loose to shift for themselves, till the return of the severe season makes it necessary for their masters to take them again into custody, and remand them to their severe state of toil and slavery. Like the spirits of Prospero, they seem to obey their master with no good will, but to "hate him rootedly." When yoking to the sledge, they set up a dismal yell, which ceases on beginning the journey, and then gives place to silent subtlety, and a perpetual endeavour to weary out the patience of the driver by wayward tricks and contrivances. With all their faults, however, they are considered as constituting one of the great conveniences of life by the inhabitants of the frozen region of Kamtschatka.

*Iceland Dog.*—(*Canis Islandicus*. *Lin. Gmel.*) This seems to differ but slightly from the preceding kind. It has a shortish muzzle, upright ears, with flaccid tips, and is covered with long roughish hair. Its general colour is blackish: the breast, legs, and tip of the tail, often white.

*Water Dog.*—(*Canis aquaticus*. *Lin. Gmel.*) This is the *Canis aquaticus aviarius* of Gesner, and is distinguished by its curly hair, like wool. It is remarkable for its great attachment to the water, swims with great ease, and is used in hunting ducks, and other aquatic birds. Its feet are commonly said to approach more to a webbed form than those of most other dogs.

The *Great Water Spaniel* is also distinguished in a similar manner by its curled hair, and its propensity to the water. There is a smaller variety of the Water Dog, called the *Little Barbet*, which, in general appearance, extremely resembles the larger.

*Newfoundland Dog*.—This variety is of a very large size; and, from its strength and docility, is one of those which are best calculated for the security of a house: the feet in this dog are more palmated than usual, and the animal is remarkably fond of plunging into the water.

*King Charles's Dog*.—This is one of the most elegant varieties of the Dog, and it is recorded that King Charles the Second hardly ever walked out without being attended by some of this breed. It is in some degree allied to the small Water Spaniel, and is generally black, with the roof of the mouth of the same colour. It is the *Gredin* of Buffon, and the *Canis brevipilis* Lin. Gmel. The Dog called by Buffon the *Pyrame* is one of its varieties, and is distinguished by a patch of red on the legs and over each eye.

*Maltese Dog*.—(*Canis Melitæus*. Lin. Gmel.) This is a very small kind of spaniel, generally of a white colour, and is one of the most elegant of the lap-dog tribe. In some of its varieties the hair is extremely long, as in the *Skock* and the *Lion-Dog*.

*Hound*.—(*Canis Sagax*. Lin. Gmel.) This admits of some varieties. The old English Hound is distinguished by its great size and strength; its

body long; its chest deep; the ears long and sweeping; and the tone of its voice peculiarly deep and mellow. Its power of smelling is exquisite, and it is said to be able to distinguish the scent an hour after the lighter beagles have given it up. These dogs are said to have been once very common in every part of England; and to have been much larger than at present; the breed having, as it should seem, been gradually suffered to decline, and its size to diminish by the mixture of other lighter kinds, in order to increase its speed, so that the race is supposed to be almost extinct. This (says Mr. Bewick) seems to have been the kind so accurately described by Shakspear.

"My Hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,  
So flewed, so sanded, and their heads are hung  
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;  
Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Thessalian bulls;  
Slow in pursuit; but matched in mouth like bells,  
Each under each."

The Hound, like some other dogs, has commonly a spurious toe on the hind feet.

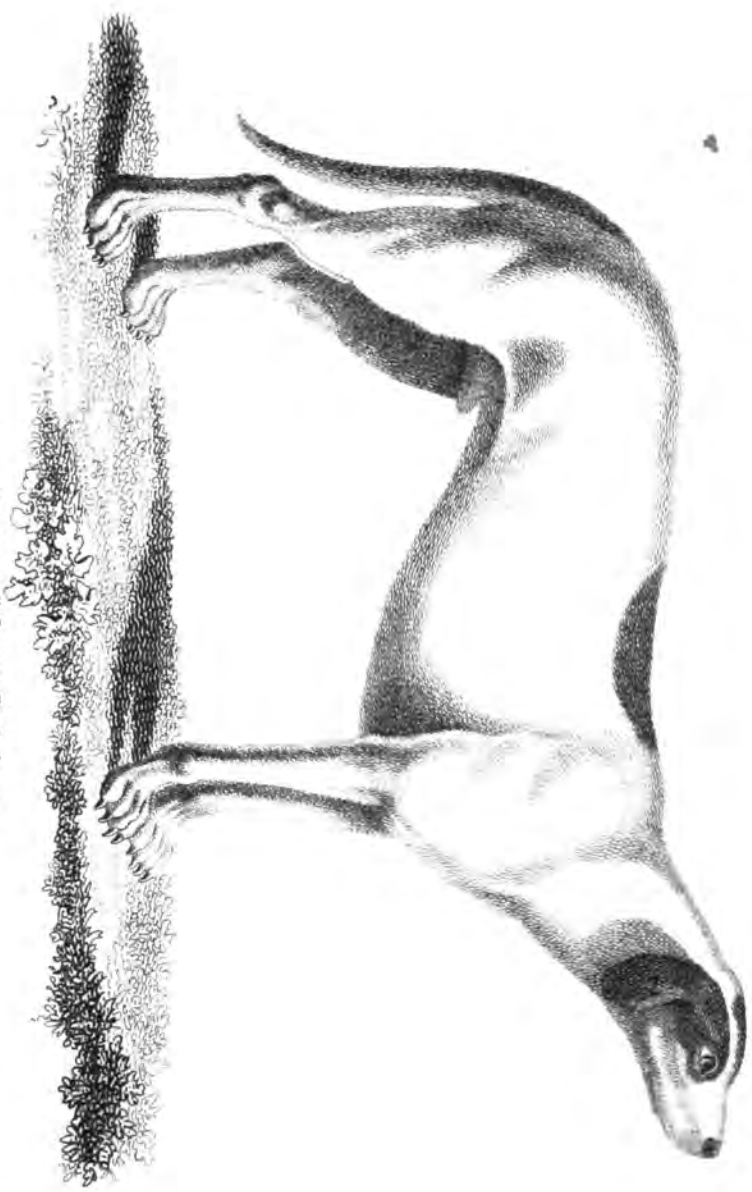
*Blood Hound.*—This is a very large Dog, taller and more beautifully formed than the old English Hound, and superior to most others in speed, strength, and sagacity. The Blood-hound was in much esteem with our ancestors, for the pursuit of robbers, &c. It was mostly of a reddish or brown colour. "A person of quality (says Mr. Boyle), to make a trial whether a young Blood-hound was well instructed, caused one of his servants to walk to a town four miles off, and then to

a market-town three miles from thence. The Dog, without seeing the man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the abovementioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of market-people that went along the same way, and of travellers that had occasion to cross it. And when the Blood-hound came to the chief market-town, he passed through the streets, without taking notice of any of the people there, and left not till he had gone to the house, where the man he sought rested himself, and found him in an upper room, to the wonder of those that followed him."

*Pointer.*—This Dog is employed principally in finding partridges and other game. The Large Pointer, commonly termed the Spanish Pointer, is supposed to distinguish itself by a greater degree of docility than the English Pointer, but is not able to undergo the fatigues of the field so well.

*Dalmatian or Spotted Dog.*—This is an animal of great beauty. Its native country seems uncertain. It is frequently termed the Danish Dog, and the Count de Buffon calls it *Le Braque de Bengal*. Mr. Pennant, however, informs us that Dalmatia is the country of this elegant Dog. It is white, and beautifully marked on all parts with numerous round black spots.

*Irish Greyhound.*—This is supposed to be the largest of all the Dog kind, as well as the most beautiful and majestic in its appearance. It is only to be found in Ireland, and even there is become extremely rare. It is said by Mr. Bewick



IRISH WOLF-DOG, var.

*After Robert Lindley, published by G. Knapp, 17, Strand, London.*



to be kept rather for shew than use, being equally unserviceable for hunting either the stag, hare, or fox. Its ancient use was that of clearing the country from wolves. In the 3d volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society we find an account of a Dog of this kind, by A. B. Lambert, Esq. who informs us that the breed is now become nearly extinct in Ireland, those in the possession of the Earl of Altamont (eight in number) being the only ones in the country. The specimen described by Mr. Lambert measured sixty one inches from the nose to the tip of the tail; but they were formerly of a much larger size, and in shape more resembling a Greyhound. Dr. Goldsmith assures us that the largest of those which he saw (and he adds that he had seen a dozen) was about four feet high, or as tall as a calf of a year old.

*Common Greyhound.*—(Canis Grajus. *Lin. Gmel.*) This well-known Dog is remarkable for the slenderness of its shape, the length of its snout, and the extreme swiftness of its course. It was formerly held in high estimation in England, and Mr. Pennant informs us, that by the forest laws of King Canute it was enacted, that no one under the degree of a gentleman should presume to keep a Greyhound. The Greyhound wants the faculty of quick scent, and follows his prey merely by the eye.

*Italian Greyhound.*—This is a small and beautiful variety of the former.

*Naked Dog.*—This singular and displeasing va-

riety is naturally divested of hair, and is supposed to have originated in some very warm climate. It is called by Buffon *Le Chien Turc*.

*Mastiff*.—The Mastiff is of a very strong and thick form, with a large head, a bold countenance, and large lips hanging down on each side. Dr. Caius, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and who described the several varieties of English Dogs, tells us, that three Mastiffs were reckoned a match for a Bear, and four for a Lion; but from an experiment made in the Tower in the reign of James the First, a lion was found an unequal match to only three. Two of the Dogs were disabled by the combat, but the third forced the Lion to seek for safety by flight.

*Bull Dog*.—This is a kind of Mastiff on a smaller scale; with a somewhat flatter snout, and a greater ferocity of aspect. The Bull Dog is remarkable for the undaunted and savage pertinacity with which it provokes and continues the fight, and, when it has fixed its bite, is with extreme difficulty disengaged from its antagonist. It is the Dog employed in the barbarous diversion of bull-baiting.

*Pug Dog*.—This is a small and innocent resemblance of the former, and is in some countries considered as a kind of lap-dog. This, according to Mrs. Piozzi, is the case at Padua.

*Terrier*.—The Terrier (says Mr. Bewick) is generally an attendant on every pack of hounds, and is very expert in forcing foxes or other game out of their coverts. It is the determined enemy

o fall the vermin kind; such as weasels, founarts, badgers, rats, mice, &c. It is fierce, keen, and hardy, and, in its encounters with the badger, sometimes meets with very severe treatment, which it sustains with great courage and fortitude; and a well-trained veteran dog frequently proves more than a match for that hard-bitten animal. The Terrier is generally of a reddish brown-colour, and sometimes black; and there are differeat races, some of which are rougher and stronger than others. The Terrier is of a long form; short legged, and strongly bristled, about the muzzle.

