

marked resemblance between the pariah dogs of certain districts of India and the Indian wolf.²⁰

With respect to Jackals, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire²¹ says that not one constant difference can be pointed out between their structure and that of the smaller races of dogs. They agree closely in habits: jackals, when tamed and called by their master, wag their tails, lick his hands, crouch, and throw themselves on their backs; they smell at the tails of other dogs, and void their urine sideways; they roll on carrion or on animals which they have killed; and, lastly, when in high spirits, they run round in circles or in a figure of eight, with their tails between their legs.²² A number of excellent naturalists, from the time of Gldenstdt to that of Ehrenberg, Hemprich, and Cretzschmar, have expressed themselves in the strongest terms with respect to the resemblance of the half-domestic dogs of Asia and Egypt to jackals. M. Nordmann, for instance, says, "Les chiens d'Awhasie ressemblent  tonnamment   des chacals." Ehrenberg²³ asserts that the domestic dogs of Lower Egypt, and certain mummied dogs, have for their wild type a species of wolf (*C. lupaster*) of the country; whereas the domestic dogs of Nubia and certain other mummied dogs have the closest relation to a wild species of the same country, viz. *C. sabbar*, which is only a form of the common jackal. Pallas asserts that jackals and dogs sometimes naturally cross in the East; and a case is on record in Algeria.²⁴ The greater number of naturalists divide the jackals of Asia and Africa into several species, but some few rank them all as one.

²⁰ I give this on excellent authority, namely, Mr. Blyth (under the signature of Zoophilus), in the 'Indian Sporting Review,' Oct. 1856, p. 134. Mr. Blyth states that he was struck with the resemblance between a brush-tailed race of pariah-dogs, north-west of Cawnpore, and the Indian wolf. He gives corroborative evidence with respect to the dogs of the valley of the Nerbudda.

²¹ For numerous and interesting details on the resemblance of dogs and jackals, see Isid. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 'Hist. Nat. G n.,' 1860, tom. iii. p. 101.

See also 'Hist. Nat. des Mammif res, par Prof. Gervais, 1855, tom. ii. p. 60.

²² Also Gldenstdt, 'Nov. Comment. Acad. Petrop.,' tom. xx., pro anno 1775, p. 449. Also Salvin, in 'Land and Water,' Oct. 1869.

²³ Quoted by De Blainville in his 'Ost ographie, Canid ,' pp. 79, 98.

²⁴ See Pallas, in 'Act. Acad. St. Petersburg,' 1780, part ii. p. 91. For Algeria, see Isid. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 'Hist. Nat. G n.,' tom. iii. p. 177. In both countries it is the male jackal which pairs with female domestic dogs.