

which is usually four feet high and about five feet in length and averages 100 to 175 pounds in weight. The general ground-colour is almost white with a kind of saddle or saddletail patch on the back and the side of the body, of a light yellowish brown; the neck is brown with two bands or collars of white across the throat, there is a dark patch on each cheek, the nose is dark and the chin and sides of the mouth pale ochre. The tail is almost black, and a large patch of white surrounds the tail region. The white hairs forming this large rounded patch are said to be erectile, and in extreme fear or anger they rise and give a very peculiar appearance to the prong-horn. This complex arrangement of white, yellow, and dark brown would be grotesque were it not for the grace and delicacy of the form and action of the wearer of these colours.

The sharp goat-like muzzle, the high precipitous forehead, the bright piercing grey eyes near the summit of the brow and close below the root of the horns, the slender erect neck, perpendicular short ears and the deer-like body make a peculiar combination. The creature is a goat with its trim delicate legs, not an antelope; its hair is coarse, tubular and fragile just as is the hair of a deer. But it has no tear-canal near each eye with the double lachrymal apertures of the deer, and the posterior accessory hoof or "deer claw" is absent. There is a mane, not unlike that of the moose, consisting of firm, erect red hairs projecting four or five inches from the back of the neck. But the most striking feature is the pair of horns standing upright on the summit of the brow, 10 or 12 inches high and of a black or dark brown colour, thicker at the base and for a third of the total length, at which point the prong or sharp knob projects forward, while the sharp upper part curves backward like a hook. The short anterior fork on each horn imparts a peculiar jaunty aspect to the head, and justifies the name "prong-horn." But still more remarkable is the fact that this hollow horn is deciduous or shed annually. All the deer tribe have solid antlers, which are shed each season, but in the oxen, antelopes, goats, sheep, etc., the horns which are of the nature of a sheath covering a projecting bony core of the frontal bone, are not shed but permanent through life. Alone amongst cavicorn or hollow-horned ruminants, the prong-horn sheds these ornaments which are possessed by both sexes. The hollow horn becomes loose in mid-winter after the "battles of the fall," and in January or earlier they drop off. The frontal process or core, if examined after the old horn has dropped, is found to show fine white projecting hairs developed in a soft epidermal layer. At the tip these hairs are black and dense and they coalesce to form the new horn. A writer in *Forest and Stream* (New York) stated that:—