*Turnspit.*—This is a breed very much on the decline in England, though still used in some other countries. It is a long bodied, short legged dog, with crooked or bowed knees, and is commonly of a dusky grey, spotted with black.

*Alco.*—The Peruvians, it is said, on the arrival of the Spaniards, had some domestic animals of this name, which were of the size and disposition of small dogs; and from their appearance, and because they were equally faithful to their masters, they were called by the Spaniards *Peruvian Dogs*. The descriptions, however, of the animal are not quite so clear as might be wished. It had a very small head, an arched back, and a short, pendulous tail; its general colour was white, patched or spotted with yellow.

Besides the varieties of dogs above enumerated, there are many others arising from the mixture of breeds; but it would be tedious, as well as use-

less, to particularize with scrupulous minuteness all the differences of this varying race. The principal varieties are well figured in the Count de Buffon's *Natural History*, and are copied into Mr. Smellie's translation of that elegant work. In the present publication, solicitous to introduce figures of the rarer animals, rather than of such as are well known, we have admitted only the Shepherd's Dog, the Dingo or Australasian Dog, and the Irish Greyhound, as elucidations of the species.

The Linnæan specific character of the Dog, viz. that the tail hangs or turns towards the left, has frequently excited the ridicule of those who wish to lessen the merit of the great and accurate Northern Naturalist. It is, indeed, undeniable, that the character above mentioned is not always distinctly perceivable; yet it seems to be a more predominating particularity than any other, when applied to the whole race or species in general.

It would be unnecessary to dwell on the particular uses and qualities of this animal. Every one knows that the Dog, when properly educated, is the most faithful of quadrupeds, and the most devoted to the service of mankind. "The Dog (says Buffon), independent of the beauty of his form, his vivacity, force, and swiftness, is possessed of all those internal qualifications that can conciliate the affections of man, and make the tyrant a protector. A natural share of courage, an angry and ferocious disposition, ren-

der the Dog, in his savage state, a formidable enemy to all other animals: but these readily give way to very different qualities in the domestic dog, whose only ambition seems the desire to please. He is seen to come crouching along, to lay his force, his courage, and all his useful talents, at the feet of his master. He waits his orders, to which he pays implicit obedience: he consults his looks, and a single glance is sufficient to put him in motion: he is more faithful even than the most boasted among men: he is constant in his affections, friendly without interest, and grateful for the slightest favours: much more mindful of benefits received than of injuries offered: he is not driven off by unkindness; he still continues humble, submissive, and imploring: his only hope is to be serviceable; his only terror to displease: he licks the hand that has been just lifted to strike him, and at last disarms resentment by submissive perseverance. More tractable than man, and more pliant than any other animal, the dog is not only soon instructed, but even conforms himself to the manners, movements, and habits of those who govern him. He assumes the very tone of the family in which he lives. Like other servants, he is haughty with the great, and rustic with the peasant. Always eager to obey and to please his master, or his friends, he pays no attention to strangers, and furiously repels beggars, whom he distinguishes by their dress, their voice, and their gestures. When the charge of a house or garden is committed to him during the night, his bold-

ness increases, and he sometimes becomes perfectly ferocious. He watches, goes the rounds, smells strangers at a distance, and if they stop or attempt to leap any barrier, he instantly darts upon them, and by barking, and other marks of passion, alarms the family and neighbourhood. Equally furious against thieves as against rapacious animals, he attacks and wounds them, and forces from them whatever they have been attempting to carry off; but, contented with victory, he lies down upon the spoil, and will not touch it even to satisfy his appetite, exhibiting, at the same time, an example of courage, temperance and fidelity.

“To conceive the importance of this species in the order of Nature, let us suppose that it never existed. Without the assistance of the Dog, how could men have conquered, tamed, and reduced the other animals into slavery? How could he still discover, hunt down, and destroy noxious and savage beasts? For his own safety, and to render him master of the world, it was necessary to form a party among the animals themselves; to conciliate by caresses those which were capable of attachment and obedience, in order to oppose them to the other species. Hence the training of the Dog seems to have been the first art invented by man; and the result of this art was the conquest and peaceable possession of the earth.”

The docility of the dog is such, that he may be taught to practise, with considerable dexterity, a



variety of human actions. It is recorded of a Dog belonging to a nobleman of the Medici family, that it always attended at its master's table; changed the plates for him, and carried him his wine in a glass placed on a salver, without spilling the smallest drop.

Plutarch relates, that, in the theatre of Marcellus, a dog was exhibited before the Emperor Vespasian, so well instructed as to excel in every kind of dance: he afterwards feigned illness in so exquisite a manner as to strike the spectators with astonishment; first shewing symptoms of pain, then falling down, as if dead, and suffering himself to be carried about in that state; and afterwards, at the proper time, seeming to revive, as if waking from a profound sleep; and then sporting about and shewing all the demonstrations of joy.

But of all the educational attainments by which the Dog has been distinguished, that of learning to speak seems the most extraordinary. The French academicians, however, make mention of a Dog in Germany, which could call, in an intelligible manner, for tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. The account is too curious to be omitted here, and is from no less a person than the celebrated Leibnitz, who communicated it to the Royal Academy of France. This Dog was of a middling size, and was the property of a peasant in Saxony. A little boy, the peasant's son, imagined that he perceived in the Dog's voice an indistinct resemblance to certain words, and, there-



fore, took it into his head to teach him to speak. For this purpose he spared neither time nor pains with his pupil, who was about three years old when this his learned education commenced; and at length he made such a progress in language as to be able to articulate no less than thirty words. It appears, however, that he was somewhat of a truant, and did not very willingly exert his talents, being rather pressed into the service of literature; and it was necessary that the words should be first pronounced to him each time, which he, as it were, echoed from his preceptor. Leibnitz, however, attests that he himself heard him speak; and the French academicians add, that, unless they had received the testimony of so great a man as Leibnitz, they should scarcely have dared to report the circumstance. This wonderful Dog was born near Zeitz in Misnia, in Saxony.

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WOLF.

*Canis Lupus. C. cauda incurvata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 58.*

Dog with incurvated tail.

*Canis ex griseo flavescens. Briss. Quadr. p. 170.*

*Lupus. Gesn. Quadr. 634. Aldr. dig. 144.*

*Loup. Buff. 7. p. 39. pl. 1.*

*Wolf. Pennant Quadr. 4. p. 248.*

THE Wolf is distinguished from the Dog by his superior size, stronger limbs, more muscular body, and greater breadth of the upper part of the face,

while the whole form of it is longer: the tail also, which in the Dog is pretty uniformly turned a little towards one side (generally the left), in the Wolf has an inward direction; it is rather long and bushy: the rictus or opening of the mouth seems somewhat shorter in proportion than that of the dog, yet the jaws are far stronger, and the teeth larger: the eyes are also more obliquely placed than in the Dog.

The Wolf is a native of almost all the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is found in most countries of Europe, but has been totally extirpated from our own island, as well as from Ireland. How numerous these pernicious animals must have once been in Britain, may be guessed from the celebrated laws of King Edgar, who attempted the extirpation of these animals by commuting the punishments for certain crimes into the acceptance of a number of Wolves' tongues from each criminal: in Wales by converting the tax of gold and silver into an annual tribute of three hundred Wolves' heads. In succeeding reigns, their destruction was promoted by proper rewards; and the lands of certain persons were held, according to our historian Camden, on condition of destroying the wolves which infested those parts of the kingdom.

The general colour of the Wolf is a pale grey, with a cast of yellowish, but it varies much as to the shades or gradations of colour in different parts of the world. Those of Africa are said to be larger than those of Europe; while, on the

contrary, the American ones are considerably smaller; and from these latter, it is pretended, the Dogs proceeded, which were observed in North America, on the first arrival of the Europeans. In the less inhabited parts of America the Wolves are said to go in great droves, and to hunt the deer and other animals in the manner of hounds, with hideous howlings; and it is affirmed that they will even attack the Buffalo himself. When reduced to extremity by hunger, they swallow great quantities of mud, to allay the uneasy sensations of their stomachs. In the inhabited parts of America, however, Wolves are now become rare. In some parts of Europe the number of Wolves seems rather to have increased than diminished; and this appears to be the case in Sweden, since, according to Linnæus, the Wolf was very rare in that country, till about the year 1720. The Swedes, besides other methods, have a way of destroying the Wolf, by leaving the carcase of a sheep or other animal, stuffed with a species of Lichen or tree-moss (*Lichen vulpinus*), which is considered as a certain poison to the Wolf, and (if we may judge from the name) to the Fox also. This lichen is of a filamentous or stringy form, very much branched, and of a yellow-colour; and is found in great plenty on the bodies of various trees, as well as, occasionally, on old wooden roofs, walls, &c. It is said to be mixed with pounded glass when used for the purpose above mentioned, and the glass is probably the most efficacious destroyer of the animal.

The Wolf is sometimes affected with madness, attended with similar appearances to those exhibited in that state by the Dog, and productive of the same symptoms in consequence of its bite: this disease is said to happen to them in the depth of winter, and, therefore, as Mr. Pennant observes, can never be attributed to the rage of the dog-days. Wolves, in the northern parts of the world, sometimes, during the spring, get on the ice of the sea, in order to prey on young seals, which they catch asleep; but this repast sometimes proves fatal to them; for the ice, detached from the shore, carries them to a great distance from the land, before they are sensible of it. It is said that in some years a large district is by this means delivered from these pernicious beasts, which are heard howling in a most dreadful manner far in the sea.

“The Wolf (says Buffon) is one of those animals whose carnivorous appetite is the strongest. Though he has received from Nature the means of gratifying his taste, though she has bestowed on him arms, craftiness, strength, agility, and every thing necessary for discovering, seizing, conquering, and devouring his prey, yet he often dies of hunger; because men have declared war against him, put a price on his head, and forced him to fly to the forests, where he finds only a few species of wild animals, who escape from him by the swiftness of their course, and whom he cannot surprise but by chance, or by a patient and often fruitless attendance at those places to

which they generally resort. He is naturally clownish and dastardly; but want makes him ingenious, and necessity gives him courage. When pressed with famine, he braves danger; he attacks those animals which are under the protection of man, especially such as he can transport with ease, as lambs, small dogs, and kids; and when successful in his bloody expeditions, he returns often to the charge, till, being wounded, chased, and persecuted by men and dogs, he retires, during the day, to his den; but issues forth in the night, traverses the country, roams about the cottages, kills all the animals which have been left without, digs the earth under the doors, enters with a dreadful ferocity, and puts every living creature to death before he chooses to depart and carry off his prey. When these inroads happen to be fruitless, he returns to the woods, searches about with avidity, follows the tract of wild beasts, and pursues them, in the hope that they may be stopped and pursued by some other Wolf, and that he may be a partaker in the spoil. In fine, when his hunger is extreme, he loses the idea of fear; he attacks women and children, and even sometimes darts upon men, till, becoming perfectly furious by excessive exertions, he generally falls a sacrifice to pure rage and distraction."

