http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1808-Buffon/README.htm

their fancies; or rather because all fierce and spotted animals were consecrated to that god; secondly, that it is the word *lynx* which constitutes the whole of the ambiguity, since by comparing what Pliny says in one* passage with two others † it is plain that the Ethiopian animal which he calls lynx, is by no means the same as the chaus, or lupus-cervarius, which comes from the northern countries; and that it was from this name being improperly applied that the Baron Balicze was deceived though he considers the Indian lynx as a different animal from the German luchs, or our lynx. This Indian or African lynx, which he has described as larger and more full of spots than our lynx, was in all probability, a kind of panther. However true or erroneous this last conjecture may be, it appears that the lynx, of which we are now treating, is a stranger in the southern countries, and is found only in the northern parts of the new and old continents. Olaus says this animal is common in the forests of the North of Europe; Olearius, in speaking of Muscovy, asserts the same thing; Rosinus Lentilius observes that the lynx is common in Courland and Lithuania, and that those of Cassubia, a province of Pomerania, are very

* Vide Pliny, lib. VIII. cap. 19. † Ibid. VIII. c. 22, 28.