

rise to two breeds in the same country, resembling two of its aboriginal species, as in the above-given cases of Guiana and of North America.<sup>28</sup>

It cannot be objected to the view of several canine species having been anciently domesticated, that these animals are tamed with difficulty: facts have been already given on this head, but I may add that the young of the *Canis primævus* of India were tamed by Mr. Hodgson,<sup>29</sup> and became as sensible of caresses, and manifested as much intelligence, as any sporting dog of the same age. There is not much difference, as we have already shown and shall further see, in habits between the domestic dogs of the North American Indians and the wolves of that country, or between the Eastern pariah dogs and jackals, or between the dogs which have run wild in various countries and the several natural species of the family. The habit of barking, however, which is almost universal with domesticated dogs, forms an exception, as it does not characterise a single natural species of the family, though I am assured that the *Canis latrans* of North America utters a noise which closely approaches a bark. But this habit is soon lost by dogs when they become feral and is soon reacquired when they are again domesticated. The case of the wild dogs on the island of Juan Fernandez having become dumb has often been quoted, and there is reason to believe<sup>30</sup> that the dumbness ensued in the course of thirty-three years; on the other hand, dogs taken from this island by Ulloa slowly reacquired the habit of barking. The Mackenzie-river dogs, of the *Canis latrans* type, when brought to England, never learned to bark properly; but one born in the Zoological Gardens<sup>31</sup> "made his voice sound as loudly as any other dog of the same age and size." According to Professor

<sup>28</sup> These latter remarks afford, I think, a sufficient answer to some criticisms by Mr. Wallace, on the multiple origin of dogs, given in Lyell's 'Principles of Geology,' 1872, vol. ii. p. 295.

<sup>29</sup> 'Proceedings Zoolog. Soc.,' 1833, p. 112. See, also, on the taming of the common wolf, L. Lloyd, 'Scandi-

navian Adventures,' 1854, vol. i. p. 460. With respect to the jackal, see Prof. Gervais, 'Hist. Nat. Mamm.' tom. ii. p. 61. With respect to the aguara of Paraguay, see Rengger's work.

<sup>30</sup> Roulin, in 'Mém. présent. par divers Savans,' tom. vi. p. 341.

<sup>31</sup> Martin, 'History of the Dog,' p. 14.