In the year 1764 an animal of this kind exerted peculiar ravages in some particular districts of Gevaudan in Languedoc, and became the terror of the whole country. If the accounts then given

in the Paris Gazette may be trusted, he was known to have destroyed at least twenty persons, chiefly women and children. With the usual aggravation of popular description, he was represented by some who had seen him, as far surpassing in size the rest of his species, and striped somewhat in the manner of a tiger. Public prayers were said to have been offered up for his destruction.

The time of gestation in the Wolf is (according to Buffon) about three months and a half; and the young whelps are found from the end of April to the beginning of July; and this difference in the time of gestation, which in the Wolf is 100 days, and in the Dog only 60, he considers as a proof of the real difference between the two species.

Notwithstanding the savage nature of the Wolf, he is still capable, when taken young, of being tamed. A remarkable instance of this is said to have been exhibited in a Wolf belonging to the late Sir Ashton Lever, which was, by proper education, entirely divested of the ferocious character of its species.



## MEXICAN WOLF.

*Canis Mexicanus.* *C. cauda deflexa laevi, corpore cinereo, fasciis fuscis maculisque fulvis variegato.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 71.*

Dog with deflected tail, and ash-coloured body, variegated with dusky bands and fulvous spots.

*Canis cinereus, maculis fulvis variegatus.* *Briss. Quadr. 237.*

Loup de Mexique. *Buff. 15. p. 49.*

Mexican Wolf. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 250.*

THIS species, which Buffon is inclined to consider as a variety of the common Wolf, gradually altered by climate (having, as he supposes, migrated originally from the northern parts of the American continent to the southern), appears to have been first described by Hernandez, in his account of Mexico. In its general appearance it resembles the common Wolf; but has a head twice as large, a thicker neck, and a less bushy tail: the colour of the body is cinereous, marked with some yellow spots: the head is of the same colour with the body, and marked with transverse brownish lines, and the front is spotted with yellow: above the mouth are situated several bristles, as large, but not so stiff, as those of a hedgehog: the ears are grey, like the head and body: there is a long yellow spot on the neck, another on the breast, and a third on the belly: on the flanks are transverse bands from the back to the belly: the tail is grey, with a yellow spot in the middle: the legs are barred with grey and brown. The description, as given by Mr. Pennant, differs somewhat from the former, and is thus delivered:



“D, With a very large head; great jaws; vast teeth: on the upper lips strong bristles, reflected backwards, not unlike the softer spines of a porcupine, and of a grey and white-colour: large, erect, cinereous ears; the space between marked with broad tawny spots: the head ash-coloured, striped transversely with bending dusky lines: neck fat and thick, covered with a loose skin, marked with a long tawny stroke: on the breast is another of the same kind: body ash-coloured, spotted with black; and the sides striped, from the back downwards, with the same colour: belly cinereous: tail long, of the colour of the belly, tinged in the middle with tawny: legs and feet striped with black and ash-colour.” Mr. Pennant adds, that Hernandez himself (its first describer) considers it as a variety of the common species. It is sometimes found white. It is a native of the hotter parts of Mexico, and in its manners agrees with the common Wolf.

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BLACK WOLF.

*Canis Lycaon. C. cauda recta, corpore toto nigro. Lin. Syst.*

*Nat. Gmel. p. 73.*

Black Wolf with strait tail.

Loup noir. *Buff. 9. p. 362. pl. 41.*

THIS animal, considered by Buffon and others as a variety only of the common Wolf, is at present regarded as a distinct species. Like the common Wolf, it is found both in Europe and

America, as well as in some parts of Asia. It bears a great general resemblance to the common species, but is smaller, entirely black, with a somewhat thinner or less bushy tail, hanging nearly strait: the ears are larger in proportion than those of the common Wolf, and the eyes smaller, and situated at a greater distance from each other. In America the Black Wolf is chiefly found in Canada, and in Europe occurs only in the more northern regions.

In the Gmelinian edition of the *Systema Naturæ* this animal seems to be confounded with the Black Fox (a variety of the Fox found in Siberia, Kamtschatka, Canada, &c. and so highly prized on account of its beautiful fur). The same mistake seems also to occur in Schreber. The skin of the Black Wolf, however, is considered but as a very coarse and indifferent fur.

## HYÆNA.

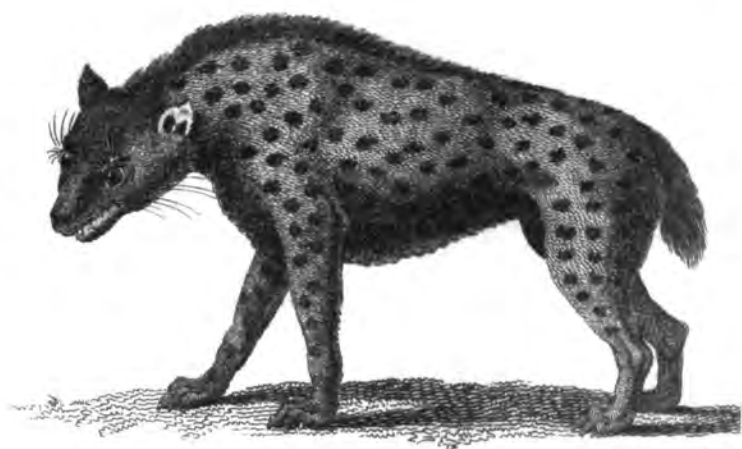
*Canis Hyæna. C. cauda recta, pilis cervicis erectis, auriculis nudis, pedibus tetradactylis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 71.*

Pale-brown Hyæna, striped with black, with upright mane, naked ears, strait tail, and four-toed feet.

L'Hyæna. *Buff. 9. p. 268. pl. 25. and suppl. 3. p. 234. pl. 46.*

Striped Hyæna. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 270.*

THE Hyæna is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa, being found in Syria, Persia, Barbary, Senegal, &c. &c. Its general size is that of a large Dog, but it is distinguished by great



SPOTTED HYÆNA.



HYÆNA.

strength of limbs, and by a remarkable fulness or thickness of the snout. Its colour is a pale greyish-brown accompanied by a tawny cast; and the whole body is marked by several distant blackish transverse bands running from the back downwards: these bands are much more numerous as well as of a deeper colour on the legs: from the neck along the upper part of the back runs a strong bristly mane: the snout or nose is black: the ears are longish, sharp-pointed, and nearly naked: the tail is rather short than long, and is very full of hair. On all the feet are four toes.

Hyænas generally inhabit caverns and rocky places: they prowl about chiefly by night, and feed on the remains of dead animals as well as on living prey. They are even said to devour the bodies which they occasionally find in cemeteries. They attack cattle, and frequently commit great devastation among the flocks. Though not gregarious from any social principle, they sometimes assemble in troops, and follow with dreadful assiduity the movements of an army, through the hope of feasting on the slaughtered bodies.

There is something in the aspect of the Hyæna which seems to indicate a peculiar gloominess and malignity of disposition, and its manners in a state of captivity seem in general to correspond with its appearance, being savage and untractable. It has even been supposed that the Hyæna cannot be tamed; but this opinion is proved to be erroneous from two instances at least; one of which is recorded by Mr. Pennant, who declares

that he saw a Hyæna which had been rendered as tame as a dog; the other by the Count de Buffon, who assures us, that in an exhibition of animals at Paris, in the year 1773, there was a Hyæna which had been tamed very early, and was apparently divested of all its natural malevolence of disposition. A remarkable particularity in this animal, but which is sometimes observed in dogs, &c. is, that when it is first dislodged from cover, or obliged to run, it always appears lame for a considerable space, and that sometimes to such a degree, according to Mr. Bruce, as to make the spectator suppose one of the hind legs to be broken; but after running some time, this affection goes off, and he runs swiftly away. The superstitions of the ancients respecting this animal, its annual change of sex, &c. &c. are too absurd to be even mentioned in the present period of illumination.

The Hyæna about Mount Libanus, Syria, the north of Asia, and about Algiers, is known, according to Mr. Bruce, to live mostly upon large succulent bulbous roots, especially those of the *Fritillaria*, &c. and that author informs us that he has known large spaces of fields turned up to get at onions or roots of those plants; and these were chosen with such care, that, after having been peeled, they were refused and left on the ground on account of a small rotten spot in them; Mr. Bruce, therefore, imagines that his primitive manner of feeding was rather on vegetables than on flesh; but in Abyssinia he seems long to have

abandoned his primitive food of roots, if indeed it ever was such; and in that barbarous and ill-governed country he finds more frequent opportunities than perhaps any where else in the world to indulge his appetite for flesh. In Barbary, Mr. Bruce assures us he has seen the Moors, in the day-time, take this animal by the ears, and pull him along, without his offering any other resistance than that of drawing back; and the hunters, when his cave is large enough to give them admittance, will take a torch in their hand, and go strait to him; and pretending to fascinate him by a senseless jargon of words which they repeat, they throw a blanket over him, and hawl him out. Mr. Bruce locked up a goat, a kid, and a lamb, with a Barbary Hyæna all day, when he was fasting, and found them in the evening alive and unhurt; but repeating an experiment of this kind one night, he ate up a young ass, a goat, and a fox, all before morning, so as to leave nothing but some small fragments of the ass's bones. In Barbary, therefore, he has no courage by day, but flies from man, and hides himself from him; while in Abyssinia he is so bold as to prowl about in open day, and to attack with savage fury such animals as chance may offer to his view.

“I do not think (says Mr. Bruce) there is any one that hath hitherto written of this animal who ever saw the thousandth part of them that I have. They were a plague in Abyssinia in every situation, both in the city and in the field, and, I think, surpassed the sheep in number. Gondar

was full of them from the time it turned dark till the dawn of day, seeking the different pieces of slaughtered carcasses which this cruel and unclean people expose in the streets without burial, and who firmly believe that these animals are Falasha from the neighbouring mountains, transformed by magic, and come down to eat human flesh in the dark in safety. Many a time in the night, when the king had kept me late in the palace, and it was not my duty to lie there, in going across the square from the king's house, not many hundred yards distant, I have been apprehensive they would bite me in the leg. They grunted in great numbers about me, though I was surrounded with several armed men, who seldom passed a night without wounding or slaughtering some of them.

