

stance of the inquiries I have made with respect to those animals.

Aristotle calls it by two names, *hyæna* and *glanus*; names which we may be assured are applied to the same animals by comparing the passages wherein they are mentioned.* The ancient Latins retained the name *hyæna*, and never adopted that of *glanus*. In the writings of the modern Latins, however, we find the *ganus*, or *gannus*, and *bellus* employed as names for the *hyæna*. According to Rasis, the Arabians call it *kabo*, or *zabo*, names that appear to be derived from the word *zeeb*, which, in their language denominates a wolf. In Barbary the *hyæna* bears the name of *dubbah*, as appears from the description given of this animal by Dr. Shaw.† In Turkey it is called *zirtlaat*,

* Aristotle Hist. Animal. lib. vi. c. 32. lib. viii. c. 5.

† The *Dubbah* is nearly the size of the wolf. Its neck is so exceedingly stiff, that when it offers to look behind, or even on one side, it is obliged to turn the whole body, like the hog, the badger, and the crocodile. Its colour is somewhat inclined to a reddish brown, with a few brown streaks of a darker hue, it has very long hairs on the neck which it can occasionally erect. Its paws are large and well armed, with which it digs up plants, and sometimes dead bodies from their graves. Next to the lion and panther, the *dubbah* is the most fierce of all the animals of Barbary. As it is furnished with a mane, has a difficulty in turning the head, and scrapes up dead bodies from their graves, it has every appearance of being the *hyæna* of the ancients. See *Shaw's Travels*.