

does not separate the two inland forms, but names them both *C. macrotis*. This, (No.3), is the Columbian or Coast Deer.

No. 4.—This is *Cariacus Virginiana* var. *leucurus*, Dougl. the western form of the eastern White-tailed Deer.

Mr. Teit's descriptions are evidently accurate and he sets out the forms so distinctly that there can be no doubt about the species.

## ORNITHOLOGY.

Edited by W. T. MACOUN.

### WINTER BIRDS AND EARLY SPRING ARRIVALS.

The abundance or absence of winter birds is often decided to his satisfaction, by the casual observer, just in proportion to the number of pine grosbeaks which he sees during the winter months, and as these birds were not seen this year, notwithstanding the fact that there was such an abundance of food for them, the conclusion naturally arrived at was that other birds were scarce also. This conclusion was correct this winter to a large extent, as during the early part of the winter few birds were seen, with the exception of crows, which have been quite abundant all winter at the Experimental Farm.

The first spring birds were nearly a month later in coming this year than last, and only a comparatively small number have yet arrived. In the following list the winter birds are recorded and also those which have arrived up to the 14th April. It is hoped that all those who sent in their notes last year will continue to do so this season. The notes of any others who are especially interested in birds will be gratefully received.

1898.

Nov. 15—SNOWFLAKE, *Phlectrophenax nivalis*. Flock at Experimental Farm. Mr. Wm. Saunders.

1899.

Jan. 29—AMERICAN GOLDFINCH, *Spinus tristis*. Several feeding on birch at Beechwood. Mr. Geo. R. White.

30—SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, *Accipiter velox*. Mr. Geo. R. White.