

## The GLUTTON\*.

THE glutton, with his gross body and short legs, is nearly of the figure of the badger; but he is double the size. His head is short, his eyes small, his teeth very strong, his body squat, and his tail rather short than long, and well furnished with hair at the extremity. He is black on the back, and of a brownish red on the flanks. His fur is exceedingly beautiful, and in great request. He is common in Lapland, and in all the countries bordering on the

\* *Glutton* in French; *jersf* in Swedish; *cultrasi* in German; *rysemack* in Slavonian; *carcajou* in Canada; *quincajou* in other parts of North America.

Inter omnia animalia quæ immensi voracitate creduntur insatiabiles, *gulo*, in partibus Sueciæ septentrionalis præcipuum locustigium nomen, ubi patrio sermone, *jersf*, dicitur, et lingua Germanica, *cultrasi*; Slavonice, *rysemack*, a multa commestione; Latine vero non nisi fictitio nomine *gulo*, videlicet a gulositate, appellatur; *Olaus Magus*, *Hist. de Gent.* Sept. p. 138.

*Gulo* a voracitate insatiabili; the Glutton; *Charlæus*, *Omni.* p. 15.

*Rosomacka*; *Engl. Nomencl. Hist. Nat. Peregrin.* p. 188. *Ranzigili*, *Hist. Nat. Fel.* p. 339.

*Gulo* wilsstrasi, boophagus, magnus vorator, *rosomacka*; *Klein. Zool.* p. 83.

*Mustela gulo*, pedibus fissis, corpore rufo-fusco, medio dorso nigro; *Linæ. Syst. Nat.* p. 67.

*Jarvis*, *Illustr. Faun. Scand.* No. 14.

*Hyann*; *Brisson. Zool.* p. 169. *J. Brandt-Les Trav. Harri's Coll.* vol. II. p. 923.

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northern ocean, both in Europe and Asia. In Canada, and other parts of North America, he is found under the name of *carcajou*. It is probable, that the animal found near Hudson's Bay, called *quick-batch*, or *wolverene*, by Mr. Edwards\*, is the same with the Canadian *carcajou*, and the European glutton. It is also probable, that the animal mentioned by Fernandez, under the name of *tepeyracuiltli*, or *mountain dog*, is the glutton, whose species has been diffused as far as the desert mountains of New Spain †.

Olaus Magnus seems to be the first author who takes notice of this animal. He says ‡, that it is of the size of a large dog; that it has the ears and face of a cat, strong feet and claws, long, brown, bushy hair, and a rough tail like that of the fox, but shorter. The glutton, according to Schoeffer §, has a round head, strong sharp teeth, like those of the wolf, black hair, and a thick body and short legs, like those of the otter. La Hontan ||, who first mentioned the *carcajou* of North America, remarks, 'Fugure to yourself a double-sized badger, which

\* Edwards's History of Birds, p. 103.

† Animal est parvi canis magnitudine audacissimumque; aggregatæ enim cervos et quandoque etiam interficit; corpus universon rigum; Pectus ac collum cadens, pili longi, et cauda longa, et citius quæque caput, unde nomen; Fernandez, *Hist. Anim. Nov. Hsp.* pag. 7. cap. xvi.

‡ Olaus Magnus de Gent. Septent. p. 138.

§ Hist. de la Lapponie, par J. Schoeffer, p. 314.

|| Voyage de la Hontan, tom. I. p. 96.

'is the most perfect idea I can give you of this animal.' According to Sarrazin\*, who probably had seen only young ones, the caracajous exceed not two feet in length, and their tail is eight inches. 'They have,' says he, 'a very thick short head, small eyes, and very strong jaws, furnished with thirty-two sharp teeth.' The quick-hatch of Edwards†, which appears to be the same animal, was, this author remarks, double the size of the fox: Its back is arched, its head low, its legs short, its belly almost trailing on the ground, and its tail of a middling length, and bushy toward the extremity. All these authors agree, that this animal is only to be found in the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America. M. Gmelin‡ is the only writer who seems to think that the glutton travels into warm countries. But this fact appears to be very suspicious, if not altogether false. Gmelin, like some other naturalists§, has perhaps confounded the hyæna of the South with the glutton of the North, which, though they resemble each other in natural dispositions, and particularly in voraciousness, are very different animals.

