

(1) The Bruce Peninsula is a migration route for land birds.

(2) At the base at least, the wave of migration extends clear across the peninsula.

(3) Ducks and other waterfowl cross the peninsula at the base from east to west in the spring.

(4) The base of the Bruce Peninsula has its fauna tinged with Carolinian tendencies as shown by the common breeding of the towhee and wood thrush.

A NEW MOUSE FOR CANADA.

While spending a few days at Point Pelee at the end of May, 1907, I had some traps out and succeeded in taking a few specimens of *Peromyscus Bairdi*, a mouse which appears to be hitherto unrecorded for Canada. *Peromyscus* is the deer mouse genus and this little fellow bears considerable resemblance to the common deer mouse of the woods, in being brownish red above and white beneath, but the brown is darker and not so reddish, and the greatest differences are in the length of ears, tail and hind feet, all of which are smaller in this species than in the common one (*Peromyscus americanus*).

The measurements of these mice do not accord exactly with those given by Dr. Elliott in "Mammals of North America." In that work *P. Michiganensis* (synonym of *P. Bairdi*) is stated to measure 165 mm.; tail vertebrae, 67; hind foot, 20.5; whereas my three fully adult specimens average, 139; 49; 16.5, and a specimen from Niles, Michigan, measures 136, 55, 18.

The habitat of this mouse, so far as hereto known, is from Michigan to Minnesota and south. Its habitat on Pt. Pelee is peculiar. On the centre and the east side of the point I found nothing but *P. americanus* while Baird's mouse was strictly confined to the sandy beach on the west side, living among the logs and other miscellaneous lumber such as are found on every beach where they have been left by high water.

I took one specimen at the edge of the red cedar thicket, but the others were taken out on open beach beside the logs. The inhabitants spoke of finding them frequently when taking wood from the beach. The common deer mouse is found in the wooded parts of the point and its range overlaps that of Baird's mouse at the edge of the wooded area, but the line of demarcation is drawn with surprising distinctness. One of the specimens taken this year has been sent to the Museum of the Geological Survey.

W. E. SAUNDERS.