“ One night in Maitsha, being very intent on observation, I heard something pass behind me towards the bed, but upon looking round could perceive nothing. Having finished what I was then about, I went out of my tent, resolving directly to return, which I immediately did, when I perceived large blue eyes glaring at me in the dark. I called upon my servant with a light, and there was the Hyæna standing nigh the head of the bed, with two or three large bunches of candles in his mouth. To have fired at him I was in danger of breaking my quadrant or other furniture, and he seemed, by keeping the candles steadily in his mouth, to wish for no other prey at that time. As his mouth was full, and he had no claws to tear with, I was not afraid of him, but with a pike struck him as near the heart as I



could judge. It was not till then he shewed any sign of fierceness; but, upon feeling his wound, he let drop the candles, and endeavoured to run up the shaft of the spear to arrive at me, so that, in self-defence, I was obliged to draw a pistol from my girdle and shoot him, and nearly at the same time my servant cleft his skull with a battle-ax. In a word, the Hyæna was the plague of our lives, the terror of our night-walks, the destruction of our mules and asses, which above all others are his favourite food."

Mr. Bruce seems inclined to believe the Abyssinian Hyæna distinct from the common species, having a snout somewhat less thick or hog-like, and more approaching to the form of a dog's nose. From his figure, however, there can be little doubt of its being a mere variety. The largest Hyæna ever seen by Mr. Bruce measured five feet nine inches from the nose to the base of the tail: its colour was a yellowish-brown, marked with distant blackish bands, most numerous on the legs.

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SPOTTED HYÆNA.

Canis Crocuta. *C. cauda recta, corpore nigro maculato, pedibus tetradactylis.* Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 72.

Reddish-brown Hyæna spotted with black, with strait tail and four-toed feet.

Spotted Hyæna. Pennant Quadr. i. p. 272.

THIS animal much resembles the common or striped Hyæna in its general appearance, but is

superior in size, and is readily distinguished by being marked all over the body and legs with numerous roundish black spots: along the neck is an upright black mane: the face and upper part of the head are black: the ears short, rather pointed, black on the outside, and grey within: the tail black, rather short, and full of hair. It is an African animal, and is found in Guinea, Æthiopia, and about the Cape of Good Hope. In its manner of life resembles the former species, and exerts equal ravages amongst the cattle of the districts in which it resides. By some writers it has been erroneously termed a Jackal.

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## JACKAL.

*Canis Aureus: C. cauda recta, corpore pallide fulvo. Lin. Syst.*

*Nat. Gmel. p. 72.*

Pale-fulvous Dog, with strait tail.

*Lupus aureus. Kaempfer amoen. exot. p. 413. t. 407. f. 3.*

Schakal. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 262.*

THE Jackal is a native of the warmer regions of Asia and Africa, and appears to be no where more common than in Barbary. It is about the size of a middling Dog, and is of a pale or light orange-yellow, with darker or blackish shades about the back and legs: the tail hangs strait, is rather bushy, and is commonly black at the tip. The Jackal resides in rocky places, and in woods, and makes its principal excursions during the night; preying indiscriminately on all the weaker animals. It also occasionally devours various ve-



JACKAL.



CAPE JACKAL.

getables. The voice of the Jackal is described as peculiarly hideous, consisting of a kind of mixture of howling and indistinct barking. These animals frequently go in great troops, to hunt their prey, and by their dreadful yellings alarm and put to flight deer, antelopes, and other timid quadrupeds; while the Lion, instinctively attending to the clamour, is said to follow till the Jackals have hunted down the prey, and, having satiated himself, leaves only the mangled remains to be devoured by the Jackals.

It is for this reason that the Jackal is popularly termed the Lion's Provider. When pressed by hunger, Jackals have been frequently known to enter towns and devour indiscriminately whatever animal substance they can find. They commit ravages among the flocks, kill fowls, &c. and have been known to attack mankind.

There is great reason for supposing this animal to be the real origin of the Dog, since almost all its manners and propensities are the same. When taken young, it is easily tamed; attaches itself to mankind, distinguishes its master, comes on being called by its name, shews an attachment to Dogs, instead of flying from them, and has all the other particularities of character by which the Dog is distinguished: amongst others, the important observation of Professor Guldenstedt, who has given an accurate description of the Jackal in the Petersburg Transactions, should by no means be omitted, viz. that the Jackal and Dog agree in the structure of the coecum or short intestine, and

differ in that respect both from the Wolf and the Fox. According to Mr. Pennant, the Jackal inhabits "all the hot and temperate parts of Asia, India, Persia, Arabia, Great Tartary, the regions about Mount Caucasus, Syria, and the Holy-land, and occurs, in most parts of Africa, from Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope."

The most authentic figure of the Jackal seems to be that published by Mr. Schreber, which, he informs us, is from a drawing communicated by Dr. Pallas, and which was taken from the living animal brought from the Levant, and figured under his own inspection: it also agreed perfectly with the skin of one brought from Persia, and preserved at Petersburg. This figure is, therefore, copied in the present publication. The following most accurate description by Dr. Pallas will, no doubt, be considered as an important addition to the history of this animal.

"In external figure the Jackal resembles the Wolf more than the Fox. It is also larger, and stands higher on its legs than the Fox. The head is of a fox-red above, mixed with ash-grey hairs, which have each a blackish ring and tip: the upper lip is white on each side the nose, and the throat is of the same colour: the whiskers, the long hairs on the chin, and those above the eyes, which are five in number, are black: the ears are fox-red externally, and white internally: the neck and back are all over grey-yellow, and both, but especially the latter, are dashed with a shade of dusky, owing to the tips of the long hairs on

those parts: the under parts of the body and the legs are of a light reddish-yellow, but the shoulders and thighs are externally of a fox-red: the claws are black; the thumb-claw stands higher than in the Dog, and is crooked: the tail is strait, somewhat longer and more hairy than in the Wolf, and is of a greyish-yellow, more inclining to fox-red towards the end; the long hairs have black tips, and consequently the tip of the tail appears black: the hair of the Jackal is coarser and stronger than that of the Wolf, and is longest on the shoulders and tail, where it measures four inches: on the neck and back it is shorter by an inch: between the hairs is situated a woolly fur of a grey colour: the four middle front teeth are of a truncated form, or, if cut off, flat, not perceptibly notched or indented: the two exterior larger ones in the upper jaw are somewhat carinated, in the lower rounded: the side or canine-teeth in the upper jaw are somewhat larger than in the under: the grinders are six on each side, the first being the smallest, and of a conical shape; the next grinders, to the number of two in the upper and three in the lower, are gradually larger, and divided into three points: the fourth of the upper jaw and the fifth of the under are the largest, and have two points: the remaining ones stand deeper in the jaw, or more inwards, and are smaller than the preceding: the tongue has on each side a border or row of small verrucæ or warts."

According to Mr. Pennant, the usual length of the Jackal is about two feet and a half; the fe-

male is somewhat smaller than the male, and has from six to eight paps. Dr. Pallas counted, in a young Jackal, three teats on one side, and four on the other, of which the foremost was situated near the sides of the breast.

The more we consider the nature and manners of this animal, the more reason we shall find to coincide with Professor Guldenstadt in opinion, that the Jackal is the real origin of the Dog; (unless, indeed, we allow the wild dogs of Africa, mentioned under the history of that species, to be the Dog in a state of nature). Mr. Guldenstadt very properly observes, that the natale solum of the Wolf does not seem to fit it for being the supposed origin of the Dog, since it is generally confined to the frigid zone: its size is also against the supposition; for the natural size of any species of animal appears to be between that of the large and small varieties. The Fox is still more unlike the Dog, as to some particulars in the structures of the intestines: the native country of the Jackal, which is properly Asia Minor, is the land where we should naturally suppose the primæval domestic Dog to have originated. The Jackal, according to Mr. Guldenstadt, has a natural propensity to follow mankind, instead of flying from him, like the Wolf and the Fox. The whelp, he adds, is very readily tamed, and, when grown up, assumes all the habits of the domestic Dog: fawns on his master, rejoices, wags its tail, throws itself on its back, and murmurs gently, distinguishes its name, jumps on the table, &c. &c. &c.



“Catulus captus facile cicuratur, et in hospitio adultus blanditur; homines læte adspiciendo, caudam motitando, corpus prosternendo, vel in dorso se projiciendo, levi murmure ganniendo. Dominum distinguit a reliquis; ad nomen proprium ipsi impositum attendit; in mensam invitatus insilit; contortuplicatus dormit; lambendo bibit; scybala dura cacat; ad latus mingit; in societate canum pacificus anum eorum odorat. Odor, quem Schacala per glandulas anales spargit, nec teterrimus, ut *Dumon* voluit, nec moscho analogus, ut alii voluerunt, hunc eo vulpis mitiorem et illo canis foetore instante tempestate erumpente, vix deteriorem esse sentio.”

That the Jackal and Dog readily intermix or breed, appears from various testimonies, according to the Count de Buffon, in his chapter on the degeneration of animals. Mr. G. cannot consider the *cauda recurvata* as an essential character of the Dog, but thinks it may have originated from cicuration. The Jackal, he thinks, with many other authors, may probably be the Thos of Aristotle.

Mr. G. saw no Jackals of the exact measure given by Gmelin, but, in general, of twenty-six or twenty-seven Paris inches from the nose to the beginning of the tail. The general colour, he adds, is a dirty fulvous, rather blacker on the back, and yellowish-white beneath. On each knee is generally a black patch, and the tip of the tail is of the same colour.

## CAPE JACKAL.

*Canis Mesomelas.* *C. Cauda recta, corpore ferrugineo, fascia dorsali nigra.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 73.*

Ferruginous Dog, with strait tail, and black dorsal band.

Der Capische Schakal. *Schreber saength. 1. p. 370. tab. 95.*

Cape Schakal. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 265.*

THIS animal is said to be not uncommon about the Cape of Good Hope, and is by some confounded with the Jackal, to which, indeed, it seems to be very nearly allied. The head is yellowish-brown, with a mixture of black and white hairs, especially on the hind part; the nape of the neck and the whole length of the back black, with a mixture of white: the black band commences at the top of the neck, and widens over the shoulders, in an almost rhomboid form, from thence decreasing to the tail, along the upper part of which it is still continued in form of a stripe. This black dorsal band is clouded on each side in the broadest part with whitish or greyish undulations, and a similar mixture is visible on the middle of the band. The general colour of the animal is bright foxy or ferruginous, with the throat, breast, abdomen, and insides of the thighs whitish: the tail is not unlike that of a fox, but rather less bushy, and is of the same bright ferruginous as the upper parts of the body, with three transverse black bands towards the end, and a black tip. The length of this animal is two feet and three quarters, exclusive of the tail, which

measures one foot. The description of this species was drawn up by Mr. Schreber, from a skin sent from the Cape: the figure also accompanying the description was from the same skin. It is here copied from the work of Mr. Schreber. Mr. Schreber observes, that the figure of the Jackal given by the Count de Buffon seems much more nearly allied to this animal than to the preceding. Mr. Pennant informs us, that the figure in question was copied from a skin in but an indifferent state of preservation, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and was by himself communicated to the Count de Buffon, who introduced it into his work.