\* Hist. de l'Acad. des Sciences, année 1713, p. 14.

† Edwards's History of Birds, p. 103.

‡ The glutton is the only animal, which, like man, can live equally well under the Line and under the Pole. He is every where to be seen: He runs from south to north, and from north to south, provided he can find any thing to eat; *Voyage de Gmelin*, tom. iii. p. 492.

§ Brisson, Regn. Anim. p. 235.

The legs of the glutton are not made for running; he even walks slow. But this defect of nimbleness he supplies with cunning. He lies in wait for animals as they pass. He climbs upon trees, in order to dart upon his prey, and seize it with advantage. He throws himself down upon elks and rein-deer, and fixes so firmly on their bodies with his claws and teeth, that nothing can remove him. In vain do the poor victims fly, and rub themselves against trees. The enemy, attached to their crupper or neck, continues to suck their blood, to enlarge the wound, and to devour them gradually, and with equal voracity, till they fall down\*. It is inconceivable how long the glutton can eat, and how much flesh he can devour at a meal.

What is related by travellers, concerning this animal, is perhaps exaggerated. But, though a great part of their narrations were rejected,

\* The glutton is a carnivorous animal, somewhat less than the wolf. His hair is coarse, long, and of a brown colour, approaching to black, especially on the back. He climbs upon a tree to watch for his prey; and, when any animal passes, he springs down upon its back, fixes himself firmly with his claws, and continues to gnaw with his teeth, till the poor animal, after many fruitless efforts to get rid of so troublesome a guest, at last falls down, and becomes a victim to this crafty enemy. Three strong greyhounds are necessary to kill the glutton. The Russians use the glutton's skin for muffs, and borders to their caps; *Relation de la Grande Tartarie*, p. 8.

what remains \* is sufficient to convince us, that the glutton is much more voracious than any of our carnivorous animals: From this circumstance he has been called the *vulture of quadrupeds*. More insatiable and rapacious than the wolf, if endowed with equal agility, the glutton would destroy all the other animals. But he moves so heavily, that the only animal he is able to overtake in the course is the beaver, whose cabins he sometimes attacks, and devours the whole, unless they quickly take to the water †; for the beaver outstrips him in swimming. When he perceives that his prey has escaped, he seizes the fishes; and, when he can find no living creature to destroy, he goes in quest of the dead, whom he digs up from their graves, and devours with avidity.

Though the glutton employs considerable art and address in seizing other animals, he seems

\* Hoc animal voracissimum est; reperto namque cadaver, tantum vorat, ut violento cibo coequis indur tympani extendatur; inventaque angustia inter arbores se fringit ut violentius egrot; Sicque extenuatus revertitur ad cadaver, et ad summum usque repetitur, iterumque se fringit angustia priore, &c.; *Olai Major Hist. de Ginea. Sept. pag. 158.*

† The carcajou is a small animal, but very strong and fierce. Though carnivorous, he is so slow and heavy, that he may be slid rather to trail upon the snow, than to walk. The beaver is the only animal he is able to overtake; and this exploit he can perform in summer only, when the beavers are out of their cabins; But, in winter, he endeavours to demolish their cabins, and seize the inhabitants, which he is seldom able to accomplish; because the beavers secure their retreat under the ice; *Hist. de l'Asie des Sciences, année 1713. p. 14.*

to possess no other talents but those which relate to appetite. It would appear that he even wants the common instinct of self-preservation. He allows himself to be approached by men, or comes up to them \*, without betraying the smallest

