

are always observed in the depressed parts. The pores are very minute, and appear like perforations made by needles of different sizes. This species feels very slimy when torn, and abounds nearly as much with parenchymatous matter as the *Spongia panicea*, to which it has a close affinity in its general form and habits. Its spicula are silicious, rather long, (taking always that of the *Spongilla friabilis* (Pl. II. fig. 1.) as a standard of comparison), curved, equally thick throughout, obtuse at one end, and pointed at the other, (see Pl. II. fig. 9.). The spiculum which I have represented in Pl. II. fig. 3., belongs to a sponge, which I likewise believe to be an undescribed British species, and which I have named *Spongia cinerea*, from its remarkable blackish grey colour. I met only with a single specimen of this sessile species, about two years ago, in the Firth of Forth, and I have not since observed it on any other coast. It grew on the inclined side of a rock, had an irregular outline, and was about three inches in length, one in breadth, and half an inch in thickness. My attention was attracted to this specimen, from its perfect resemblance to a dark putrid sponge, but on immersing it in water, I found it still in a high state of vitality. Its surface was smooth, convex, fleshy and transparent. Its pores required a lens to be distinctly seen, and its fecal orifices were few, very large, regularly circular, and lay rather deeper than the general surface. Its spicula were remarkably uniform in size, rather small, curved, equally thick throughout, pointed suddenly at both ends, and silicious, (see Pl. II. fig. 3.)

—*Dr Grant.*

30. *South African Museum.*—(1st Series.). The attention of the public is particularly requested, by Dr Smith, Superintendent of the South African Museum, to the following Queries, and information on the points to which they allude is most earnestly solicited from such individuals as may have had opportunities of acquiring it. 1. Does the Tiger Wolf, or what is generally denominated the Cape Wolf, carry away its prey; or does it always devour it on the spot where it first finds it? 2. If he ever carries it away, what seems to be his reason or reasons for so doing? 3. When he happens to fall in with more than he can at once consume, does he simply abandon the surplus, or does he carry it away? 4. When they have young,

how do they furnish them with food ; that is to say, do they carry away a portion to their haunts, or do they first swallow the whole, and then regurgitate or bring up a portion of it on their return, for the purposes stated? 5. Are bones ever found in holes, or in other spots, which form the resort of Wolves ; and if so, do those ever occur in great quantities? 6. In what situation do the Cape Wolves generally live ; that is to say, do they always remain exposed in the open air? 7. Does more than one ever resort to the same habitation ; or are they ever found in considerable numbers in large dens? 8. At what age and size do the young generally begin to accompany their dam in search of food ?

31. *South African Museum.*—(2d Series.) Out of the various important communications which have been received as answers to the preceding inquiries relative to the wolf, the following additional queries have been suggested. 1. Does the wolf ever attack the human species ; and if so, under what circumstances are such attacks generally made,—that is to say, does hunger, rage, or some other particular state or situation urge them? 2. In those parts of the country where the Wolf generally sleeps in the open air, does he form any sort of artificial bed for himself ; or does he simply lie down on the natural surface of the ground? (In a very interesting communication lately received from Mr Wentworth of Wynberg, it is stated, upon most respectable authority, that they usually form slight hollows in the ground for their sleeping places, somewhat similar to those that are occasionally made by dogs for like purposes.) 3. If he pursues the former plan, are such formations ever observed in considerable numbers about particular spots? 4. How many young has this animal generally at a birth? 5. During what particular time or times of the year have they their young? 6. Are they, when at their full growth, ever met with in considerable numbers together ; and if so, on what occasion? 7. Do they ever swallow clay ; and if so, under what circumstance? 8. In what sort of weather is the wolf most frequently, most daring, and most destructive? 9. Are animals more likely to suffer from his attacks during moon-light than in dark nights ; or is the reverse the case? ANDREW SMITH, M. D. *Superintendent.*
—The perusal of the above interesting queries, (communicated