

*C. fulvus* (The American Fox).—Three varieties of the fox, the black, silver grey and yellow, exist throughout the district.

*Lynx Canadensis* (The Loup-cervier or Canada Lynx).—Abundant, and much sought after by the hunters.

*Phoca* — ? (Seal).—A seal generally of a mottled grey colour, ascends the St. Lawrence beyond Cacouna. Farther down the river, we sometimes saw, during summer, quite a number of them swimming together.

*Castor fiber* (The Beaver).—Formerly when the fur of the beaver brought such a high price, they were very much hunted in this part of the country, but since it has fallen to less than quarter of what it was, the Indians do not kill them, except when an opportunity of shooting one accidentally falls in their way, and they consequently now re-occupy, often in great numbers, the places which they had long deserted.

*Fiber zibethicus* (The Musk-Rat).—This animal, so abundant in all other parts of Canada, is likewise so, in the lakes and quiet streams of our present district.

*Mus musculus* (The Common Mouse).—Infests barns in the summer time.

*Pteromys volucella* (The Common Flying-Squirrel).—Rare.

*Sciurus (Tamias) Lysteri* (The Chip-munk).—Rare also.

*S. Hudsonius* (The Red Squirrel).—Abundant throughout the whole district.

*Hystrix pilosus (dorsata)* (The Canada Porcupine).—Appears to be much more abundant in the north-eastern part of the district (Gaspé) than in the counties of Rimouski, or Bonaventure. They become light grey or almost white when very old, but are said to be the same colour all the year round.

*Lepus Americanus* (The American Hare).—Notwithstanding its numerous enemies, is probably the most abundant quadruped in the woods.

*Cervus alces* (The Moose Deer or Elk).—For the last few years most of the hunters have devoted their time to killing the moose simply for the sake of their skins, which now command a higher price than formerly, and this they do at any season of the year which suits their own convenience. We were informed, that a party of these hunters had procured 300 skins the previous winter, and that another party of only three Indians had killed during the same season between 90 and 100 on one expedition, as many as six sometimes falling a prey to them in one day, yet still these noble animals roam in vast numbers over the district.