\* The workmen perceived at a distance an animal approaching with slow and solemn steps. Some of them imagined it to be a bear, and others a glutton. They advanced, and found that it was a glutton. Having given it some severe blows with a cudgel, they seized it alive, and brought it to me. . . . After the many reports I had for several years heard from the Siberian hunters, concerning the address of the glutton in seizing other animals, and supplying, by cunning, that swiftness which Nature has denied him, and in avoiding the snares of men, I was greatly surprised to see this one come as deliberately up to us, as if he had been in quest of his own destruction. Yhrandt-Ides calls the glutton a mischievous animal, which lives on flesh only. 'He is accustom'd,' this author remarks, 'to conceal himself in the trees, and to lie in ambush, like the lynx, till a stag, a reindeer, a roebuck, a hare, &c. passes below, and then darts down, like an arrow, upon the animal, sinks his teeth into its body, and gnaws the flesh till it expires; after which, he devours it at his ease, and swallows both the hair and the skin. A way-wode, who kept a glutton for his pleasure, threw it one day into the water, and let loose two dogs at it. But the glutton too soon fixed upon the head of one of the dogs, and kept it under the water till the animal was suffocated.' . . . The address employed by the glutton, continues M. Gmelin, in seizing animals, is confirmed by all the hunters. . . . Though he devours all kinds of animals, whether alive or dead, he prefers the reindeer. . . . He watches large animals like a robber on the highways, or he surprises them while asleep. . . . He goes in quest of the snares laid by the hunters for different species of animals; but he never allows himself to be entrapped. . . . The hunters of the blue and white foxes (*lûsti*), which frequent the coasts of the frozen sea, complain much of the mischievous

smallest apprehension. This indifference, which seems to be the effect of imbecility, proceeds, perhaps, from a different cause. It is certain, that the glutton is not stupid, since he finds means to satisfy his appetite, which is always vehement and pressing. Neither is he deficient in courage, since he indiscriminately attacks all animals he meets with, and betrays no symptoms of fear at the approach of man. Hence, if he wants attention to himself, it proceeds not from indifference to his own preservation, but from the habit of security. As he lives in a country which is almost desert, he seldom sees men, who are his only enemies. Every time he tries his strength with other animals, he finds himself their superior. He goes about with perfect confidence, and never discovers the smallest mark of fear, which always supposes some dolorous event, some experience of weakness. Of this we have an example in the lion, who never turns away from man, unless he has experienced the force of his arms: And the glutton, trail-

chief done them by the glutton. . . . With much propriety they call him the *glutton*; for the quantity he eats is incredible. Though I frequently inquired of professed hunters, I never heard that this animal, when gorged, squeezed himself between two close trees, in order to force out the contents of his stomach, and to make room for a fresh gratification of his insatiable appetite. This appears to have been the fable of a naturalist, or the fiction of a painter; *Voyage de Gualda*, tom. iii. p. 492.—*Note*, Olas first put this fable in writing, and Gesner copied the figure of it, which had been designed by a painter.

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ing along the snows of his desert climate, remains always in perfect safety, and reigns, like the lion, not so much by his own strength, as by the weakness of the animals around him.

The isatis is not so strong, but much more nimble than the glutton, whom it serves as a provider. The glutton follows the isatis in the chase, and often carries off the whole, or a part of its prey; for, when the glutton arrives, the isatis, to avoid its own destruction, flies off with precipitation. Both these animals dig holes in the earth; but their other manners are different. The isatis often go in packs: But the glutton travels alone, or sometimes with his female. The male and female are generally found together in the same hole. Even the most courageous dogs \* fear to approach, or to combat the glutton. He defends himself with his claws and feet, with which he inflicts mortal wounds. But, as he cannot escape by flight, he is easily dispatched by the hunters.

The flesh of the glutton, like that of all rapacious animals, is very bad †. He is hunted only

\* Via vix conceditur ut a canibus apprehendatur, cum ungulas, dentesque adeo acutos habent, ut ejus congressum formidant canes qui in ferocissimos lupos vires suas extendere solent; *Olini Mag. Hist. de Gent. Sept.* pag. 139.

† Caro hujus animalis omnino inutilis est ad humanam escam, sed pellis multum comoda ac pretiosa. Caudæ enim fuscata nigredine instar panni dimascenti diversis ornata figuris, atque pulchrior in aspectu redditur, quò artiſcum diligentiâ

only for his skin, which makes a most magnificent fur \*. It is only excelled by the furs of the sable and black fox; and, when well chosen, and properly prepared, it is said to have a finer lustre than any other, and, upon a beautiful black ground-colour, to reflect and variegate the light, like damask silk †.

