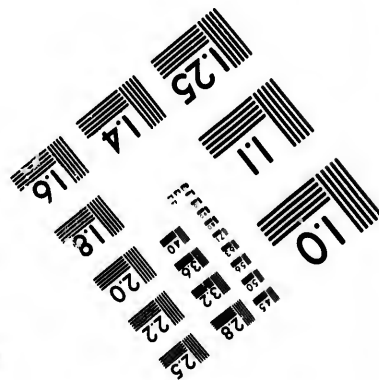
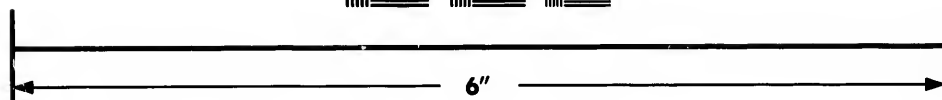
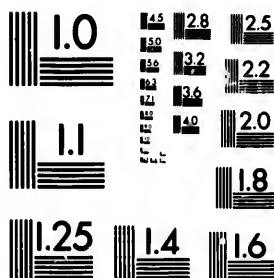


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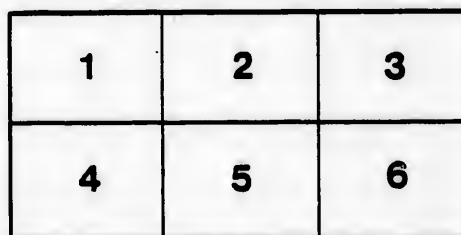
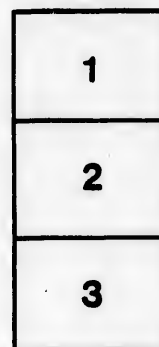
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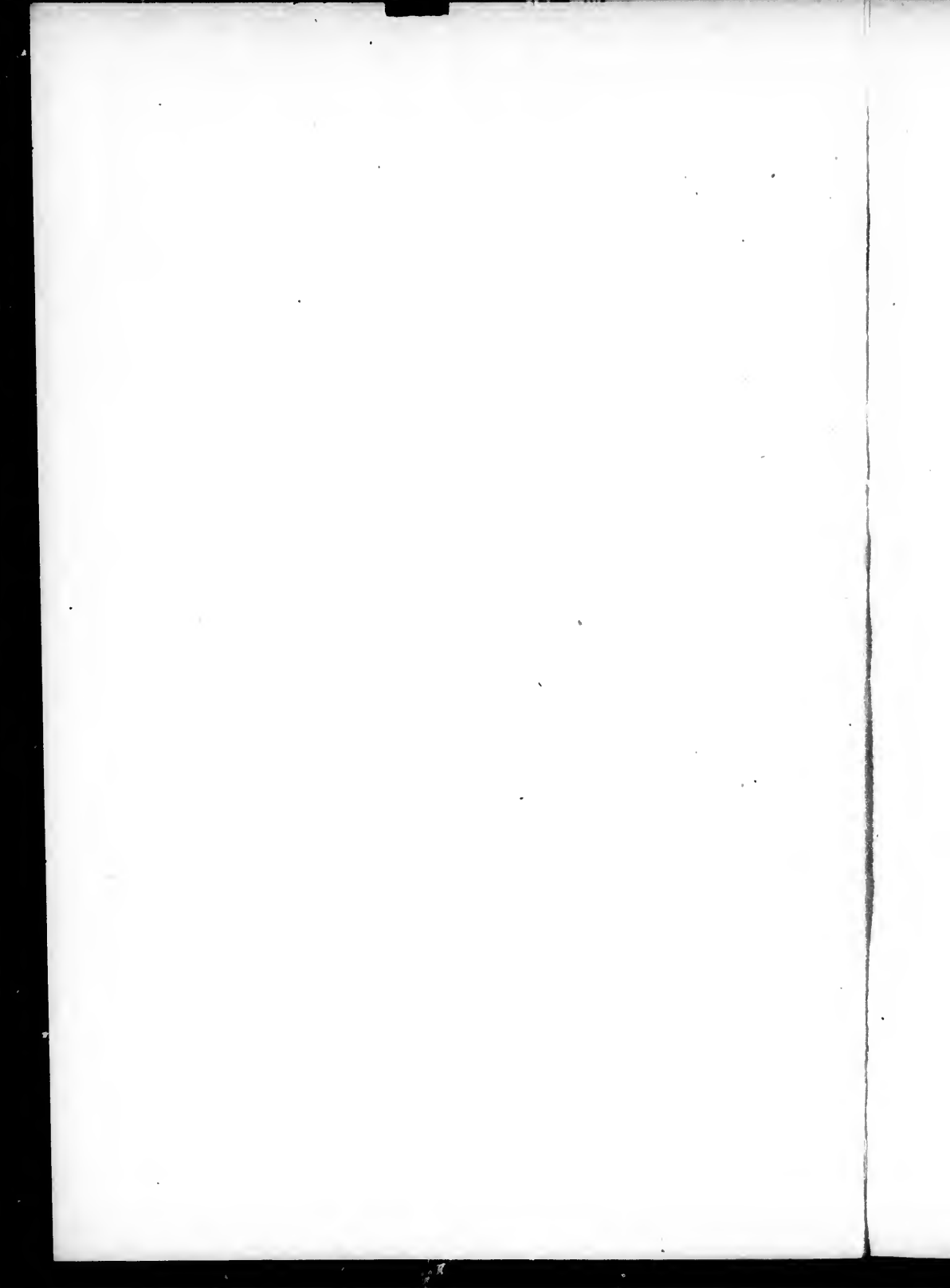
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6

THE MAMMALIA

—OF—

CANADA.



