

blance in form and osteological structure is not always followed, in the existing creation, by a similarity of geographical distribution; and we must therefore be on our guard against deciding too confidently, from mere analogy of anatomical structure, respecting the habits and physiological peculiarities of *species* now no more. “The zebra delights to roam over the tropical plains; while the horse can maintain its existence throughout an Iceland winter. The buffalo, like the zebra, prefers a high temperature, and cannot thrive even where the common ox prospers. The musk ox, on the other hand, though nearly resembling the buffalo, prefers the stunted herbage of the arctic regions, and is able, by its periodical migrations, to outlive a northern winter. The jackal (*Canis aureus*) inhabits Africa, the warmer parts of Asia, and Greece; while the isatis (*Canis lagopus*) resides in the arctic regions. The African hare and the polar hare have their geographical distribution expressed in their trivial names\*,” and different species of bears thrive in tropical, temperate, and arctic latitudes.

Recent investigations have placed beyond all doubt the important fact that a species of tiger, identical with that of Bengal, is common in the neighbourhood of Lake Aral, near Sussac, in the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; and from time to time this animal is now seen in Siberia, in a latitude as far north as the parallel of Berlin and Hamburg.† Humboldt remarks that the part of Southern Asia now inhabited by this Indian species of tiger is separated from the Himalaya by two great chains of mountains, each covered with perpetual snow,—the chain of Kuenlun, lat. 35° N., and that of Mouztagh, lat. 42°,—so that it is impossible that these animals should merely have made excursions from India, so as to have penetrated in summer to the forty-eighth and fifty-third degrees of north latitude. They must remain all the winter north of the Mouztagh, or Celestial Mountains. The last tiger killed, in 1828, on the Lena, in lat 52½°, was in a climate colder than that of Petersburg and Stockholm.‡

We learn from Mr. Hodgson’s account of the mammalia of Nepal, that the tiger is sometimes found at the very edge of perpetual snow in the Himalaya§; and Pennant mentions that it is found among the snows of Mount Ararat in Armenia. The jaguar, also, has been seen in America, wandering from Mexico, as far north as Kentucky, lat. 37° N. ||, and even as far as 42° S. in South America,—a latitude which corresponds to that of the Pyrenees in the northern hemisphere.¶ The range of the puma is still wider, for it roams from the equator to the Straits of Magellan, being often seen at Port Famine, in lat. 53° 38’ S.

\* Fleming, Ed. New Phil. Journ., No. xii. p. 282. 1829. The zebra, however, inhabits chiefly the extra-tropical parts of Africa.

† Humboldt, *Fragmens de Géologie*, &c., tome ii. p. 388. Ehrenberg, *Ann. des Sci. Nat.*, tome xxi. p. 387.

‡ Ehrenberg, *ibid.* p. 390.

§ *Journ. of Asiat. Soc.*, vol. i. p. 240.

|| Rafinesque, *Atlantic Journ.* p. 18.

¶ Darwin’s *Journal of Travels in South America*, &c. 1832 to 1836, in *Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle*, p. 159