GENUS RANGIFER.—HAMILTON SMITH.

DENTAL FORMULA.

$$\text{Incisive } \frac{0}{8}; \text{ Canine } \frac{1-1}{0-0}; \text{ Molar } \frac{6-6}{6-6} = 34.$$

Horns in both sexes, irregularly palmated, bifurcated, and rather long; canine teeth in both sexes; muzzle, small.

According to our opinion, two species of this genus exist—one in the old world (*Rangifer tarandus*), commonly called the Lapland Reindeer, and the Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*) and its varieties, the Reindeer of the American continent. Should, however, the varieties of the Reindeer found in different parts of the Arctic circle on *both* continents form one species only, then there is but one species in the genus known at present.

Fossil remains of a Reindeer of small size have been found near Etampes in France.

The generic name, *Rangifer*, is not of Latin origin, but has been formed from the old French term *Rangier* or *Ranger*, a Reindeer, probably through the later *Rangifère*.

RANGIFER CARIBOU.

CARIBOU OR AMERICAN REINDEER.

PLATE CXXVI.—MALES. Fig. 1.—Summer Pelage. Fig. 2.—Winter

R. Magnitudine fere Elaphi Canadensis; in æstate saturate fuscus, in hyeme cinereus; vitta alba supra ungulas.

CHARACTERS.

Nearly the size of the American Elk (Elaphus Canadensis); colour, deep brown in summer, grayish-ash in winter, a white fringe above the hoofs.

SYNONYMES.

GENUS CERVUS. Linn., sectio Rangiferini.

CARIBOU, OU ASNE SAUVAGE. Sagard Theodat. Canada, p. 751, Ann. 1636.

“ La Hontan, t. i. p. 77, Ann. 1703.

“ Charlevoix, Nouv. France, tom. v. p. 190.

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