### S U P P L E M E N T.

I AM now enabled to give a figure of the glutton. This animal was sent to me alive from the most northern parts of Russia; and yet he lived more than eighteen months at Paris. He was so tame, that he discovered no ferocity, and

*ligentia et insularia colorem conformitate in quocunque vestium genere fuerit coadunata; Olai Mag. Hist. de Grot. Sept. pag. 139.*

\* The glutton is said to be an animal peculiar to the north. . . . It is of a blackish colour; and the hair is as long as that of the fox, but much finer and softer; which renders the skins very precious even in Sweden; *Appellat. Megaheni Hist. Galeni.*

† The gluttons are common in Lapland. . . . The skin is extremely black, and the hair reflects a kind of shining whiteness, like the flowered satins and damasks. Some people compare it to the skin of the sable, except that the hair of the latter is softer and more delicate. This animal lives both on the earth and in the water, like the otters. . . . But the glutton is much larger, and more voracious than the otter. . . . He not only hunts wild and domestic animals, but even fishes; *Hist. de la Laponie, par Schöffer, p. 114.*

did not injure any person. His voracity has been as much exaggerated as his cruelty. He indeed eat a great deal; but, when deprived of food, he was not importunate. The animal is very well represented in the plate; but we shall likewise add a description of him. He is two feet two inches long, from the point of the nose to the origin of the tail. The muzzle, and as far as the eye-brows, is black. The eyes are black and small. From the eye-brows to the ears, the hair is a mixture of white and brown. The ears exceed not an inch in length, and the hair on them is short. Below the under jaw, as well as between the fore-feet, the hair is spotted with white. The length of the fore-legs is eleven inches, and that of the hind one foot. The tail, including four inches of hair at its extremity, is eight inches long. The four legs, the tail, the back, as well as the belly, are black. Near the navel is a white spot, and the organs of generation are reddish. The under hair, or down, is white: His fore-feet, from the heel to the extremity of the claws, are three inches nine lines in length. The five claws are very crooked and well separated. The middle claw is an inch and a half long. There are five callosities under the toes; four of them form a kind of semicircle below the foot, the other is on the heel. On the hind-feet, there are five claws, nine callosities, and no heel. The breadth

of



of the fore-feet is two inches and a half. The length of the hind-feet is four inches nine lines, and their breadth two inches nine lines. He has six cutting teeth in the upper jaw, of which one on each side is larger than the other four; and five grinders, two of which are much larger than the other three. In the under jaw, he has five grinders, one of which is very thick. There are a few hairs, about two inches long, round the mouth, and above the eyes.

This animal is pretty mild. He avoids water, and dreads horses, and men dressed in black. He moves by a kind of leaps; and eats pretty voraciously. After taking a full meal, he covers himself in his cage with straw. When drinking, he laps like a dog. He utters no cry. After drinking, with his paws he throws the remainder of the water on his belly. He is almost perpetually in motion. If allowed, he would devour more than four pounds of flesh every day. He eats no bread; and devours his food so voraciously, and almost without chewing, that he is apt to choke himself.

The glutton is common in most of the northern regions of Europe, and even of Asia; but, in Norway, according to Pontoppidan, he is chiefly confined to the diocese of Drontheim. This author remarks, that the skin of the glutton is very valuable; that he is not shot with fire-arms, to prevent his skin from being damaged;

maged; and that the hair is soft, and of a black colour, shaded with brown and yellow\*.

We have likewise given the figure of an American animal, a stuffed skin of which was sent to M. Aubry, curate of St. Louis, under the denomination of *Carcajou*. But it has no affinity to that animal, which we remarked was the same with our European glutton; for, as its claws are not adapted for tearing prey, but for digging the earth, we consider it as a neighbouring species, or even as a variety, of the badger. When compared with the figure we have given of the badger, the resemblance is apparent; from which it differs, however, by having only four toes on the fore-feet: But the fifth toe, which was apparently wanting, might have been destroyed in this dried skin. In this character, it differs equally from the *carcajou* and the glutton; because both of them have five toes on the fore-feet. Hence it is doubtful whether this animal be the true *carcajou*. We shall here add a description of the stuffed skin, which is very well preserved in the cabinet of M. Aubry. He was assured that it was brought from the country of the *Eskimaux*. From the end of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, it was two feet two inches long. Though it has a great resemblance to the badger, it differs from him in the colour and quality of the hair, which is softer, longer, and more silky; and, by this character

