

other successively." (Cuvier.) Head of moderate length; body long; legs short; tail bushy; feet with five deeply divided toes, terminated by long curved nails; no glandular pouch in some of the species, but a simple fold beneath the tail; habits carnivorous and nocturnal. The generic name is derived from the Latin *gulo*, a glutton. Four species of this genus have been described: one existing in the Arctic regions of both continents; two in South America, and one in Africa." (Audubon and Bachman, vol. I, page 202.) The North American species is commonly known by the name of the *Wolverene* or *Carcajou*.

GULO LUSCUS, (Linn.)

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—“*Dark brown passing into black above, a pale band upon each side, running from the shoulders round the flanks, and uniting on the hips; tail with long bushy hairs.*”

The earlier writers upon the Natural History of Northern Europe and America published many gross misrepresentations upon the Wolverine, affecting materially not only his personal appearance but his habits and general character. According to several authors the length of his tail is so extraordinary that it can be wound several times round his body, while his voracity exceeds that of any other denizen of the forest. The account given in Goldsmith's Natural History, although intended for the truth, is in fact a very good summary of all the errors concerning the habits of this animal extant at the date of the publication of that work: “It is chiefly in North America (he says) that this voracious creature is seen, lurking among the thick branches of trees, in order to surprise the deer, with which the extensive forests of that part of the world abound. Endued with a degree of patience equal to its rapacity the glutton singles out such trees as it observes marked by the teeth or the antlers of the deer, and it is known to remain there watching for several days together. If it has fixed upon a wrong tree, and finds that the deer have either left that part of the country, or cautiously shun the place, it reluctantly descends, pursues the beaver to its retreat, or even ventures into the water in pursuit of fishes. But if it happen that, by long attention and keeping close, at last the elk or the reindeer happen to pass that way, it at once darts upon them, sticks its claws between their shoulders and remains there unalterably firm. It is in vain that the large frightened animal increases its speed, or threatens with its branching horns, the glutton