*With compliments of
the Author*

THE

MAMMALIA

OF CANADA.

BY J. B. TYRRELL, B.A., F.G.S.,

Field-Geologist of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

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1888.

CATALOGUE OF THE MAMMALIA OF CANADA EXCLUSIVE OF THE CETACEA.

BY J. B. TYRRELL, B.A., F.G.S.

The preparation of the present catalogue has been undertaken with the view of putting before the naturalists of Canada a short synopsis of the results of what has been done in recording the occurrence of the Mammalia in the Dominion up to the present time, and of stirring them up to renewed endeavours to fill in the many gaps which there evidently are in the list as it now stands, especially among the smaller Rodents and Insectivores.

Its synoptical character precludes the necessity of inserting a complete list of synonyms under each species, and those only have been mentioned which can be most readily referred to, or if unknown would be most likely to lead to confusion. The Cree and Saulteaux (Ojibway) names of the different animals have, whenever known, been given, as they will very often facilitate the obtaining of much valuable information from those tribes of Indians. These names have in all cases been obtained by the writer from the Indians themselves, or from half-breeds living with them, and in writing them the vowels have been given the continental sounds.

The catalogue has necessarily been to a large extent compiled, but during the past five years, while travelling in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I have had the opportunity of making many observations on the distribution of the Mammalia, and the results of these observations have been incorporated throughout. Free use has also been made of the specimens collected for the Geological and Natural History Museum at Ottawa, and several of the officers of the Geological and Natural History Survey have furnished me

with valuable notes; while for the notes on the Seals I am largely indebted to Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, who spent the winter of 1885-86 on Hudson's Straits, in charge of one of the Government Meteorological Stations.

The following are the principal books and papers relating to the Mammals of Canada, but there are many others that contain brief notices of one or more species:

Richardson, John. *Fauna Boreali-Americana*. London, 1829.

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Lord, John Keast. *The Naturalist in British Columbia* London, 1866.

Gilpin, J. Bernard. On the Mammalia of Nova Scotia. *Trans. Nov. Sc. Inst. Nat. Sci.*, vol. 3, 1871.

Cones and Allen. *Monographs of North American Rodentia*. Washington, 1877.

Cones, Dr. Elliott. *Precursory Notes on American Insect-ivorous Mammals*. Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1877.

Cones, Dr. Elliott. *Fur-bearing Animals*. Washington, 1877.

Allen, Joel Asaph. *North American Pinnipeds*. Washington, 1880.

Chamberlain, M. *List of Mammals of New Brunswick*. Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. N. B., 1884.

Thompson, E. T. *A List of the Mammals of Manitoba*. Trans. Man. Sci. & Hist. Soc. 188(6)7.

Saint-Cyr, D. N. *The Pinniped Mammalia of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence*. Quebec, 1887.

Various articles by officers of the survey in the Reports of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

UNGULATA.

ALCE AMERICANUS, *Jardine*.

Moose.

Cervus Alces, Rich.*Mooswa*. Western Cree.*Mooz*. Saulteaux.

Common in the forest regions from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick westward to the Rocky Mountains, and north-westward to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Alaska. Rare on the west side of the Rocky Mountains in Southern British Columbia, but reported as far west as the Gold Range.

RANGIFER CARIBOU, *Linn*.

Woodland Caribou.

Cervus tarandus sylvestris, Rich.*Muskeek-a-tik*. Western Cree.*A-tikh*. Northern Manitoba Cree.*A-tikh*. Saulteaux.

Formerly abundant in Nova Scotia, but now almost extinct. Common in the more thickly wooded parts of northern New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, but very rare in north-western Manitoba.

RANGIFER GROENLANDICUS, *Linn*.

Barren Ground Caribou.

Cervus tarandus, var. *arctica*, Rich.

All the northern parts of the continent with the adjacent islands in the Arctic Ocean.

CERVUS CANADENSIS, *Eræl*.

American Elk. "Red Deer." Wáskasew.

Cervus strongyloceras, Rich.*Wa-was-ka-sioo*. Cree.*Mus-koos*. Saulteaux.

Up to a hundred years ago an inhabitant of Eastern Canada,

but now only occasionally met with from Manitoba westward to the Pacific coast, as far north as Lat. 57°, and also on Vancouver and some of the adjacent islands. Being easily approached it is becoming rapidly exterminated.