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## BARBARY JACKAL.

*Canis Barbarus. C. subfuscus, cauda recta, fascia subauriculari descendente furcata nigra, cauda fasciis tribus fuscis.*

Pale-brown Dog, with strait tail, a black descending forked band from behind each ear, and three dusky bands on the tail.

Barbary Schakal. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 260.

Le Chachal. *Buff. suppl.* 6. p. 112. pl. 16.

THIS species has a long slender nose, sharp upright ears, and a long bushy tail. Its colour is a very pale brown: from behind each ear runs a black line, which soon divides into two, running downwards along the neck: the tail is surrounded by three dusky rings or zones. It is of the size of the common Fox, but the limbs seemingly

shorter, and the nose more slender. A drawing made from the skin of this animal in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford was communicated, as before mentioned, by Mr. Pennant to the Count de Buffon, which he caused to be engraved in his third supplemental volume.

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## CEYLONESE DOG.

*Canis Ceilonicus. C. cinereo-flavescens, naso elongato, cauda longa acuminata, unguibus incurvis.*

Yellowish-grey Dog, with lengthened snout, long sharp-pointed tail, and crooked claws.

Chien sauvage de Ceylon. *Vosmaer descr.*

Ceylonese Dog. *Pennant Quadr. i. p. 266.*

THIS species is a native of Ceylon, but no particulars relative to its manners or history are known. It was described by Mr. Vosmaer from a stuffed skin. He informs us that it was a little larger than a common domestic cat, measuring about twenty-two inches from nose to tail: the tail itself sixteen inches, gradually tapering to the point. The ground colour is a yellowish-grey, with a cast of brown on some parts, owing to the longer hairs which are of that colour: the feet are strongly tinged with brown; and here and there along the back the brown cast seems to form a kind of stripes or rays: the belly is cinereous: the hair on the whole animal is closish, but soft to the touch: the head is long and pointed; the

snout and part under the chin brown, but the top of the head of a yellowish ash-colour, which passing beyond the ears, forms as it were a spot below them, and descends from thence to between the eyes, where it terminates in a point. Beneath the eyes, on the cheeks, are some oblong patches of a clearer or brighter colour than the rest of the skin: the nostrils open, in the form of crescents: on each side the front of the nose are seated long hairs or whiskers of a blackish brown-colour: two similar hairs are also situated at each corner of the eye; and on each side the head, in a strait line from the nose, is a simple hair like the former: the ears are small, pointed, and elevated; and of a brown-colour. There are six front-teeth in the upper mandible; beyond which are two large canine-teeth; and farther back (so far as the dried state of the specimen permitted a view) four very pointed grinders; but there are probably more, which could not be seen. In the lower jaw are six small front-teeth, large canine ones, and six grinders on each side. The claws of this animal resemble those of a Cat more than of a Dog, though not so long and slight in proportion. Both fore and hind feet have five toes. The animal was received from Ceylon, under the name of Wild or Wood Dog.

## FOX.

*Canis Vulpes. C. cauda recta, apice albo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*  
p. 59.

Dog with strait tail tipped with white.

*Vulpes. Gesn. Quadr. 966. Aldr. dig. 195. Jonst. Quadr. 82.*

*Renard. Buff. 7. p. 75. pl. 6.*

THE Fox, like the Wolf, appears to be pretty generally diffused throughout all the northern and temperate parts of the globe; occurring with numerous varieties, as to shades of colour and gradations of size, in most parts of Europe, the north of Asia, and America. The general colour of the Fox is yellowish-brown, or ferruginous above and whitish beneath: the tip of the tail is also white; and this circumstance forms the principal part of the Linnæan specific character of the animal, and though it appears rather too slight to be fixed upon as a criterion of the species, yet, perhaps, it would not be very easy to form one that would be more decisive. According to Mr. Pennant (in his *British Zoology*), the variety called the *Cur Fox*, which is said to be somewhat smaller than the general run of Foxes in England, and more addicted to lurk about hedges, outhouses, &c. has the tip of the tail black instead of white; if, however, this supposed variety be the *Canis Alopex* of Linnæus, it is considered in the *Systema Naturæ* as a distinct species. Sometimes, though very rarely, the Fox has been found entirely white; an instance of which occurs in the works of Ridinger.



“The Fox (says Buffon) is so extremely subject to the influences of climate, that the varieties of this species are as numerous as those of the domestic animals. Most of our Foxes are reddish; but some are found of a silver-grey; in both the end of the tail is white: in Burgundy the latter are called Coal-Foxes (*Charboniers*), because their feet are remarkably black. Their bodies have also the appearance of being shorter; because they are better clothed with hair. There are some which are really shorter than the other kinds, and of a dirty grey-colour, nearly the same with that of old Wolves; but it is uncertain whether this difference constitutes a real variety, or is produced by the age of the animal, which perhaps grows whiter as he advances in years. In the northern climates are Foxes of all colours; black, blue, grey, iron-colour, silver-grey, white, with yellow feet, white with black heads, white with the extremity of the tail black, reddish with the throat and belly entirely white, and, lastly, some have a black line along the back, and crossed with another over the shoulders: the latter are larger than the other kinds, and have black throats.”

Some of the above, however, which the Count de Buffon considered at that time as varieties, are at present regarded as species perfectly distinct.

The Fox has a broad head, a sharp snout, a flat forehead, obliquely-seated eyes, sharp erect ears, a body well covered with hair, and a strait bushy and somewhat pointed tail.



The general colour is a yellowish-red, or more properly yellow-brown, and on the forehead, shoulders, hind part of the back as far as the beginning of the tail, and outside of the hind legs, it is a little mixed with white or ash-colour: the lips, cheeks, and throat, are white, and a stripe of the same colour runs along the under side of the legs: the breast and belly are ash-grey or whitish-grey: the tips of the ears and the feet are black: the tail extremely reddish-yellow, mixed with a tinge of blackish, and internally brownish yellow-white, with a blackish cast; the tip itself milk-white.

The Fox prepares for himself a convenient den or receptacle in which he lies concealed during the greater part of the day. This den is sometimes said to be obtained by dispossessing the Badger of its hole, and appropriating it to his own purposes. It is so contrived as to afford the best security to the inhabitant, by being situated under hard ground, the roots of trees, &c. and is besides furnished with proper outlets through which he may escape in case of necessity.

This care and dexterity in constructing himself a domicil, is by the Count de Buffon considered as alone sufficient to rank the Fox among the higher order of quadrupeds, since it implies no small degree of intelligence.

“ The Fox knows how to ensure his safety, by providing himself with an asylum, to which he retires from pressing dangers, where he dwells, and where he brings up his young. He is not a

vagabond, but lives in a settled domestic state. This difference, though it appears even among men, has greater effects, and supposes more powerful causes, among the inferior animals. The single idea of a habitation or settled place of abode, the art of making it commodious, and concealing the avenues to it, imply a superior degree of sentiment."

In clear warm weather the Fox sometimes comes out to bask in the sunshine, lying stretched out on some dry place, the stump of a tree, &c. &c. At night he commences his depredations, prowling about after poultry, small birds, leverets, rabbits, &c. &c. He is supposed to make considerable destruction among field-mice, and it is said, that, like the Cat, he plays with them for some time before he quite destroys them. He also occasionally eats frogs, newts, snails, and insects. Several kinds of berries and fruit are also an acceptable food, and he is particularly fond of grapes, and does considerable injury among vineyards. Sometimes he attacks bee-hives, and devours the honey, in spite of the stings he receives from the disturbed swarm. When pressed by necessity, he will readily devour carrion, but prefers flesh in a rare state. "I once (says Buffon) suspended on a tree, at the height of nine feet, some meat, bread, and bones. The Foxes had been at severe exercise during the night; for, next morning, the earth all around was beaten, by their jumping, as smooth as a barn floor."

The Fox attempts his prey by cunning rather

than by force: his scent is exquisite, so that he can perceive either his prey or his enemies at the distance of 2 or 300 paces: he has the habit of killing more than he eats, and hiding the remainder under grass, the roots of trees, &c. His voice is a sharp, quick yell, often ending in a higher, stronger, and screaming kind of note, not unlike that of the Peacock.

The smell of the Fox is proverbially offensive. This smell, as in many other quadrupeds, proceeds, perhaps, from certain glands situated near the base of the tail; but there is an observation in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, which at first appears in the highest degree paradoxical, viz. that the Fox diffuses an ambrosial odor from the upper part of the base of the tail. (*Ambrosiaco fragrat odore supra caudæ basin.*) This observation is also made by Mr. Schreber in his *History of Quadrupeds*. "The smell (says he) of the Fox is strong and unpleasant, but on the tail is a spot from which proceeds a violaceous scent." This strange particularity seems to have been first published by Doebel in his work on hunting. The offensive or general smell of the Fox is supposed exactly to resemble that of the root of crown-imperial (*Fritillaria Imperialis* Lin.) This is mentioned by Dr. Grew in his *Anatomy of Vegetables*, where he assures us, that the root of this plant, "being rubbed a little, smells as like a Fox, as one Fox smelleth like another."

The Fox produces five or six young at a time; and if they are discovered or disturbed, the fe-

male will carry them in her mouth, one at a time, to some more secret retreat; in this respect imitating the conduct of the Cat and Dog, which are known to do the same.

The Fox seems to be an extremely common animal in the Holy Land. It may be doubted, however, according to Mr. Pennant, whether the celebrated device of Sampson for destroying the corn of the Philistines was practised with these animals or with Jackals, which latter being much more easily attainable in the number specified, would have been the species most probably resorted to on that occasion.

The skin of the Fox makes a warm and soft fur, and is, therefore, used for muffs, linings, &c. At Lausanne (says Mr. Pennant) are furriers who are in possession of between two and three thousand Fox skins all taken in one winter.

The three varieties, according to this author, which occur in Great Britain, are the *Greyhound Fox*, called in Wales *Milgi*, which is the largest, tallest, and boldest, and will attack a grown sheep: secondly, the *Mastiff Fox*, which is less, but more strongly built: and, lastly, the *Cur Fox* or *Corgi*, which is the kind before mentioned, with a black tip to the tail. This last is probably the *Canis Alopex* of Linnæus.

