

be attributed to the climate, the food, and the care of men; for these broad, or long-tailed sheep, are domestic like ours, and even demand more care and management. This breed is much more dispersed than the common kind. They are common in Tartary, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Barbary, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and even as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

In the islands of the Archipelago, and chiefly in the island of Candia, there is a breed of domestic sheep, of which Belon has given the figure and description under the name of *strep-sicheros*: this sheep is of the make and size of our common kind; it is like that covered with wool, and only differs from it by the horns, which are erect, and in form of a screw.*

In short, in the warmest countries of Africa and India, there is a breed of large sheep with rough hair, short horns, hanging ears, and a kind of dewlap under the neck. This sheep, Leo Africanus, and Marmol call *adimain*, and it is known to the naturalists by the names of the *Senegal ram*, the *Guinea ram*, the *Angola sheep*, &c. He is domestic, like ours, and like him, subject to varieties. The sheep, though they differ in particular characters, resemble

* Sonnini observes that this race is also very common in Hungary and Austria where it is called *zackl*,