\* Pontoppidan's Natural History of Norway.

alone,

alone, it approaches to the carcajou, or the glutton of Europe. It is nearly of the colour of the lynx, being grayish white, with white stripes on the head, but different from those of the badger. The ears are short and white. It has thirty-two teeth, six incisors, two large canine teeth, and four grinders on each side; but the badger has only six grinders. The hairs on the body, which are commonly four and a half or five inches long, are of four colours, namely, from the root to near the middle, they are a bright brown, then a bright yellow, then black, till near the point, which is white. The under part of the body is covered with white hairs. On the legs the hair is of a deep brown colour. There are four toes only on the fore-feet, and five on those behind. The claws of the fore-feet are very large; the longest on the fore-feet are fifteen lines, and the longest on the hind-feet only seven. The trunk of the tail is three inches eight lines in length, and it is terminated and surrounded by long yellow hairs.

I am convinced that the American carcajou is the same animal with the European glutton, or, at least, that it is a species very nearly allied to the glutton. But I must remark, that I committed a mistake, occasioned by a similarity of names, and some natural habits, common to two different animals. I imagined that the kinkajou was the same animal with the carcajou. This error I discovered by seeing two animals, the

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one at the fair of St. Germain, in 1773, announced by a bill as *an animal unknown to all the naturalists*, which was true. Another, altogether similar, is now alive at Paris, in the possession of M. Chauveau, who brought it from New Spain. We believe it to be the true kinkajou, and have here given a figure of it. M. Chauveau imagined that it might be an acouchi or a coati. He remarks, indeed, that it has neither the long nose nor the annulated tail of the coati; but that it has the same hair, the same members, the same number of toes, and the same canine teeth, which are angular and chamfered on the sides. M. Chauveau acknowledges, that it differs from the coati by its prehensile tail, with which, when descending, it suspends itself, and adheres to every thing it can lay hold of.

'This animal,' says M. Chauveau, 'never stretches out his tail, unless when his feet are secure. He employs it with greater dexterity in seizing and bringing to him such things as he cannot otherwise reach. He lies down and sleeps as soon as day appears, and awakes at the approach of night. His vivacity is then extremely great. He climbs with great facility, and searches about continually. He tears every thing he finds, either for amusement or in quest of insects. Were it not for this fault, he might be left at liberty. Even before his arrival in France, he went about freely during the night, and next day he was

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‘ always found lying in the same place. He  
 ‘ may be awakened during the day ; but the rays  
 ‘ of the sun seem to be extremely incommo-  
 ‘ to him. He is careless, without being tract-  
 ‘ able : He distinguishes his master alone, whom  
 ‘ he follows. He drinks water, coffee, milk,  
 ‘ wine, and even aquavite ; which last, when  
 ‘ sugar is added to it, he drinks till he be in-  
 ‘ toxicated, and continues to be sick for several  
 ‘ days. He eats indiscriminately bread, meat,  
 ‘ pot-herbs, roots, and fruits. His common  
 ‘ food, for a long time, has been bread soaked in  
 ‘ milk, fruits, and pot-herbs. He is passionately  
 ‘ fond of odours, sugar, and confections.

‘ He attacks poultry, and always seizes them  
 ‘ under the wing. He seems to drink their  
 ‘ blood ; for he never devours them. When  
 ‘ he has his choice, he prefers a duck to a hen ;  
 ‘ and yet he is afraid of water. He has differ-  
 ‘ ent cries : When alone, during the night, he  
 ‘ utters sounds nearly similar to the barking of  
 ‘ a dog, and he always commences with sneez-  
 ‘ ing. When he sports, or receives any in-  
 ‘ jury, he cries like a young pigeon. When he  
 ‘ threatens, he whistles like a goose ; and, when  
 ‘ enraged, his cries are loud and confused. He  
 ‘ is never in a passion but when hungry. His  
 ‘ tongue, which he sometimes thrusts out, is  
 ‘ immoderately long. The one in my posses-  
 ‘ sion was a female ; and it is worthy of remark,  
 ‘ that, during the three years she has been in

‘ France,

‘ France, she was only once in season, and was  
 ‘ then extremely furious.’