*Var. ?*

## CROSS FOX.

This is described by Gesner in the appendix to his History of Viviparous Quadrupeds. In this variety a black line or stroke extends from the nose along the head and whole length of the back and tail, and is crossed by another band of the same colour over the shoulders, and along the outside of the fore legs, to the feet. Its throat is of a blackish tinge. It is a native, according to Gesner, of the northern parts of Europe, but is not found in Germany. He described it from a skin. Olaus Magnus affirms, that the skin of these crossed Foxes sells at a great price, and is considered as a valuable fur.—*Vid. Aldr. dig. p. 222.*

According to Mr. Pennant, it is a native not only of the northern parts of Europe, but of Asia and North America. Great number of the skins are imported from Canada, and are much esteemed for their thick and soft fur: the belly is black: and the skin varies, as to cast of colour, in different specimens, but in all is the blackness.

*Var. ?*

## BLACK FOX.

This variety occurs in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The Asiatic ones,

however, are larger and blacker than the others, and afford a richer and more valuable fur than that of almost any other quadrupeds. In America this animal is principally found in Canada. In Kamtschatka it is in its greatest perfection; but the creature is of so subtle and wild a nature as to be very rarely obtainable. A single skin has been valued at 400 rubles. The American black Foxes are often of a mixed colour, being dashed with a cinereous cast on the face, sides, &c.

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BRANT FOX.

*Canis Alopex. C. cauda recta; apice nigro. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 74.*

With strait tail, black at the tip.

THIS is less than the common Fox, and has a thicker and dusker fur, though sometimes, on the contrary, it is much brighter and redder than that species, as mentioned by Linnæus in his *Fauna Suecica*: the tail is tipped with black. A Pennsylvanian Brant Fox, described by Mr. Pennant, was scarcely half the size of the common Fox. It had the nose black, much sharper than in that animal; the space round the eyes ferruginous; the forehead and all the upper parts of the body black mixed with red, ash-colour, and black: the ash-colour predominated, which gave it a hoary look: the belly yellowish; the tail black above, red beneath, and ash-coloured on the sides.



In his Arctic Zoology, Mr. Pennant observes, that the British variety of the Fox with a black tip on the tail seems unknown in America. Mr. Pennant's *American Brant Fox* must be, therefore, either a variety of the other, or a distinct species.

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CORSAC FOX.

*Canis Corsac.* *C. cauda recta fulva, basi apiceque nigra.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 74.*

With strait fulvous tail, with the base and tip white.

*Korsaki. Pall. nove. nord. Beytr. 1. 29.*

THE colour of this species is, in summer, a clear yellow-ferruginous; in winter mixed or shaded with grey, deeper on the back, white on the belly, and reddish on the feet: the eyes are surrounded with a border of white; and a brownish stripe runs from them down the nose: the ears are of the same colour with the back, as is likewise the tail, but the base and tip are blackish: the ears are short: the tail almost as long as the body: the size of this animal is less than that of the common Fox. It is an inhabitant of the hilly parts between Jaik and Irtisch, where it resides in its den under ground, and commits great ravages among the game. It is hunted by the inhabitants of those regions with Falcons and Dogs, and it is said that not less than forty or fifty thousand are annually taken. These are sold to the Russians for about forty *kopeiks* (about twenty pence) each: a vast number of the skins are said to



be sent into Turkey. The Count de Buffon, according to Mr. Pennant, confounds this species with the Isatis or Arctic Fox.

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## KARAGAN FOX.

*Canis Karagan. C. cauda recta, corpore griseo, auriculis nigris.*  
*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 74.*

With strait tail, grey body, and black ears.

THIS is a small species, which, according to Dr. Pallas, is very common in almost all parts of the Kirghision deserts, and Great Tartary. Its general colour is a wolf-grey; the head yellowish, and above the eyes reddish: the ears are black on the outside, and white within, with the edge and base red; and near the base is a white spot: between the shoulders is a dark spot, from which, along the back to the tail, runs a reddish or yellowish streak: the throat and breast are of a deep or blackish grey, the belly white. The above description is from Dr. Pallas, as communicated to Mr. Pennant.

## FULVOUS-NECKED FOX.

*Canis cinereo-argenteus. C. cauda recta, corpore cinereo, collo lateribus fulco. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 74.*

Ash-grey, with strait tail, and the sides of the neck fulvous.

Der Grisfuchs. *Schreb. saength. p. 360. t. 92.*

THIS Fox, according to Mr. Schreber, inhabits North America, and the skins are often sent over to Europe. The crown of the head, neck, and back, are grey, mixed with black and white: the finer hairs being white-grey, the coarser varied with black and white like a porcupine's quill: the ears are externally yellow-brown, towards the tips mingled with black: about the ears and on the sides of the neck there is a fox-yellow patch: the throat, breast, and belly, are white: the legs externally yellow-brown: on the fore legs runs, from above inwards, a very small black and white mixed stripe, which terminates below in a broader black one: on the hinder legs a white stripe runs inwards, and underneath joins with a blackish one: the tail is brown, mixed with a little yellowish. In size this species is inferior to the common Fox. It is described by Schreber, who seems in some doubt whether it may not be a variety of the *Canis Virginianus* (Grey Fox of Catesby).

## VIRGINIAN FOX.

*Canis Virginianus. C. cauda recta, corpore ex cinereo albicante.*  
*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 74.*

Whitish-grey, with strait tail.

Grey Fox. *Catesby's Carolina. 2. p. 78. pl. 78.*

Grey Fox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 259.*

THE Virginian Fox seems to have been first described by Catesby. It resembles the common Fox in shape: has a sharp nose, long, sharp, upright ears, long legs, and a bushy tail: its colour is a whitish-grey, with a cast of red about the ears. It inhabits the warmer parts of North America, particularly Carolina and Virginia. It is said never to burrow under ground like the common Fox, but to inhabit hollow trees: it is destitute of the strong smell of the common Fox; is easily tamed, and is said to prey chiefly on poultry, birds, &c.

## SILVERY FOX.

*Canis Argentatus. C. fuscus, pilis longioribus argenteo-albis.*

Dog of a deep brown-colour, with the longer hairs of a silvery white.

Silvery Dog. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 260.*

Le Renard argente. *Charlevoix Nouv. Franc. 1. p. 196.*

IN form this resembles the common Fox. It is of a deep brown-colour, with the longer or exterior hairs of a silvery white, giving a highly

elegant appearance to the animal. It is an inhabitant of the forests of Louisiana, and preys on game.

## ARCTIC FOX.

*Canis Lagopus. C. cauda recta, palmis plantisque pilosissimus.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 75.*

With strait tail, thick furred feet.

*Isatis. Buff. 13. p. 272.*

*Canis hyeme albus, æstate ex cinereo cærulescens. Bris.*

*Quadr. p. 174.*

*Valpes Cærulescens. Lin. Faun. Succ. 14.*

*Arctic Fox. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 255.*

THIS species is inferior in size to the common Fox: its colour is a blueish-grey, which sometimes changes to perfect white: when young it is said to be of a dusky colour: the hair is extremely thick, long, and soft: the nose is sharp; the ears almost hid in the fur, and are short and rounded: the legs are short, and the toes are covered both above and below with a very thick soft fur: the tail is shorter than that of the common Fox, but more bushy. "These animals (says Mr. Pennant) are found only in the Arctic regions, a few degrees within and without the polar circle. They inhabit Spitzbergen, Greenland, and Iceland: are only migratory in Hudson's Bay, once in four or five years: are found again in Bering's and Copper Isle, next to it, but none beyond: in Kamtschatka, and all the countries bordering on the frozen sea, which seems their great residence; comprehending a woodless track of heath land,

generally from 70 to 65 degrees latitude. They abound in Nova Zembla: are found in Cherry island, midway between Finmark and Spitzbergen; to which they must have been brought on islands of ice; for it lies above four degrees north of the first, and three south of the last: and, lastly, in the bare mountains between Lapland and Norway.

“They are the hardiest of animals, and even in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla prowl for prey during the severity of winter. They live on the young wild geese, and all kinds of water-fowl; on their eggs; on hares or any lesser animals; and in Greenland (through necessity) on berries, shell-fish, or whatsoever the sea throws up. But in the north of Asia, and in Lapland, their principal food is the Leming (a species of mouse). The Arctic Foxes of those regions are as migratory as those little animals; and when the last make their great migrations, the former pursue them in vast troops. But such removals are not only uncertain, but long: dependent on those of the Leming. The Foxes will, at times, desert their native countries for three or four years, probably as long as they can find any prey. The people of Jenisea imagine that the wanderers from their parts go to the banks of the Oby. Those found on Bering’s and Copper isles were probably brought from the Asiatic side on floating ice: Steller having seen in the remoter islands only the black and brown Foxes: and the same only on the continent of America. They burrow in

the earth, and form holes many feet in length; strewing the bottom with moss. But in Spitzbergen and Greenland, where the ground is eternally frozen, they live in the cliffs of rocks: two or three inhabit the same hole. They swim well, and often cross from island to island in search of prey. They bark like Dogs; for which reason the Russians call them *Pefzi*. They are tame and inoffensive animals; and so simple, that there are instances of their standing by when the trap was baiting, and instantly after putting their heads into it. They are killed for the sake of their skins, both in Asia and Hudson's Bay: the fur is light and warm, but not durable: Mr. Graham informed me, that they have appeared in such numbers about the fort, that he has taken, in different ways, four hundred from December to March. He likewise assured me, that the tips of their tails are always black; those of the common Foxes are always white: and that he never could trace the breeding places of the former."

"The Greenlanders take them either in pit-falls dug in the snow, and baited with the Capelin fish, or in springs made with whalebone laid over a hole made in the snow, strewed over at bottom with the same kind of fish; or in traps made like little huts, with flat stones, with a broad one by way of door, which falls down (by means of a string baited on the inside with a piece of flesh) whenever the Fox enters and pulls at it. The Greenlanders preserve the skin for traffic; and, in

cases of necessity, eat the flesh. They also make buttons of the skins: and split the tendons, and make use of them instead of thread. The blue furs are much more esteemed than the white."

The above ample and excellent account is from Mr. Pennant's Arctic Zoology. Mr. Pennant thinks it probable that the Fox described by Molina, who observed it in Chili, was of this species, viz.

*Var. ?*

CHILI FOX.

*Canis Culpæus. C. cauda recta elongata, apice concolore levi.*

*Molina Hist. Nat. Chil. 4. p. 259.*

Dog with strait elongated tail, with tip of a similar colour.