The name "Wapiti" was applied to this species by Richardson, who was apparently under the erroneous impression that the Indians knew it by this name. The Indian name "Wapatik" belongs, however, to the Mountain Goat and not to the Waskasew. The former means "white deer" (both the mountain sheep and mountain goat being considered as deer) and it would therefore only apply to the white Mountain Goat.

CARIACUS VIRGINIANUS, Bodd.

Virginia Deer.

Wap-ai-oos. Western Cree.

Wép-ai-oos. N. Man. Cree.

South-western New Brunswick, central Quebec and Ontario; and as var. *leucurus* Dougl. from the Plains of the Saskatchewan westward to the Pacific coast and Vancouver Island.

CARIACUS MACROTIS, Say.

Mule Deer. Black-tailed Deer.

Kas-ki-ché-wai-oos (the Black-tail). N. Man. Cree.

Kwas-kwé-pai-hoos (the Jumper). N. Man. Cree.

Mu-ke-ché-wai-oos, (the Black-tail). Saulteaux.

A-pi-si mo-soos, (the little Moose) Cree. Applied both to this and to the preceding species.

Plains of the Saskatchewan and westward as far as the Cascade range in British Columbia.

CARIACUS COLUMBIANUS, Rich.

Black-tailed Deer.

Cervus macrotis, var. *Columbianus*, Rich.

Westward from the Rocky Mountains to the islands off the coast of British Columbia.

ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA, Ord.

Antelope. Cabree.

Antelope furcifer, (Smith) Rich.*A-pis-ché-chi-koo*. Cree and Saulteaux.

Plains south of the North Saskatchewan eastward to the Missouri Coteau, and occasionally to the banks of the Assiniboine in the vicinity of Fort Ellice. Among the Cavi-cornia this animal is peculiar and resembles the deer in annually shedding the outer corneous portion of its horns.

APLOCERUS MONTANUS, Ord.

Rocky Mountain Goat.

Capra Americana, Rich.*Wap-a-tik* (white deer). Cree.

From the Rocky Mountains westward to the Cascade Range and as far northward as the Arctic Circle.

OVIS MONTANA, Cuv.

Mountain Sheep. Big-horn.

Mai-a-tik. Cree.

Rocky Mountains to the Coast Range in British Columbia and as far north as the Arctic Circle.

OVIBOS MOSCHATUS, Zimm.

Musk Ox.

Barren grounds west of Hudson's Bay, to near the eastern boundary of Alaska. Not found further south than Lat. 59°.

BOS AMERICANUS, Gmel.

Buffalo. Bison.

Moos-toos. Cree.

Formerly living on the plains from the Red River to the foot or occasionally in the Passes to the west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly found south of the forest line but some used to stray as far north along the Mackenzie River as Lat. 64°.

Now practically extinct in Canada though a small herd was

seen by the writer near the Red Deer River in 1884. A few are still in existence in the basin of the Mackenzie River, and these which never migrate to the south, have come to be known as Wood Buffalo. With regard to these, Mr. King, the Hudson's Bay officer who is now in charge of Fort Pelly, but who till very lately has lived in the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers District, kindly furnished me with the following notes, stating at the same time that he had seen many of them. The animals will average two hundred pounds heavier than their prairie cousins and their hair is darker and thicker. When the Wood Buffalo were abundant in the Peace River country, the Prairie Buffalo were also very abundant. They lived in the open poplar woods outside the limits of the true forest, a style of country that is especially common throughout the North-West Territory. At present there are two bands known to be in existence. One band of about five hundred lives on what is locally known as the "Salt Plain" which is a prairie from five to twenty miles wide, stretching for five hundred miles south-westward from the vicinity of Fort Smith on the Slave River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Another band of about a hundred is roaming on a smaller prairie lying to the south-east of Fort McMurray between the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers. Mr. King states that the two forms are very easily distinguished. Mr. Campbell, however, the Hudson's Bay officer who first established forts on the Yukon River, informed me that it was often impossible to distinguish what was known as the Wood Buffalo from the Prairie Buffalo.

CARNIVORA.

FELIS CONCOLOR, Linn.

Cougar. Panther. Puma. Mountain Lion.

Mista-pi-sioo (big cat). Cree.

Found in rough wooded regions in southern Quebec, the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island.

LYNX RUFUS, *Gmel.*

Wild Cat.

Common in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, southern Quebec and Ontario. On the western side of the Rocky Mountains it is represented by the variety *fasciatus*.

LYNX CANADENSIS, *Geoff.*

Canada Lynx.

Felis Canadensis, Rich.

Pi-sioo. Cree.

Pi-si. Saulteaux.

In wooded country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in the summer migrating down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean.

CANIS LUPUS OCCIDENTALIS, *Rich.*

Wolf.

Mu-hi-kun. Cree.

Ma-ing-gun. Saulteaux.

Rare in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but still occasionally seen in the wooded parts of Quebec, Ontario, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

Var. *griseus*. Grey Wolf.

Is the common form east of the Rocky Mountains.

Var. *albus*. White Wolf.

On the northern barren grounds, and on the islands in the Arctic Ocean and occasionally further south.

Var. *ater*. Black Wolf.

