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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE DOG*.

NEITHER majesty and elegance of form, strength of body, freedom of movement, nor other external qualities, constitute the principal dignity of animated beings. In man, we prefer

* The dog has six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw: He has five toes on the fore feet, and four, and often five, on the hind feet. His tail bends towards the left, a character common to the whole, and first observed by Linnaeus; Pennant, *Synops.* p. 141.

CHARACT. GEN.—*Dentes primores superiores VI. laterales, longiores, distantes; intermedii lobati: Inferiores VI. laterales, lobati. Lantarii, Gularii, incurvati. Molares VI. f. VII.—CHARACT. SPEC. Canis cauda sinisterrorsum recurvata; Lius, Syst. 56. Linnaeus defines only the eleven following varieties of the dog.*

1. *Domesticus, auriculis erectis, cauda subtus lanata; the shepherd's dog.*
2. *Sagax, auriculis pendulis, digito spurio ad tibias posticas; the hound.*
3. *Gravis, magnitudine lupi, trunco curvato, rostro attenuato; communis gryx-hound.*
4. *Melampus, magnitudine lupi, labiis ad latera pendulis, corpore toroso; the mastiff.*
5. *Aquaticus, pilo crispo, longo, instar ovis; the water dog.*
6. *Melampus, magnitudine sciuri; the fox-dog, or lap-dog.*