*The following is M. de Sève's description of a  
 similar animal, exhibited at the fair of St. Ger-  
 main in the year 1773 :*

‘ BY its fur, it has a greater resemblance to  
 ‘ the otter than to any other animal ; but its  
 ‘ toes are not connected by membranes. The  
 ‘ tail is as long as the body ; but that of the  
 ‘ otter is only half the length of its body. When  
 ‘ walking, the length of the body gives it the  
 ‘ air of a polecat. But the tail and figure of the  
 ‘ head are different, and the latter has more  
 ‘ resemblance to that of the otter. The eye is  
 ‘ larger than that of the polecat. The face has  
 ‘ some resemblance to that of the small Danish  
 ‘ dog. His tongue is long, thin, and smooth.  
 ‘ He appears to be of a mild disposition, and  
 ‘ licks the hand of any person. Last Lent,  
 ‘ when I drew its figure, it was very gentle ;  
 ‘ but it has been rendered mischievous by being  
 ‘ frequently irritated by the populace. At pre-  
 ‘ sent, it sometimes bites after licking the hand.  
 ‘ It is young, and its teeth seem not to be fully  
 ‘ formed. It is of a restless disposition, and  
 ‘ loves to climb. It often sits on end, scratches



itself with its fore-feet like the apes, plays, folds its paws into each other, and performs many other monkey tricks. Like the squirrel, it holds fruits and other food between its two paws. We neither give it flesh nor fish. When irritated, it endeavours to leap upon the person, and its cry has a considerable resemblance to that of a large rat. Its fur has no odour. With great dexterity it hooks with its tail such things as it wants to lay hold of, and frequently hangs by the tail upon such bodies as it meets with. I have remarked, that its toes, which are of a considerable length, and spontaneously unite, when it walks or climbs; and they spread not, like those of other animals, in the action of supporting itself. In fine, this animal, according to the account given by its master, came from the coast of Africa, where it was called *linkajou*, and the species is said to be rare. This appellation, he supposed, was derived from the name of the island or country which it inhabits, being unable to learn any more from the person who sold it to him. I shall only say, that this *linkajou*, which is a female, approaches nearer to the otter than to any other quadruped. Its hair is short and thick, mixed with some longer hairs. The hairs of the head, like those of the body and tail, are of an olive yellowish colour, mingled with gray and brown; and these colours vary according to the light in

which

which they are viewed. The colour of each hair, through its greatest extent, is a grayish white, and a dusky greenish yellow at the point. The fur is mixed with other hairs, whose extremity is brown, beside large black hairs interperfed among the rest, which form bands on the sides of the eyes, and extend toward the front, and another band which vanishes near the neck. The eye is very similar to that of the otter, the pupil is small, and the iris is of a reddish colour. The muzzle is blackish brown, as well as round the eyes. As in small dogs, the end of the nose is flat, and the nostrils are much arched. The teeth are yellow, and thirty-two in number. The canine teeth are very large, the superior crossing the inferior. There are twelve cutting teeth, four canine, and sixteen grinders. The ears are longer than broad, rounded at the points, and covered with short hair, of the same colour with that on the body. The sides, throat, and inside of the legs, are of a golden yellow colour, which is extremely vivid in some places. The same golden colour prevails on some parts of the head and hind-legs. The belly is grayish white, tinged in some places with yellow. The tail, which is every where covered with hair, is thick at the origin, and gradually tapers to a point at the extremity. When walking, the animal carries its tail horizontally. The under part of the paws is naked, and

‘ of a vermilion colour, The claws are white,  
 ‘ hooked, and guttered below. The length of  
 ‘ the whole animal is about two feet five in-  
 ‘ ches.’

