

GENUS GULO.—STORR.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{6}{6}; \text{ Canine } \frac{1-1}{1-1}; \text{ Molar } \frac{5-5}{6-6} = 38.$$

The three first molars in the upper, and the four first in the lower jaw, small; succeeded by a larger carnivorous or trenchant tooth, and a small tuberculous tooth at the back.

In the upper jaw the three first molars are uni-cuspidateous, and may be called false-carnivorous teeth, increasing successively in size; the following or carnivorous tooth is large and strong, furnished with two points on the inner side, and a trenchant edge in front; the last tooth is small, and tuberculous or flattish.

In the lower jaw the first four molars are false, each presenting only one point or edge; the fifth is long and large, with two trenchant points; the last molar is nearly flat. All the teeth touch each other successively. (Cuv.)

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.

GULO LUSCUS.—LINN.

THE WOLVERENE, OR GLUTTON.

PLATE XXVI.

G. subniger; fasciâ subalbida utrinque a humero per ilia producta, fasciis supra coxas se jungentibus; caudâ pilis longis hirsutâ.



Audubon, John James and Bachman, John. 1851. "Genus Gulo." *The quadrupeds of North America* 1, 202–202. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322428>.

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