

quiet as you pass it, but retreats at the slightest sign of molestation. At the same time I am certain that, if kindly treated, it would soon exhibit affection. It is about the size of a collie. In colour it varies: some are black, variegated with white, or *vice versa*, others gray, and others again, but infrequently, cinnamon colour.

The Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) is tolerably common in the vicinity of Fullerton, and during the winter months was frequently brought in from the traps. In winter its coat disguises it thoroughly. One day in February I walked to the traps, in one of which was a fox, dead and frozen stiff, which at first I took to be a lump of snow, so much did the creature resemble its surroundings. On another day of the same month the traps were again visited, in one of which was a fox caught by the toes of one foot. It was living, and limped about when approached, but was very easily killed. As soon as it was dead, I examined its iris, and also examined the iris of a living fox which was brought to the vessel in November, and found the colour to be a beautiful brown.

This completes our brief consideration of the carnivorous mammals observed. We have next to consider those belonging to other orders, and will begin with the Polar Hare (*Lepus arcticus*). This rodent, when fully clad in its pure white coat among the frozen ponds and snow-covered rocks of its native haunts, presents a graceful sight. It runs about, sits up, and lies down betimes, and moves rather timidly, somewhat in a semi-circle round about the observer.

Polar Hares were occasionally shot at Fullerton, and any fine day during the winter, when walking over the islands of the channel, their foot tracks might be seen in the snow. Its winter coat is pure white, excepting the ear tips, which are jet black. The Hares have little difficulty in obtaining food, because the stalks of the dried hay-like grass which they feed upon, are often left uncovered by the drifts several inches above the surface of the snow. I frequently came across the places where they had been feeding, and found that besides eating the exposed grass, they also got at the covered-up vegetation by scraping the snow away. Hares were seen in August along the Greenland coast, and at