From the Mackenzie and Saskatchewan Rivers to the Pacific coast.

CANIS LATRANS, *Say.*

Coyoté.

Mista-chugon's (big belly). Cree and Saulteaux.

Plains and partly wooded country throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories; though much more plentiful on the Upper Saskatchewan than elsewhere; also on the plains in the southern portion of British Columbia.

CANIS FAMILIARIS, Say.Var. *borealis*, Desm.

Eskimo Dog.

Among the Eskimo on the north coast of America and on the islands of the Arctic Ocean.

Var. *lagopus*, Rich.

Hare Indian Dog.

Among the Hare Indians on the banks of the Mackenzie River.

VULPES VULGARIS, Fleming.Var. *fulvus*. Red Fox.Var. *decussatus*. Cross Fox.Var. *argentatus*. Silver or Black Fox.*Mu-ki-sioo*. Western Cree.*Ma-ka-sis*. N. Man. Cree.*Wa-kush*. Saulteaux.

All these varieties are more or less common in the wooded or partly wooded countries from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

VULPES MACROURUS, Baird.

Prairie Fox.

Plains of southern British Columbia and also on Vancouver Island.

VULPES VELOX, Say.

Kit Fox.

Canis cinereo-argentatus, Sabine.

Chi-kan-a-kow-esis, (louse eggs with hair). Cree and Saulteaux.

Wa-chi-koo-mi-sis, (a lousy thing). Cree and Saulteaux.

On the plains and prairies from Manitoba westward to the Rocky Mountains.

VULPES LAGOPUS, Linn.

Arctic Fox. White Fox.

and Var. *fuliginosus*.

Blue Fox.

Barren grounds and northern shores of the Continent as far south into Hudson's Bay as Fort Churchill, and very far north on the islands in the Arctic Ocean. Mr. J. W. Tyrrell informs me that the blue variety breeds true to its own color, and remains of essentially the same color throughout the year. One that he trapped in January, 1886, on the north shore of Hudson's Strait, and which is now in the Geological and Natural History Museum in Ottawa, is of a beautiful dark blueish gray color.

GULO LUSCUS, (Linn.) Sabine.

Wolverene. Carcajou. Glutton.

Formerly found in New Brunswick, and now occasionally met with in the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario. Found principally in the wooded parts of the North-West Territories to the northern limit of trees, and in British Columbia south to the boundary line.

MUSTELA PENNANTI, Erx.

Pekan. Fisher.

Mustela Canadensis, Linn.

and Var. *alba*, Rich.

O-cheek. Cree and Saulteaux.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and westward in wooded country to the Pacific, being found as far north as Great Slave Lake.

MUSTELA AMERICANA, Turton.

Marten. Pine-Marten.

Mustela martes, Rich.

Wa-pis-tan. Western Cree,

Wap-se-sioo. N. Man. Cree.

Wa-pi-sis. Saulteaux.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific as far north as the northern limit of trees.

PUTORIUS VULGARIS, Linn.

Weasel.

Putorius pusillus, Aud. and Bach.

Si-koos. N. Man. Cree.

Sin-goosh. Saulteaux.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, at least as far north as Great Slave Lake.

PUTORIUS ERMINUS, Linn.

Ermine.

Everywhere in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

PUTORIUS LONGICAUDA, Bonap.

Long-tailed Weasel.

From the Plains of the Saskatchewan westward to the Pacific.

PUTORIUS VISON, Brisson.

Mink.

Putorius lutreolus, (Cuv.) Allen.

Putorius nigrescens, Aud. and Bach.

At-jak-as and *Shan-gwash*. Cree.

Shan-gwa-si. Saulteaux.

Throughout the whole of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

MEPHITIS MEPHITICA, Shaw.

Skunk.

Mephitis Americana, var. *Hudsonica*, Rich.

Mephitis occidentalis, Baird.

Si-kak. Cree and Saulteaux.

Abundant in wooded and partly wooded country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as far north as Great Slave Lake.

MEPHITIS PUTORIUS, Linn.

Little Striped Skunk.

J. K. Lord records it from southern British Columbia.

TAXIDEA AMERICANA, Schreb.

Badger.

Meles Labradoria, (Sabine) Rich.

Mis-tan-isk. Cree.

Mis-tan-ak. Saulteaux.

On the plains and prairies from the Red River westward to the Rocky Mountains, as far north as the Saskatchewan and probably as far as Peace River. Also on the plains in southern British Columbia. Rapidly becoming extinct.

LUTRA CANADENSIS, *Turton*.

Otter.

Lutra Californica, Baird.

Lutra destructor, Barnston.

Ni-kik. Cree and Saulteaux.

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick across the continent to Vancouver Island, and northward to the Arctic circle, or into the Barren Grounds.

ENHYDRA MARINA, *Steller*.

Sea Otter.

Enhydra lutris, (Linn.) Coles.

Western coast of British Columbia.

PROCYON LOTOR, (Linn.) *Storr*.

Raccoon.

E-se-pun. Cree and Saulteaux.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and westward to the west side of Lake Manitoba.

Var. *Hernandezii*.

Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia.

URSUS HORRIBILIS, *Ord*.

Grizzly Bear.

Ursus ferox, Rich.

Mos-ya. Cree.

Formerly when buffalo were plentiful, an inhabitant of the plains along the Saskatchewan, but now confined to the mountains through which they roam northward as far as the Yukon.

URSUS ARCTOS, Rich.

Barren-Ground Bear.

On the Barren Grounds in the northern parts of Canada.

URSUS AMERICANUS, Pallas.

Black Bear. Brown Bear.

Mus-kwa. Cree.*Ma-kwa.* Saulteaux.

Common throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as far north as the northern limit of trees.

THALASSARCTOS MARITIMUS, Linn.

Polar Bear. White Bear.

Along the shores and on the islands of the Arctic Ocean, sometimes straying about a hundred miles inland.

PINNIPEDIA.**ODOBAENUS ROSMARUS, Malmgren.**

Walrus.

In comparatively recent times it inhabited the shores of Nova Scotia. Now it is confined to the shores of Labrador, Hudson's Strait and Bay and Davis Strait, as far north as explorers have reached. It appears to be very rarely met with between Melville Peninsula and Point Barrow.

EUMATOPIUS STELLERI, Lesson.

Sea Lion.

Shores of the North Pacific from Behring's Strait southward to California.

CALLORHINUS URSINUS, (Linn.) Gray.

Northern Fur Seal. Sea Bear.

West coast of British Columbia from Alaska to the International Boundary.

PHOCA VITULINA, Linn.

Harbor Seal. Fresh-water Seal.

Ka-si-gia. Eskimo.

This species inhabits both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts

of Canada and ascends many of the larger rivers. It has been known to ascend the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and the Ottawa River to the foot of the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa. Found in Hudson's Strait, though not very abundantly at Ashe's Inlet, but in considerable numbers around the middle Savage Islands.

"The pups have a soft black glossy coat when born, but they soon become spotted, and as they grow older their coat becomes faded and coarser.—J. W. T."

PHOCA (PUSA) FORTIDA, Fabr.

Ringed Seal.

Nit-chill. Eskimo.

From the coast of Labrador around the north shore of the continent to Alaska. In Hudson's Strait it is the commonest species and is the principal food of the natives.

"The young are covered with a white fur."

PHOCA (PAGOPHILUS) GROENLANDICA, Fabr.

Harp Seal.

It sometimes strays as far south as Nova Scotia, but is especially abundant off the shores of Newfoundland and along the coast of Labrador into Davis Strait. In Hudson's Strait it is common on the south shore, but on the north shore it is rarely met with.

ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS, Fabr.

Bearded Seal. Square-flipper.

Ug-joo. Eskimo.

This species occurs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Labrador, and on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, extending far north among the islands. The young has a soft grey coat of a little darker shade than that of the old one.

HALICHAERUS GRYPUS, Fabr.

Grey Seal.

A rare species confined to the North Atlantic, where it has been found as far south as Sable Island, Nova Scotia, whence it ranges northward along the coast of Greenland.

CYSTOPHORA ORISTATA, *Erxl.*

Hooded Seal. Jumping Seal.

Cow-a-galee? Eskimo.

Shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador and far northward into the Arctic Seas.

RODENTIA.

NEOTOMA CINEREA, (*Ord*) *Baird.*

Bushy-tailed Wood Rat.

Neotoma Drummondii, Rich.

Western and North-western Canada, from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific coast.

HESPEROMYS LEUCOPUS, *Raf.*

White-footed or Deer Mouse.

Cricetus myoides, Gapper.

Hesperomys myoides, Baird.

Hesperomys austerus, Baird.

Hesperomys Boylii, Baird.

Wa-pi-kan-o-chi (White Mud Thing). *Saulteaux.*

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Pacific coast and northward to the Arctic Ocean.

HESPEROMYS LEUCOPUS, var. *Sonoriensis*, *Leconte.*

Mus leucopus, Rich.

Hudson's Bay to the Pacific coast and as far north as the mouth of Mackenzie River.

HESPEROMYS MICHIGANENSIS, *Aud. and Bach.*

Michigan Mouse.

Recorded by Thompson from Manitoba.

HESPEROMYS LEUCOGASTER, *Moxim.*

Missouri Mole-mouse.

Found by Dr. E. Coues on the Red River, so that it will doubtless be found in Manitoba.

EVOTOMYS RUTILUS, *Pallas*.

Long-eared Mouse.

New Brunswick to the west coast as far north as Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie River.

EVOTOMYS RUTILUS, var. *Gapperi*, *Vigors*.

Red-backed Mouse.

Has been found in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and on the west coast of Hudson's Bay. General range south of that of true *rutilus*.

ARVICOLA RIPARIUS, *Ord*.

Meadow Mouse.

Arvicola Pennsylvanicus, (*Ord*) *Rich*.

Kwa-shwun-da-pi-kan-o-chi (Jumping Mouse). *Saulteaux*.

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Rocky Mountains and doubtless also to British Columbia.

ARVICOLA RIPARIUS, var. *borealis*, *Rich*.

