

a doe shot by an Indian, which had two small horns. About three years ago a half-breed shot a doe of No. (1) variety, which had one long horn on one side of the head. There was no sign of any horn on the other side. Whitish or grey colored specimens of Nos. (1), (2) and (4) have been occasionally seen or shot, but they are very rare, and are probably albinos. I saw some time ago a very white specimen of a fawn taken from its mother's body, probably about two or three weeks before its time for birth. The skin had a very few red spots on it. Skins of albino deer, especially fawns, were formerly of some value and prized by Indian medicine-men for making tobacco pouches, etc. They were supposed to bring good luck.

No. (2). The white spot on the throat of this variety is often more pointed at the sides than that of No. (1).

No. (3). These deer are just about half the size of the other varieties of deer. Prime bucks weigh about the same as does of No. (1) and others, and does seldom weigh more than 75 lbs. The profile of this variety on some parts of the coast is frequently slightly convex.

I myself have been accustomed to call the variety first described Mule Deer, the second, Black-tail (of the interior), the third, Black-tail (of the coast), the fourth Virginian or White-tail.

In reply to Mr. Teit's queries Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Naturalist, has written:

"No. 1.—This is the true Black-tailed Deer (*Cariacus macrotis* Say.) Also called Mule Deer.

No. 2.—This form was first seen by Lewis and Clark and from their description was named *Cariacus macrotis* var. *Columbianus* by Richardson. This is also a Mule Deer or Black-tailed Deer. In 1854 Anderson and Bachman changed the name to *Cariacus Richardsoni* and hence the name Richardson's Deer—by which it is generally known.

No. 3.—Lord in his book "The Naturalist in British Columbia" calls the small coast deer *Cariacus Columbianus* and