THIS is supposed to be a variety of the Antarctic Fox. Its length from nose to tail is two feet and a half: its colour a deep brown: the tail is covered with short hair like that of a domestic dog: its voice is feeble, but has some resemblance to a bark. It inhabits the open countries of Chili, in which it forms its burrows. The Chilians call it Culpeu, from Culpem, signifying folly; it being considered as a silly animal.



## SURINAM DOG.

*Canis* Thous. *C. cauda deflexa laevi, corpore subgriseo, subtus albo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Greyish Dog, white beneath, with deflected tail.

Surinam Dog. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 267.

THIS species is said by Linnæus to inhabit Surinam. It seems to have been unknown to other naturalists. The very short description given by Linnæus states only that the body is grey, entirely white beneath; that it is of the size of a large Cat, and has upright ears of the same colour with the body; a verruca or wart above the eyes, on each cheek, and beneath the throat; and that the tongue is ciliated at the edges.

## BENGAL FOX.

*Canis Bengalensis. C. subfuscus fascia faciei longitudinali nigra, orbitis albis, pedibus fulvis, cauda apice nigra.*

Dog of a light brown-colour, with a longitudinal black stripe down the face, white orbits, fulvous legs, and tail tipped with black.

Bengal Dog. *Pennant Quadr.* 1. p. 260.

THIS species inhabits Bengal. It is scarcely half the size of the European Fox. The face is cinereous; the body pale-brown; the legs fulvous; the tail tipped with black, and down the middle of the face runs a black stripe. The spaces round the eyes and the middle of the jaws are white. It is said to feed chiefly on roots and berries.

## SOOTY FOX.

*Canis Fuliginosus. C. cauda recta, corpore fuliginoso.*

Fuliginous D. with strait tail.

Sooty Fox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 257.*

THIS in size and habit resembles the Arctic Fox, but is a distinct species. It is said to be numerous in Iceland, and is mentioned only by Mr. Pennant.

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 ANTARCTIC FOX.

*Canis Antarcticus. C. cinereo-fuscus villosus cauda apice alba.*

Cinereous-brown villous Fox, with the tail tipped with white.

Antarctic Fox. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 257.*

THIS, according to Mr. Pennant, is about a third part superior in size to the Arctic Fox, and has pretty much the habit of a Wolf in its ears, tail, and strength of limbs. The French, therefore, call it *Loup-Renard*, or Wolf-Fox. The head and body are cinereous brown; the hair more woolly than that of the common Fox; the ears short and pointed; their insides lined with white hairs: the legs are dashed with rust-colour; the tail dusky, more bushy, and shorter than that of the common Fox, and tipped with white. It is a native of the Falkland isles, and is said to be almost the only land quadruped of those distant spots. It resides near the shores; kennels like a Fox, and forms regular paths from bay to bay,

probably for the convenience of surprising water-fowl, on which it principally lives. It is a tame, fetid animal, and barks in the manner of a Dog.

## FENNEC.

Canis? Zerda. *C. albida, cauda recta, auribus amplissimis erectis intus roseis.*

Whitish Dog? with strait tail, and very large upright ears, internally rose-coloured.

Canis Cerdo. *C. cauda recta, corpore pallido, auriculis roseis erectis prælongis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 75.*

The Fennec. *Bruce trav. vol. 5. p. 128.*

Animal Anonyme. *Buff. suppl. 3. p. 148. pl. 19.*

Zerda. *Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 267.*

THE Fennec or Zerda is a beautiful African and Asiatic animal, and is principally found in Arabia. Its general length is about ten inches, and its colour yellowish-white. The ears, which are uncommonly large, are internally of a bright rose-colour, edged with a broad margin of white hair, and the tip of the tail is black. An original drawing of the Fennec, in the possession of Mr. Bruce, was by him communicated to the Count de Buffon, and was inserted in the supplemental part of the Natural History of that celebrated author. It seems singular that an animal which is said to be by no means uncommon in many parts of the East, should be still unknown in European Museums. With respect to its real nature, and proper situation in systematic arrangement, perhaps no true determination can yet be made. On this subject Mr.



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Bruce and Mr. Pennant disagree in their opinions. Mr. Pennant ranks it under the genus *Canis*, and calls it *Zerda*, or "Dog with a pointed visage; long whiskers; large bright black eyes; very large ears of a bright rose-colour, internally lined with long hairs: the orifice so small as not to be visible; probably covered with a valve or membrane: legs and feet like those of a dog: tail taper: colour between a straw and a pale brown: length from nose to tail ten inches: ears three and a half: tail six: height not five." It inhabits (says Mr. Pennant) the vast deserts of Saara, which extend beyond Mount Atlas, and is called by the Moors *Zerda*: burrows in sandy ground, which shews the use of valves to the ears. It is so exceedingly swift that it is very rarely taken alive: feeds on insects, especially locusts: sits on its rump: is very vigilant, and barks like a Dog, but much shriller. Dr. Sparmann suspects that he saw it during his travels in Caffraria. Mr. Bruce, in the fifth or supplemental volume of his travels, assures us that the true name of the animal is not *Zerda* but *Fennec*, and this latter name, he conceives, may have been derived from *foiviξ*, a palm, the principal residence of the creature being on the tops of palm-trees. Mr. Bruce, at different periods, kept two or three specimens of the Fennec, and the following is his account of the animal's manners and appearance.

"Though his favourite food seemed to be dates, or any sweet fruit, yet I observed he was very fond of eggs, and small bird's eggs were first

mon to qualify him as wise, as he builds his nest upon trees, and not on the rock, he cannot be the Saphan of the scripture, as some, both Jews and Arabians, not sufficiently attentive to the qualities attributed to that animal, have nevertheless erroneously imagined."



## FELIS. CAT.

*Generic Character.*

<i>Dentes Primores</i> intermediæ æquales.	Front-teeth six; the intermediate ones equal.
<i>Molares</i> terni.	Grinders three on each side.
<i>Lingua</i> retrorsum aculeata	Tongue aculeated backwards.
<i>Ungues</i> retractiles.	Claws retractile.

## LION.

*Felis Leo. F. cauda elongata, corpore helvolo. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 60.*

Cat of a pale tawny or dun colour, with long tail, flocky at the tip.

*F. cauda elongata floccosa, thorace jubato. Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 6. p. 4.*

*Felis cauda in floccum desinente. Briss. Quadr. 1. p. 194.*

*Leo. Gesn. Quadr. 572. Aldr. dig. 2.*

*Lion. Buff. 9. p. 1. pl. 2.*

*Lion. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 274.*

THE Lion is principally an inhabitant of Africa, but is also found, though far less plentifully, in the hotter regions of Asia. It is, however, in the interior of Africa that he exerts his greatest ravages, and reigns superior among the weaker

quadrupeds. A Lion of the largest size has been found to measure about eight feet from the nose to the tail; and the tail itself about four feet: the general colour is a pale tawny, still paler or more inclining to white beneath: the head is very large, the ears rounded, the face covered with short or close hair, the upper part of the head, the neck, and shoulders coated with long shaggy hair, forming a pendent mane: on the body the hair is short and smooth: the tail is terminated by a tuft of blackish hair. The Lioness, which is smaller than the Lion, is destitute of the mane, and is of a whiter cast beneath. The Lion, like the Tiger, frequently conceals himself, in order to spring on his prey; bounding to the distance of a great many feet, and seizing it with his claws. His strength is prodigious; it has even been affirmed, that a single stroke of his paw is sufficient to break the back of a horse; and that he carries off with ease a middle-sized ox, or Buffalo. He does not often prey in open sunshine, but commences his depredations at the close of day. The roaring of the Lion, when in quest of prey, resembles the sound of distant thunder; and, being re-echoed by the rocks and mountains, appals the whole race of animals, and puts them to sudden flight; but he frequently varies his voice into a hideous scream or yell: he is supposed to be destitute of a fine scent, and to hunt by the eye alone. The Lion is commonly said to devour as much as will serve him for two or three days; and, when satiated with food, to remain in a state of



JONES.

retirement in his den, which he seldom leaves, except for the purpose of prowling about for his prey: his teeth are so strong that he breaks the bones with perfect ease, and often swallows them together with the flesh: his tongue, as in other animals of this genus, is furnished with reversed prickles; but they are so large and strong in the Lion, as to be capable of lacerating the skin. The Lioness is said to bring forth in the spring, in the most sequestered places, and to produce but one brood in the year: the young are four or five in number, which the parent nurses with great assiduity, and attends in their first excursions for prey. When brought into Europe, Lions have been known to breed even in a state of confinement; instances of which are recorded by some of the older naturalists. In the tower of London also examples of a similar nature have occurred. The young animals are scarce so large as small pug dogs, and are said to continue at the teat about the space of a year, and to be five years in coming to maturity. If we may judge from some specimens of young Lions in the Leverian Museum, which are said to have been whelped in the tower, their size seems scarce to exceed that of a half-grown kitten: indeed, some of the ancient writers have affirmed, that the young Lions are hardly larger than Weasels.

“The Lion (says Buffon), when taken young, and brought up among domestic animals, is easily accustomed to live, and even to sport innocently

with them. He is gentle and caressing to his master, and if he sometimes resumes his natural ferocity, he seldom turns his rage against his benefactors. He has also been known to disdain the insults and to pardon the offensive liberties of the weaker animals. When led into captivity, he discovers symptoms of uneasiness without anger or peevishness; on the contrary, he assumes the habits of gentleness, obeys his master, caresses the hand that feeds him, and sometimes spares the animals that are thrown to him for prey. By this act of generosity he seems to consider himself as for-ever bound to protect them; he lives peaceably with them, allows them a part of his food; and will rather submit to the inconveniences of hunger than destroy the fruits of his own beneficence."

The Count de Buffon, reasoning from the size and constitution of the Lion, and the time required for his arriving at full growth, concludes that he "ought to live about seven times three or four years, or nearly to the age of twenty-five." He adds, that those which have been kept at Paris have lived sixteen or seventeen years. If, however, we might depend on the commonly received accounts of those which have been kept in the tower of London, we might mention the Lion known by the name of Pompey, which is said to have lived no less than seventy years in his state of captivity; and another in the same receptacle, which is reported to have lived sixty-three years.

It must be acknowledged, however, that, from the general constitution of the Lion, one would not suppose him to be a very long-lived animal.

Lions have sometimes constituted a part of the established pomp of royalty in the eastern world. The monarch of Persia, as we are informed by Mr. Bell in his travels, had, on days of audience, two large Lions chained on each side the passages of the hall of state; being led there, by proper officers, in chains of gold.