Little Northern Meadow Mouse.

Arvicola borealis, *Rich*.

North-western America, especially in the Mackenzie River region.

ARVICOLA TOWNSENDI, *Bach*.

Townsend's Meadow Mouse.

Recorded from Puget Sound so that it doubtless also occurs in southern British Columbia.

ARVICOLA XANTHOGNATHUS, *Leach*.

Chestnut-cheeked Meadow Mouse.

In North-western Canada from the Hudson's Bay to the Pacific.

ARVICOLA XANTHOGNATHUS, var. *Richardsoni*, *DeKay*.

Large Northern Meadow Mouse.

Arvicola riparius, (*Ord*) *Rich*.

Range essentially the same as the preceding.

ARVICOLA OREGONI, *Bach.*
Oregon Meadow Mouse.
Southern British Columbia.

ARVICOLA NOVEBORACENSIS, (*Raf.*) Rich.
Sharp-nosed Meadow Mouse.
Arvicola Drummondii, Aud. and Bach.

On the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains about the head of the Athabasca River.

MUS DECUMANUS, *Pallas.*
Grey or Norway Rat.

Throughout the more settled parts of the Dominion. In the North-West Territories, found sparingly along the lines of railway.

MUS RATTUS, *Linn.*
Black Rat.

Recorded from both the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards, but it has never reached far into the interior.

MUS MUSCULUS, *Linn.*
House Mouse.

Common in all the more settled parts of the country, but in Manitoba and the North-West Territories not yet found away from the lines of railway.

SYNAPTOMYS COOPERI, *Baird.*

Found both in Minnesota and Alaska and so will doubtless be found in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

MYODES OBENSIS, *Brants.*
Tawny Lemming.
Arvicola helvolus, Rich.
Arvicola trimucronatus, Rich.

Found around Great Bear Lake, and in the Rocky Mountains as far south as Lat. 56°.

CUNICULUS TORQUATUS, *Pallas*.

Hudson's Bay Lemming.

Arvicola (Georychus) Hudsonius, Rich.*Arvicola Groenlandica*, (Traill) Rich.

From Labrador around the northern coast of the continent,
and on the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

ZAPUS HUDSONIUS, (*Zimm.*) *Coues*.

Jumping Mouse.

Meriones Labradorius, Rich.

Kis-chi-kwa-shkun-da-pi-kan-o-chi. (Big Jumping
Mouse). Saulteaux.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and westward along the
Saskatchewan to British Columbia, reaching as far north as
Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River.

FIBER ZIBETHICUS, *Linn.*

Muskrat.

Fiber Osoyoosensis, Lord.*Wa-chask.* Cree.*Wa-shashk.* Saulteaux.

Throughout the whole of Canada as far north as the Arctic
Ocean.

LEPUS TIMIDUS, *Linn.*, var. *arcticus*, *Leach*.

Polar Hare.

Lepus glacialis, (Leach) Rich.

Barren grounds in northern Canada as well as on the shores
of the Arctic Ocean, reaching as far south into Hudson's Bay
as Fort Churchill.

LEPUS CAMPESTRIS, *Bach*.

Prairie Hare. "Jack Rabbit."

Lepus Virginianus, (Harlan) Rich.*Mist-a-pus*, (big hare). Cree.

Plains from the western limit of Manitoba westward to the
base of the Rocky Mountains as far north as the Saskatchewan
River. Also on the plains in southern British Columbia.

LEPUS AMERICANUS, Erx.

Varying Hare. Rabbit.

Wapus. Cree.*Wapooos.* Saulteaux.

Found throughout the northern part of the Continent as far north as the northern limit of trees.

LEPUS SYLVATICUS, Bach.

Wood Hare. Grey Rabbit.

Becoming quite common throughout Ontario.

Var. *Nuttalli* (*Lepus Artemisia*) is inserted by Lord in his list of Mammals from southern British Columbia, but from a previous remark in the text one would be led to infer that he obtained his specimens from a locality some distance south of the International Boundary Line.

LEPUS CALIFORNICUS, Gray.

Californian Hare.

Mentioned in J. K. Lord's List of Mammals from British Columbia.

ERETHIZON DORSATUS, Linn.

Canada Porcupine.

Hystrix pilosus, (Catesby) Rich.*Kakwa.* Cree.*Kak.* Saulteaux.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia north-westward to Hudson's Bay, along its western shore to Fort Churchill and westward to the Mackenzie River.

Var. *epixanthus*, Brandt.

Yellow-haired Porcupine.

On the Pacific slope, and in the Rocky Mountains northward to the Liard River.

LAGOMYS PRINCEPS, Rich.

Little-chief Hare. North American Pika.

Lagomys minimus, Lord.

From the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains westward along the International Boundary Line as far as Ohilukweyuk Lake, and northward to Lat. 60°. Lord found his *L. minimus* near the banks of the Similkameen River, on the eastern side of the Cascade range, but at an altitude of 7,000 feet.

CASTOR FIBER, Linn.

Beaver.

Castor fiber Americanus, Rich.

