

*R. terre-novae*. The specimen brought by Dr. Dawson is now mounted in the museum of the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa. And I have to thank that gentleman for the privilege of describing this fine animal.

This specimen, which I make the type of the new species, is a male, and was taken in the Illecillewaet watershed, near Revelstoke, Selkirk Range, B.C., in 1889.

It stands  $46\frac{1}{2}$  inches high at the withers; is 95 inches from tip of the nose to the root of the tail; the tail is 5 inches long; the head from nose to occiput  $19\frac{3}{4}$ , the hind foot 26 inches; the ear  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The general colour is a deep umber brown, very glossy, and darkening nearly to black on the lower parts of the legs.

The neck is dull greyish white, also the underside of the tail, the buttocks, lips and belly. Along the ribs on each side is a greyish patch a little lighter than the surrounding brown.

The white fringe above each hoof is shining white and *very narrow*.

The antlers of this specimen are not noticeably different from those of the woodland species, but in general those of the Mountain Caribou are distinguished by their great number of points, a specimen with 72 points having been recorded. They are, I believe, less massive than those of the Newfoundland species.

The species ranges or did range through the interior mountains of British Columbia, extending northward into South Eastern Alaska, eastward into the Rockies of Alberta, and southward along the higher ranges of Idaho half the length of that state. According to Lord it formerly was found along the summits of the Cascade range as far as Oregon. It does not seem to breed at all in the coast ranges of British Columbia.

So far as I can learn it is separated geographically from the woodland species by a vast caribou-less basin, running up east of the mountains as far as latitude 54.