

sirtlaat, according to Nieremberg; in Persia *kaftaar*, as stated by Kämpfer; and *castar*, according to Pietro della Valle. These are the only names which seem actually to refer to the hyæna; though it is nevertheless probable that the *lycaon* and the *crocota* of India and Ethiopia, of which the ancients speak, are no other than the hyæna. Porphyry expressly says that the *crocota* of the Indies is the hyæna of the Greeks; and, indeed, all they have written, whether true or fabulous, respecting the *lycaon* and *crocota*, bears some analogy to the nature of the hyæna. But we shall make no further conjectures on this subject until we treat of fabulous animals, and the affinities they have with real ones.

The panther of the Greeks, the *lupus canarius* of Gaza, and the *lupus armenius* of the modern Latins and Arabians, seem to be the same animal, that is, the jackall, which the Turks call *cical*, according to Pollux, and *thacal* according to Spon and Wheeler; which the modern Greeks distinguish by the name of *zachalia*, the Persians *siechal*, or *schachal*, and the Moors of Barbary *deeb*; that of jackall, however, having been adopted by a number of travellers, to that we shall give the preference, and only remark at present, that he differs from the hyæna not only in size,
figure,