Castor Canadensis, Kuhl.

Amisk. Cree.

Amikh. Saulteaux.

Throughout the whole of Canada to the northern limit of trees.

PEROGNATHUS MONTICOLA, Baird.

Mountain Pocket Mouse.

Recorded by J. K. Lord from southern British Columbia.

APLODONTIA LEPORINA, Rich.

Sewellel. Showt'l. Ou-ka-la.

Haplodon rufus, Coles.

Eastern and western slopes of the Cascade Range in British Columbia.

GEOMYS BURSARIUS, (Shaw) Rich.

Pouched Gopher.

Originally described from a specimen brought from eastern Canada.

THOMOMYS TALPOIDES, Rich.

Northern Pocket Gopher.

Po-ta-chi-ka-sioo. N. Man. Cree.

Po-ta-chi-pin-gwa-si, (The thing that blows up the loose earth). Saulteaux.

Very numerous in rich alluvial meadows from Manitoba westward along the Saskatchewan to the base of the mountains.

The surface is in many places undermined by this species to such an extent that a horse will repeatedly break through, thus making travelling both very tedious and unpleasant.

THOMOMYS TALPOIDES, var. *bulbivorus*, Rich.

Pacific Pocket Gopher.

Diplostoma? *bulbivorum*, Rich.

Geomys Douglassii, Rich.

Southern portion of British Columbia.

SCIUROPTERUS VOLUCELLA, Pallas.

Var. *Hudsonius*, Gmel.

Northern Flying Squirrel.

Pteromys sabrinus, Rich.

Pteromys sabrinus, var. *B. alpinus*, Rich.

Pteromys Oregonensis, Bach.

Sa-ka-skan-da-wa-si, (a thing that sticks close to anything). *Saulteaux*.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific as far north as Hudson's Bay, Great Slave Lake and Fort Liard.

SCIURUS HUDSONIUS, Pallas.

Red Squirrel. Chickaree.

A-ni-wa-chask. Cree.

A-chit-a-moo. *Saulteaux*.

From the Atlantic westward to the Rocky Mountains and northward to the northern limit of trees.

Var. *Richardsoni*, Bach.

Rocky Mountains to the Cascade Range in the vicinity of the International Boundary Line.

Var. *Douglassi*, Gray.

Sciurus Hudsonius, var. β , Rich.

Coast of British Columbia.

SCIURUS CAROLINENSIS, Gmel.

Grey Squirrel. Black Squirrel.

Sciurus nige., Rich.*Sciurus leucotis*, Gapper.*Sciurus migratorius*, Aud. and Bach.

From western New Brunswick, through southern Quebec and Ontario as far west as the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. Especially abundant, however, in the wooded parts of the Western Peninsula of Ontario.

SCIURUS FOSSOR, Peale.

California Grey Squirrel.

Given in Lord's list of Mammals from southern British Columbia.

TAMIAS STRIATUS, Linn.

Striped Squirrel. Chipmunk.

Sciurus (Tamias) lysteri, (Ray) Rich.

Common from the Atlantic coast westward to eastern Manitoba. Not found west of Lake Manitoba.

TAMIAS ASIATICUS, Gmel.Var. *borealis*, Coues.

Northern Chipmunk.

Sciurus (Tamias) quadrivittatus, Rich.*A-kwin-gwis*. Saulteaux.

Ranges from the western side of Hudson's Bay, on the Churchill and Nelson Rivers to the north shore of Lake Superior, westward to the Rocky Mountains and northward on the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Circle.

Var. *quadrivittatus*, Say.

Rocky Mountains, and mountains in British Columbia in the vicinity of the International Boundary Line.

Var. *Townsendi*, Bach.

Coast of British Columbia.

TAMIAS LATERALIS, Say.

Say's Chipmunk.

Arctomys (Spermophilus) lateralis, Rich.

Rocky Mountains from the International Boundary north to Lat. 57°.

SPERMOPHILUS EMPETRA, Pallas.

Parry's Spermophile.

Arctomys (Spermophilus) Parryi, Rich.

Arctomys Kennicotti, Ross.

Barren grounds from the east side of Hudson's Bay to Alaska, as far north as the Arctic circle.

Var. *erythrogluteus*, Rich.

Rocky Mountains from the Boundary Line north to Lat. 57°.

SPERMOPHILUS RICHARDSONI, (Sabine) Rich.

Richardson's Spermophile. Grey Gopher.

A-pis-chin-a-kwa-cha-shuk, (a little squirrel). Saulteaux.

From the Pembina Escarpment in Manitoba to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the Saskatchewan.

Var. *Townsendi*, Bach.

Arctomys (Spermophilus) guttatus, Rich.

Southern portion of British Columbia.

SPERMOPHILUS FRANKLINI, Sabine.

Grey-headed Spermophile.

A-pis-chan-as-koos, (a little badger). Cree.

Mist-a-chit-a-moo, (a big squirrel). Saulteaux.

Western Manitoba northward to the Saskatchewan River, but none were seen as far west as Fort Pitt

SPERMOPHILUS TRIDECIMLINEATUS, Mitchell.

