

Lands are then parched by the drought, and too hard to be eaten. The young grass is, I suppose, better fitted for the fawns, which are dropped about the time the deer reach the coast." In all this we see the hand of Providence directing them to those places where the necessary sustenance may be had.

The same gentleman has remarked a singular circumstance with regard to the American Black Bear.* In general, this species hibernates in the northern parts of the fur countries; but it has been observed in certain years, and very severe winters, that great numbers enter the United States from the northward. These were all lean, and generally males. The natives assert, that a bear that is not fat cannot hibernate; therefore, those that have not acquired sufficient fat when winter overtakes them, necessarily emigrate to a milder climate.†

A migration of an animal of the *equine* genus was observed by Mr. Campbell in South Africa. The *Quagga*, a kind of wild ass, travels in bands of two or three hundred, in winter, from the tropics southward to a district, in the vicinity of the Malalaveen river, reported to be warmer than within the tropic of Capricorn, when the sun has retired to the northern hemisphere. They stay here for two or three months, which is called the Bushmen's harvest. The lions, who follow the quaggas, are the chief butchers. During this season, the first thing the bushman does, when he awakes, is to see whether he can spy any vultures hovering in the heavens at a great height; under them he is sure to find a quagga, which a lion has slaughtered in the night.

But the animals which are most noted for their migrations, from a cold to a warm climate, and *vice versa*, are the *birds*, which, as having dominion in the air, are enabled to

* *Ursus Americanus*.

† *Faun. Boreal-amer. i. 16.*