

of North America," for the reception of two specimens of a small rodent which has all the external appearance of a field mouse or vole, but which has the teeth of a lemming. As its name implies (*sūn*-*apto*, to join together; and *mūs*, a mouse) the founder of the genus supposed it to be a connecting link between the field mice and the lemmings.

In 1896, in a paper on "The Genera and Subgenera of Voles and Lemmings," published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., says that *Synaptomys* is a true lemming, and that it differs from all the other genera of *Microtinae* by its grooved incisors.

A little earlier in the same year, Dr. Merriam, in a "Revision of the Lemmings of the genus *Synaptomys*," published in the tenth volume of "Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington," had divided the genus into two subgenera, viz.: (1) *Synaptomys* (proper), Baird, 1857; and (2) *Mictomys*, True, 1894. The first of these subgenera is said to be represented by "four fairly well defined forms," and the second by "at least four species."

The only species of the subgenus *Synaptomys*, as defined by Merriam, that has yet been found in Canada is *S. jatuus*, Bangs (the "Northern Lemming Mouse"). The type and eight cotypes of this species were collected "about Lake Edward," P.Q., by Mr. Bangs in 1895, and specimens of it are recorded as having been collected at Godbout, P.Q., by Mr. Napoleon Comeau in the same year; and at two localities in New Brunswick by Dr. J. A. Allen in 1894.

Of the subgenus *Mictomys*, two species are now known to occur in Canada. These are (1) *Synaptomys (Mictomys) inuitus*, True, which is the Lemming Mouse of Ungava; and (2) *Synaptomys (Mictomys) Wrangeli*, Merriam, which is the Lemming Mouse of Alaska. The first of these species was described in 1894, and was based upon a specimen collected by Mr. Lucien M. Turner at Fort Chimo, near Ungava Bay, which is still the only locality at which this species has been collected.

The second was described in 1896, from two specimens collected in 1895 by Mr. Clarke P. Streater at Wrangel, Alaska. Mr. Keen's discovery of specimens at Metlakatla extends the southern range of this species to the coast of British Columbia.

BIRDS.

(3) CERATORHINA MONOCERATA (Pallas) Cassin.

(*The Rhinoceros Auklet*).

A good specimen of the single egg of a pair of birds of this species, from Lucy Island, near Metlakatla, was presented to