The similarity of the names *kinkajou* and *car-  
 cajou* led me, as well as other naturalists, to ima-  
 gine, that they belonged to the same animal;  
 In the following passage from Denis, formerly  
 quoted in part only, where he tells us, that the  
 kinkajou, which I then apprehended to be the  
 carcajou, resembled the cat, I thought this tra-  
 veller had been deceived; because all other tra-  
 vellers agree in making the figure of the carca-  
 jou similar to that of the glutton:

‘ The kinkajou,’ says Denis, ‘ has some re-  
 ‘ semblance to the cat with brownish red hair.  
 ‘ Its tail is long, and crested on its back in two  
 ‘ or three folds. It has claws, and climbs trees,  
 ‘ where it lies in wait along the branches to dart  
 ‘ down on its prey. In this manner it seizes  
 ‘ the original, invests him with its tail, and  
 ‘ gnaws his neck till he falls. Notwithstanding  
 ‘ the swiftness of the original, and the force with  
 ‘ which he rubs against the trees and brush-  
 ‘ wood, the kinkajou never quits its hold; but  
 ‘ if he can reach the water he is saved, because  
 ‘ the kinkajou is then obliged to separate from  
 ‘ him. Four years ago, a kinkajou attacked  
 ‘ one of my heifers, and cut its throat. The  
 ‘ kinkajous are hunted by the foxes. They  
 ‘ go in quest of the kinkajou when he lies in  
 ‘ wait

‘ wait for the original, and never fail to carry  
 ‘ him off\*.’

These facts correspond so well with the figure  
 and description we have given of this animal,  
 that we may presume they relate to the same  
 animal, and that the carcajou and kinkajou are  
 two distinct species, which have nothing in com-  
 mon, except their darting upon the original and  
 other quadrupeds, in order to drink their blood.

We formerly remarked, that the kinkajou was  
 found in the mountains of New Spain: But he  
 is likewise found in those of Jamaica, where the  
 natives call him *poto*. Mr. Colinson sent me a  
 figure of this *poto* or kinkajou, which I have in-  
 serted, together with the following notice:

‘ The body of this animal,’ says Mr. Colin-  
 son, ‘ is red, mixed with ash-colour. The hair  
 ‘ is short, but very thick, the head rounded, the  
 ‘ muzzle short, naked, and blackish: The eyes  
 ‘ are brown, the ears short and round, and the  
 ‘ hairs round the mouth are long; but, as they  
 ‘ lie flat on the muzzle, they do not form whif-  
 ‘ kers. The tongue is narrow and long, and  
 ‘ the animal often thrusts it three or four inch-  
 ‘ es out of his mouth. The tail is of one uni-  
 ‘ form colour, and gradually tapers to a point:  
 ‘ It is bended upwards when the animal walks,  
 ‘ and has the prehensile faculty. The length

\* Descript. Geogr. et Hist. des Côtes de l’Amérique Septent.  
 par M. Denis, tom. ii. p. 327.

of the creature is about fifteen inches, and that of the tail seventeen.

This animal was taken in the mountains of Jamaica. He is mild, and may be handled without danger. He is drowsy during the day, and extremely vivacious in the night. He differs much from every other quadruped. His tongue is not so rough as that of the car, or other animals of the *viverra* genus, to which he is related by the form of the head and claws. Round his mouth are many curled, soft hairs, from two to three inches long. The ears are situated nearly opposite to the eyes. When he sleeps, he rolls himself up into a ball, like the hedgehog, with his fore-feet under his cheeks. With his tail, he can draw a weight equal to that of his body.

From comparing the two figures, and the descriptions of Mr. Colinson and of M. Simon Chauveau, it is evident, that they both relate to the same animal, except some slight varieties, which change not the species.



A. B. S. Sculp.

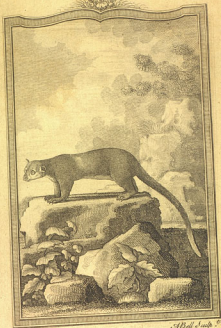
GLUTTON

Plate CCXLIV.

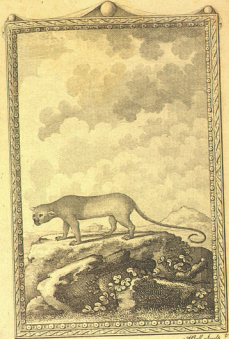


*A Bull's Engraving.*  
CARCAJOU.

Plate CCXLV.



*A Bull's Engraving.*  
KEREAJOU.



*Abel's design.*

POROT.