The Canadian elk is confined to the northern portion of the fauna; while the prairie wolf, the fox-squirrel, the Bassaris, and numerous birds, never leave the southern portion.*

430. In America, as in the Old World, the temperate fauna is further subdivided into several districts, which may be regarded as so many zoölogical provinces, in each of which there is a certain number of animals differing from those in the others, though very closely allied. Temperate America presents us with a striking example in this respect. We have, on the one hand :

1st. The fauna of the United States properly so called, on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

2d. The fauna of Oregon and California, beyond those mountains.

Though there are some animals which traverse the chain of the Rocky Mountains, and are found in the prairies of the Missouri as well as on the banks of the Columbia, as, for example, the Rocky Mountain deer, (*Antilope furcifer*,) yet, if we regard the whole assemblage of animals, they are found to differ entirely. Thus, the rodents, part of the ruminants, the insects, and all the mollusks, belong to distinct species.

431. The faunas or zoölogical provinces of the Old World which correspond to these are:

^{*} The types which are peculiar to temperate America, and are not found in Europe, are the Opossum, several genera of Insectivora, among them the shrew-mole (Scalops aquaticus) and the star-nose mole, (Condylura cristata,) which replaces the Mygale of the Old World; several genera of rodents, especially the muskrat. Among the types characteristic of America must also be reckoned the snapping-turtle among the tortoises; the Menobranchus and Menopoma, among the Salamanders; the Garpike and Amia among the fishes; and finally, among the Crustacea, the Limulus Among the types which are wanting in temperate America, and which are found in Europe, may be cited the horse, the wild boar, and the true mouse. All the species of domestic mice which live in America have been brought from the Old World.