The Romans, struck with the magnificent appearance of these animals, imported them in vast numbers from Africa, for their public spectacles. Quintus Scævola, according to Pliny, was the first in Rome who exhibited a combat of Lions; but Sylla the dictator, during his prætorship, exhibited a hundred Lions; and, after him, Pompey the Great exhibited no less than six hundred in the grand circus, viz. three hundred and fifteen males, and the rest females; and Cæsar the dictator four hundred. Pliny also tells us, that the first person in Rome who caused them to be yoked, so as to draw a carriage, was Mark Antony, who appeared in the streets of Rome in a chariot drawn by Lions, accompanied by his mistress Cytheris, an actress from the theatre. A sight, says Pliny, that surpassed in enormity even all the calamities of the times!

“ Leonum simul plurium pugnam, Romæ princeps dedit Q. Scævola P. filius in curuli Ædilitate. Centum autem jubatorum primus omnium L. Sylla, qui postea dictator fuit in Prætura.

Post eum Pompeius Magnus in circo DC. in iis jubatorum CCCXV. Caesar Dictator CCCC.

“Jugo subdidit eos, primusque Romæ ad currum junxit M. Antonius, et quidem civili bello cum dimicatum esset in Pharsalicis campis, non sine quodam ostentu temporum, generosos spiritus jugum subire illo prodigio significante; nam quod ita vectus est cum mima Cytheride, supra monstra etiam illarum calamitatum fuit.”

In modern times the Lion is said to be often hunted with dogs, by the colonists about the Cape of Good Hope, and it is added that twelve or fifteen dogs are sufficient for the purpose. The Lion, after being roused, runs for some time; then stops and shakes his mane, as if in defiance of the dogs, who, rushing all at once upon him, soon destroy him; two or three of the pack, however, generally falling victims to the first strokes of his paws.

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TIGER.

*Felis Tigris. F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis omnibus virgatis.*

*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 61.*

C. with elongated tail, and body marked with long transverse streaks.

*Tigris. Gesn. Quadr. 936. Aldr. dig. 101.*

*Felis flava, maculis longis nigris variegata. Briss. Quadr. p. 195.*

*Tigre. Buff. 9. p. 129. pl. 9.*

*Tiger. Pennant Quadr. 1. p. 277.*

THE Tiger, the most beautiful, but most destructive of quadrupeds, is a native of the warmer





THE TIGER

parts of Asia, and is principally found in India and the Indian islands. The species extends, however, as far as China, and Chinese Tartary, the lake Ural, and the Altaic Mountains. Its colour is a deep tawny, or orange-yellow; the face, throat, and under side of the belly, being nearly white: the whole is traversed by numerous long black stripes, forming a bold and striking contrast with the ground-colour. About the face and breast the stripes are proportionally smaller than on other parts: the tail is annulated with black, and is shorter than the body. There seems to be some variation in the proportion and number of the stripes in different individuals; and the ground-colour is more or less bright, according to various circumstances of age and health in the respective animals. Linnaeus calls the Tiger "*pulcherrimus quadrupedum*." We must not judge of the elegance of this animal's robe from the specimens which are sometimes seen in museums, or even from such living ones as by long confinement, and an alteration of climate, have lost the native brilliancy of their colours. When seen in perfection, and before its health has been impaired by confinement, it is scarce possible to conceive a more elegantly variegated animal than the Tiger: the bright and intense orange-yellow which constitutes the ground colour; the deep and well-defined stripes of black, in some parts double, in others single, the pure white of the cheeks and lower part of the sides, over which a part of the black striping is continued, form, al-

together, an appearance far superior in beauty to the skin of the Zebra, or that of any other regularly-marked quadruped, not excepting even the Panther itself. In its general size the Tiger is inferior only to the Lion, and has been seen even larger, viz of the length of fifteen feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. The largest are those of India, and are termed Royal Tigers; but this distinction is supposed to relate merely to the size of the animal; there being only one species of Tiger, though there may perhaps be some races larger than others.

Of so fierce and sanguinary a disposition is the Tiger as to surpass in rapacity every other wild beast, and is, therefore, considered as the most dreadful scourge of the hotter regions of Asia. The Lion is commonly supposed to exhibit a certain degree of generosity of disposition, and to prey in a less malignant and cruel manner. He is also, when taken into a state of confinement, capable of being tamed, and rendered mild and placid to his keepers; but the Tiger is not to be divested of his natural ferocity of character, and in confinement he generally exhibits all the symptoms of malignity. His method of seizing his prey is by concealing himself from view, and springing with a horrible roar on his victim, which he carries off, and tears in pieces, after having first sucked out the blood. The voice of the Tiger, in the act of springing on his prey, is said to be hideous beyond conception. Even a Buffalo has been thus seized by a Tiger, and carried off with such seem-

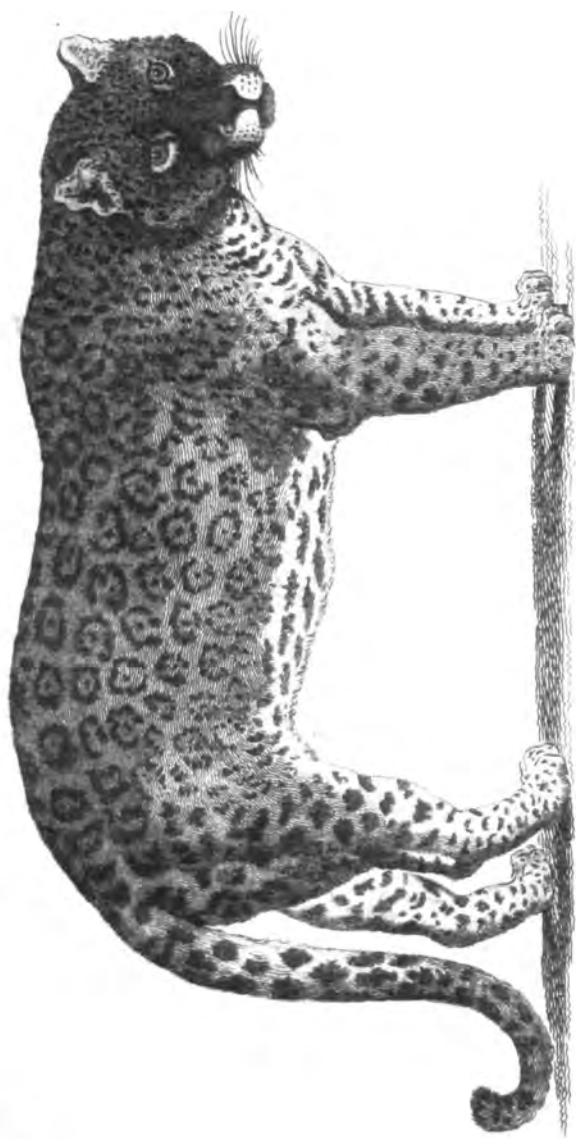
ing ease as to appear scarce an impediment to the animal's flight. It is affirmed, that if the Tiger happens to miss his aim, he does not pursue his prey, but, as if ashamed of his disappointment, runs off. In the beginning of the present century (says Mr. Pennant), a company, seated under the shade of some trees, near the banks of a river in Bengal, were surprised by the unexpected sight of a Tiger preparing for its fatal spring; when a lady, with almost unexampled presence of mind, furl'd a large umbrella in the animal's face, which instantly retired, and thus gave an opportunity of escaping from so terrible a neighbour. Another party had not the same good fortune, but in the height of their entertainment lost, in an instant, one of their companions, who was seized and carried off by a Tiger. But the fatal accident which so lately occurred in the East Indies must be still fresh in the memory of all who read the dreadful description given by an eye-witness of the scene. "We went (says the narrator) on shore on Sangar island, to shoot deer, of which we saw innumerable tracks, as well as of Tigers; notwithstanding which, we continued our diversion till near three o'clock, when, sitting down by the side of a jungle to refresh ourselves, a roar like thunder was heard, and an immense Tiger seized on our unfortunate friend\*, and rushed again into the jungle, dragging him through

\* Mr. Monro, son of Sir Hector Monro, bart. This fatal event took place in the year 1792.

the thickest bushes and trees, every thing giving way to his monstrous strength; a Tigress accompanied his progress. The united agonies of horror, regret, and fear, rushed at once upon us. I fired on the Tiger: he seemed agitated: my companion fired also, and, in a few moments after this, our unfortunate friend came up to us, bathed in blood. Every medical assistance was vain, and he expired in the space of twenty-four hours, having received such deep wounds from the teeth and claws of the animal as rendered his recovery hopeless. A large fire, consisting of ten or twelve whole trees, was blazing by us at the time this accident took place; and ten or more of the natives with us. The human mind can scarce form any idea of this scene of horror. We had hardly pushed our boat from that accursed shore, when the Tigress made her appearance, almost raging mad, and remained on the sand all the while we continued in sight."

The Tiger is described by Pliny as an animal of tremendous swiftness: "*animal tremendæ velocitatis.*" This, however, is said to be not so applicable to the pace of the animal in running, as to the velocity of his spring when darting on his prey. There can be little doubt, however, that the Tiger is in reality an animal of great swiftness, and Mr. Pennant adduces the authorities of two faithful travellers, viz. Pere Gerbillon and Mr. Bell, in confirmation of Pliny's account.

The Tiger has been known to attack even a Lion, and both animals have perished in the conflict. The Tigress, like the Lioness, produces



• PANTHER.

four or five young at a litter: she is at all times furious, but her rage rises to the utmost extremity when robbed of her young. She then braves every danger, and pursues her plunderers, who are often obliged to release one in order to retard her motion: she stops, takes it up, and carries it to the nearest cover, but instantly returns, and renews her pursuit, even to the very gates of buildings, or the edge of the sea, and when her hope of recovering them is lost, she expresses her agony by hideous howlings, which excite terror wherever they reach.

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PANTHER.

*Felis Pardus.* *F. cauda elongata, corpore maculis superioribus orbiculatis, inferioribus virgatis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 61.*

C. with elongated tail, and yellow body marked with orbicular spots above, and lengthened ones below.

*Felis ex albo flavicans, maculis nigris in dorso orbiculatis, in ventre longis.* *Briss. Quadr. p. 194.*

*Panthera, Pardus, Pardalis, Leopardus.* *Gesn. Quadr. p. 824.*

*Panthere.* *Buff. 9. p. 151. pl. 11, 12.*

*Panther.* *Pennant Quadr. 1. 280.*

NEXT to the Tiger the Panther is the most conspicuous species in this genus; measuring about six feet and a half, and sometimes near seven feet from nose to tail, which is itself about three feet long. The colour of the Panther is a bright and beautiful tawny-yellow, thickly marked all over the upper parts of the body, shoulders, and thighs, with roundish black spots, disposed