Striped Gopher.

Arctomys (Spermophilus) Hoodi, Rich.

Sa-sa-wa-pas-koos. Cree.

Ta-chi-kow-kun-a-see (striped back). Saulteaux.

From Red River westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, as far north as the North Saskatchewan.

ARCTOMYS MONAX, Linn.

Woodchuck. Ground-hog.

Arctomys empetra, (Sabine) Rich.*Arctomys pruinosus*, Gmelin.*A-kwa-kwa-chis*. Saulteaux.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and westward around the shores of Hudson's Bay to the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, as far north as Lat. 62°.

ARCTOMYS CALIGATUS, Eschscholtz.

Hoary Marmot.

Arctomys pruinosus, (Gmel.) Rich.*Arctomys Okanaganus*, King.

Rocky Mountains westward to the Cascade Range and northward to the Arctic Circle. Often seen among heaps of angular masses of loose rock. I can find no reference to its being found east of the Rocky Mountains.

The specific name *caligatus* has here been used instead of *pruinosus*, which latter name, as was pointed out to me by Prof. Macoun, appears to have been in all probability first applied to a light colored specimen of *monax*. Pennant's description on which Gmelin's name *pruinosus* was founded, as given in Coues and Allen's "Monographs of North American Rodentia" p. 926, agrees so well with a specimen of *A. monax* from Hudson's Bay, the original locality, now in the Geological and Natural History Museum, that I have very little hesitation in placing Gmelin's species as a synonym of *A. monax*; and although the *A. pruinosus* of Richardson is undoubtedly the true *A. caligatus*, his name cannot stand on account of its having been formerly applied to a different species.

INSECTIVORA.

SCALOPS AQUATICUS, Linn.

Common Mole.

Common throughout Eastern Canada.

SCAPANUS TOWNSENDI, *Bach.*

Oregon Mole.

Scalops Canadensis, Rich.*Scalops latimanus*, Bach.*Scalops aeneus*, Cassin.

Southern portions of British Columbia.

SCAPANUS BREWERI, *Bach.*

Hairy-tailed Mole.

New Brunswick.

CONDYLURA CRISTATA, *Linn.*

Star-nosed Mole.

Condylura longicauda, (Ill.) Rich.*Condylura macroura*, Rich.From the Atlantic Coast north westward to Hudson's Bay
and westward to the Rocky Mountains.UROTRICHUS GIBBSI, *Baird.*

Chilukweynuk River in southern British Columbia.

NEOSOREX PALUSTRIS, *Rich.*

Marsh Shrew.

Nova Scotia to the Rocky Mountains around the borders of
lakes.SOREX TROWBRIDGII, *Baird.*

Southern British Columbia.

SOREX FORSTERI, *Rich.*

Forster's Shrew.

From Nova Scotia to the Rocky Mountains, and as far north
on the Mackenzie River as the Arctic Circle.SOREX THOMPSONI, *Baird.*

Thompson's Shrew.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SOREX VAGRANS, (Cooper) *Baird.*

Southern British Columbia.

SOREX SÜCKLEYI, *Baird*.
Southern British Columbia.

SOREX PACHYURUS, *Baird*.

Found at Pembina, Minn., so it doubtless will be found in Manitoba.

SOREX PLATYRHINUS, *DeKay*.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

SOREX PERSONATUS, *Geoff*.
Cooper's Shrew.
Ki-ni-ki-si-wa-pi-kan-o-chi, (Sharp-nosed mouse).
Saulteaux.

New Brunswick to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains

SOREX BELLI, *Dobson*.
Near York Factory, Hudson's Bay.

SOREX SPHAGNICOLA, *Coues*.
Fort Liard in the north-eastern corner of British Columbia.

BLARINA TALPOIDES, *Gapper*.
Nova Scotia to Western Ontario.

BLARINA BREVICAUDA, *Say*.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, westward to Eastern Manitoba.

BLARINA AUGUSTICEPS *Baird*.
Nova Scotia.

BLARINA CINEREA, *Bach*.
Nova Scotia.

CHEIROPTERA.

ATALAPHA NOVEBORACENSIS, *Tomes.*

Red Bat.

A-pu-kwan-a-chis. Cree. *A-pu-kwan-a-chi.* (A covering)

Saulteaux. Used generally for all species of bats.

Throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

ATALAPHA CINEREA, *Beauv.*

Hoary Bat.

Vespertilio pruinosus, Rich.

Nova Scotia to Manitoba.

SCOTOPHILUS FUSCUS, *Beauv.*

Brown Bat.

Has been found in Ottawa city and also near Lake Winnipeg.

SCOTOPHILUS NOCTIVAGANS, *Leconte.*

Silvery-haired Bat.

From the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains and northward to Hudson Bay.

VESPERTILIO SUBULATUS, *Say.*

Little Brown Bat.

Common throughout Canada east of the Rocky Mountains.

VESPERTILIO LUCIFUGUS, *Leconte.*

Blunt-nosed Bat.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward as far as Hudson's Bay.

OTTAWA, February 23rd, 1888.

