Dr. Dawson has called my attention to the following passage in Mackenzie's "Notes on Certain Implements and Weapons of Graham Island. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Sec. II, 1891, p. 50.

"*Reindeer antler Tomahawk* (Haida, *Scoots-ăłth-at-low.*) [No. 1302]—This very ancient and interesting relic is made from one of a species of Reindeer which inhabits the mountainous interior of Graham Island. In ancient times these Reindeer were hunted by the Haida and killed by bow and arrow, being highly prized both for meat and skin. [See Marchand's Voyage, Chap. V, 1791.] This weapon was the property of the Masset doctor, or medicine man, who is still alive but aged. To him it was bequeathed by his predecessor who died many years ago.....It is undoubtedly a relic of the times before these natives had intercourse with white men."

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Fannin I have had the opportunity of making a thorough examination of the skull in question and am convinced that the animal is entitled to formal recognition. I propose therefore to name it in honour of Dr. G. M. Dawson of the Canadian Geological Survey, the eminent explorer of the Queen Charlotte Islands, who first called the attention of the scientific world to the existence of the animal.

RANGIFER DAWSONI, *Sp. nov.*

Sp. character.—Its small size, about that of *Rangifer arcticus*, and its color, which is darker than that of *arcticus*, but much lighter than that of *montanus* from the interior of British Columbia.

Habitat.—Queen Charlotte Islands. The type being from the interior of Graham, which is the northmost large island of the group.

The nearest point on the mainland where Caribou are found is 150 miles away in the interior of British Columbia.

This individual was peculiar in having but one horn, but this is merely an accident and is probably the reason that the specimen was brought in by the hunters.

The following measurements will be of use in conjunction with the figures:

In figure 1, the length of the antler from below the burr following the outer curve to the top of the highest point, 28¾ inches