[Whitten for the Scientific Amerioan.]
STRANGE HYBRIDS.
by f. I. oswam.
The proverbial admixture of mishaps in the luckiest events has often been experienced by the discoverers of happy theories, and Darwin's "Origin of Species" seemed at first as irreconcilable with the phenomena of hybridism as Lucian's "slow and steady sunrise of culture" with the midnight of the middle ages.
Recent experiments seem, however, to prove that the alleged permanence of species has been considerably overrated. Prof. H. D. Karsen, of Riga, reports that the deer and the roe can be crossed to any desired extent, and a correspondent of the Journal de la Physiologie (vol. ii., p. 374) describes a "rabbit farm" in the neighborhood of Angouleme, where Mons. Charles Roux succeeded in crossbreeding hares and conies. The hybrids again could be crossed as readily as black and white rats, and in several cases proved


SIBERIAN FOX-DOGS.
and the contradictory accounts of its appearance left existence of bull-headed colts, owing their paterthe current explanation of its origin rather doubtful. $\begin{aligned} & \text { existence of } \\ & \text { nity } \\ & \text { to the union of a stallion and a cow. Colu- }\end{aligned}$ Analogous cases have, however, been recurded in Italy mella, the Roman Humboldt, indorses that belief, toand Switzerland, and rams have been known to breed gether with a number of such evident myths, that with goats and female roes. The Alpine ibex or stein- Buffon undertook a long journey to investigate a test bok (Capra ibex) visits goat herds wherever the raids case, which, however, left the controversy undecided, of pot hunters result in an excessive competition for since the problematic foal turned out to be a young hinny-half horse and half donkey. Zebras, quaggas, and horses, on the other hand, interbreed as freely as Mr. Roux's rabbits, and the same may be said of several species of African antelopes, such as the koo doo and the gemsbok.
Lion-tigers have been born in several menageries, but the most interest ng hybrids seen in the second half of this century were a litter of Siberian ox-dogs. Their mother had been a spitz and their male progenitor a black fox, and there was, withal something strangely rac oonish in their appear ance that would have warranted the suspicion of a triple mesalliance if the Procyon lotor were not a more fertile than the parent species. The post trader the few remaining females of its own species, and the total stranger to the fauna of the eastern continent of Fort San Gabriel, in southern Mexico, told me a few years ago that he was one night awakened by the rabid barking of a pet spaniel, and on searching the yard with a lantern found that a large wolf had crossed the ditches and forced his acquaintance upon a mastiff bitch. The offspring of the mesalliance were killed; but a similar occurrence in the Russian Caucasus was reported in time to save the curious hybrids, which last year were exhibited in Tiflis, and sold at a considerable advance over the average price of pet wolves. A litter of wolf puppies in the Zoological Garden of Cincinnati, O., now attracts more sightseers than the baby jaguars, and will probably remain in their present quarters. They are the progeny of a gray wolf and a female Esquimau dog, and strangely combine the characteristics of their shaggy parents. At the approach of a visitor they will at first retreat with a wolfish leer, but presently crouch down, wagging their bush tails and whining, after the manner of a penitent poodle dog. Their snarls and yelps in a scramble for tidbits likewise resemble the dinner concerts of a dog kennel, but they do not bark. Their nearest approach to the alarm signal of a watch dog is a coughing whoop, followed by a longdrawn howl.

The menagerie of the Englische Garten, of Munich, boasts a similar at traction: a pair of lynx kittens romping about in charge of their mother, who seems rather puzzled at the premature savage ness of their scrimmages, and sometimes hides in a corner, as if ashamed to own her relationship to the vindictive youngsters. Two of their sisters died before they had opened their eyes, but the sur vivors have passed the perils of the teething period, and it would be interesting to know if they will prove as sterile as the ocelot-leopards in the Hamburg Zoo.
A few years ago a farmer of Polk County, Tennes see, found a woolly fawn on a plateau of the Chilhowee Range, where sheep had been permitted to run half wild all summer. The curious little waif wa adopted by a neighbor, but died from overpetting,
 oological Garden of Cologne procured a pair of iber The pretty little pets had been born in the Amoor dis kids that were nursed by a common goat (not their trict, where the mercury of the Fahrenheit thermomemother), who at first appeared to have taken a liking ter sinks to sixty degrees below zero, and were accordto the curious hybrids, but neglected them as their ingly well equipped with Siberian furs, so much so uncongenial temper became more apparent, and they indeed, that their appearance suggested a plan of both died in the course of the next winter.
The editor of The Field mentioned a case of a pro- value. They were exhibited in the Berlin Thiergarte lific union having taken place between a mastiff and a till an agent of the Regent's Park Zoo persuaded the lioness who had been kept in the same cage, but sub- managers to exchange them for a pair of mane basequent investigations justified a doubt in the possi- boons. that appear to form a con necting link between diferent species, or even enera, as the big horn of our Rocky Mountains, which seems to unite the head of a moufflon sheep with the body and the color of a deer. There are birds that hold the exact middle between the tit mouse and the woodpecker, and between the woodpecker and the thrush, as the dormouse bridges the gap between the rats and the squirrel and the horned toad be ween the lizards and the frogs.
The classification of such intermedium creatures has indeed, often puzzled natu ralists, as in the interesting case of the Persian dove partridge, a gregariou bird that haunts the steppes of Central Asia, and rears a brood of chicks resembling young quails, but whose flight and gen eral appearance differ so much from those of a prai rie grouse that in our zoo logical gardens it is often mistaken for a true pigeon

## Antiseptic Paper.

An antiseptic paper, which, it is stated, may be applied over wounds and fixed in position with a bandage, can be prepared by impregnating sheets of unsized paper with mercu ric chloride. This is dis solved in the proportion of two and a half drachms to a pint of distilled water (previously sterilized by boiling), and six drachms of pure glycerin added. After thoroughly soaking, the paper is allowed to dry, and is then ready for use.-Therapeutic $G a$. zette.

