

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

by Sir James Macgrigor), circulated throughout Southern Africa, by Dr Smith, whose zeal and activity in every thing appertaining to the Natural History of Africa, cannot be too much prized, will interest our readers.

32. *Narcotic Spider.*—In the caves in Pennsylvania, there is found a black species of spider, spotted with blue over its abdomen, and which has been given internally with success in certain fevers. It has the narcotic property, although in a less degree than opium. Mr Hentz, who relates this fact, mentions another species of spider which possesses a similar property in America, in which it is also indigenous. Spiders are known that have the property of raising blisters, and others which, on being swallowed, have caused an excitement of the genital organs like that produced by cantharides.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

33. *Power of the Stomach of Birds.*—M. Constantin, in the Archives of the Society of Pharmacy of Northern Germany, mentions as a remarkable example of the power of the stomach, in resisting a mass of undigested matter, a fowl in the stomach of which there were found three large pieces of flint, three metal buttons, fourteen iron nails, several of which were still very sharp, and a great number of small stones. With the exception of some slight scratches on the inner membrane, the stomach was in its natural state.

34. *Vulture shot in Somersetshire.*—Our intelligent friend W.C. Trevelyan, Esq. informs us, that a vulture was shot in June last, at Kilve, near Bridgwater, in Somersetshire. It was first observed walking on a road, and, on being pursued, flew towards the coast of the Bristol Channel, distant about a mile, when it was found sitting on the beach, and shot. It had recently gorged itself with a putrid lamb, which may probably have been the cause of its allowing itself being approached within shot: on opening it for the purpose of stuffing, the smell was excessively offensive. Another bird, apparently of the same species, was seen near the place where this was killed, but it evaded pursuit. The specimen killed measured from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, 2 feet 3 inches; from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, 5 feet 6½ inches. A notice of the interesting fact,