

snow, logs or dense vegetation. "These nests are the sleeping-places of the old and the nurseries of the young. They are kept surprisingly clean and fresh, and new ones are frequently made. The food of Meadow Mice consists mainly of green vegetation, roots and bark."

As to their economic status, Mr. Bailey says: "Too small and too numerous to be successfully destroyed by traps, guns or poison, they prove one of the most difficult enemies with which the farmer has to contend." "With a stroke of their chisel-like teeth they fell the stalks of wheat and oats and eat the tender parts, together with some of the grain. In shocks of corn and wheat the grain is often completely devoured."

The following are the British-American species, and they are described and illustrated in the publication:

1. *Microtus Acadicus*, Bangs. Digby, N.S.
2. *Microtus Drummondi* (Aud. and Bach.). Rocky Mountains, vicinity of Jasper House, Alta.
3. *Microtus enixus*, Bangs. Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.
4. *Microtus fontigenus*, Bangs. Lake Edward, Que.
5. *Microtus labradorius*, Bailey. Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.
6. *Microtus Macfarlani*, Merriam. Fort Anderson (north of Great Bear Lake), Mackenzie.
7. *Microtus Richardsoni* (DeKay). Near foot of Rocky Mountains, vicinity of Jasper House, Alta.
8. *Microtus serpens*, Merriam. Agassiz, B. C.
9. *Microtus terrænovæ* (Bangs). Codroy, Nfld.
10. *Microtus tetramerus* (Rhoads). Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
11. *Microtus xanthognathus* (Leach). Hudson Bay.

Mr. Bailey subdivides the genus *Microtus*, which comprises in all seventy species, into nine subgenera. The above Canadian species Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11 come under the subgenus *Microtus*, No. 7 under the subgenus *Arvicola* and No. 8 under the subgenus *Chilotus*.