

here, for no such animal has been noticed, either dead or alive, resembling this in the last twenty years. Why I say dead or alive is because dead specimens of our shrews and moles are often found on our highways.

Other shrews and their relatives that I have taken here are as follows:—

Common mole, *Condylura cristata*. Generally distributed, its habitat being chiefly wet places where it burrows in search of worms, grubs, etc. Its colour ranges from sooty to black, according to season. It is larger, being much more stoutly proportioned, than the shrews. Measurements are about as follows: body 130 mm.; tail 60 mm.; hind foot 23 mm.

Short-tailed shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*. Generally distributed about damp woods and fields; have secured some in open fields and in the same runways as used by the common meadow mouse, or vole. Its colour is ashy, slightly paler below, varies with the seasons. Measurements are about as follows: body 90 mm.; tail 23 mm.; hind foot 14 mm.

Smoky shrew, *Sorex fumeus*. This species is without doubt the most common of the shrews in this locality. It seems to be found mostly about moist woods and thickets. The general size here is, body 68 mm.; tail 44 mm.; hind foot 13 mm. Colour grayish, slightly paler below, lightest on throat; feet and tail lighter than body, tip of tail darkest.

Little shrew, *Sorex personatus*. Found about moist woods and swampy grassy areas. This species very much resembles *S. fumeus* but is much smaller; body 50 mm.; tail 43 mm.; hind foot 13 mm.

These constitute the species found at Scotch Lake. There are two other species found elsewhere in the province, viz.: *S. hoyi* taken in northern New Brunswick; (I think I secured a specimen near Nictor Lake in Restigouche County, but the skin was destroyed), and *S. richardsoni* reported from along the St. John River by Dr. Cox.

As mentioned above specimens of moles and shrews are frequently found dead along roadways. Upon examination I have always found them to have been killed by some preying mammal, probably the work of a weasel. The skulls have all been more or less broken, and at times the skin about the fore parts punctured or badly mutilated. Cats will kill shrews, probably in mistake for mice, but they do not eat them as the shrews have a pungent musky odor obnoxious to carnivorous mammals.