

in April and March), while the latter do not begin their march till towards the end of June. At this time the sun has dried up the lichens on the Barren Grounds, and the moist pastures in the valleys of the coast and islands of the above seas afford them sufficient food. Soon after their arrival the females drop their young. They commence their return to the south in September, and reach the vicinity of the woods towards the end of October. After the rutting season, which takes place in September, the males and females live separately; the former retire deeper into the woods, while the pregnant herds of the latter remain in the skirts of the Barren Grounds, which abound in the reindeer,* and other lichens. In the woods, they feed on lichens which hang from the trees, and on the long grass of the swamps. The males do not usually go so far north as the females. Columns, consisting of eight or ten thousand of these *Caribous*, so numerous are they in North America, may be seen annually passing from north to south in the spring, infested and attacked in their progress by numbers of wolves, foxes, and other predaceous quadrupeds, which attack and devour the stragglers.

The *Pronged-horned Antelope*,† as well as the Rein-deer, appears to go northward in the summer, and return to the south in the winter.

Dr. Richardson remarks to me in a letter,—“The Musk-ox and Rein-deer feed chiefly on lichens, and therefore frequent the Barren Lands and primitive rocks which are clothed with these plants. They resort in winter, when the snow is deep, to the skirts of the woods, and feed on the lichens which hang from the trees, but on every favourable change of weather they return to the Barren Grounds. In summer they migrate to the moist pastures on the sea-coast, and eat grass, because the lichens on the Barren

* *Cenomyce rangiferina*. Achar.

† *Antilope furcata*.