The general tendency of this prairie fauna is towards small size and pale, bleached colouration. Such species as are characteristic of it are those like the prong-horn antelope, bison, coyote, gopher, prairie chicken, sage hen, burrowing owl, Leconte's sparrow, and lark bunting whose open country requirements debar them from wooded land. The remainder of its fauna is similar to that of the eastern country but generally subspecifically differentiated from it through the dryer climate and desert-like conditions. Some species that can be exampled under this division are western horned owl, Say's phœbe, desert horned lark, pale goldfinch, western clay-coloured sparrow, Dakota song sparrow, prairie marsh wren, etc.

The true Eastern fauna, though generally similar from the far northwest to the Atlantic coast, does show a slight tendency to variation north of these plains, but the influence is slight and in broad treatment can be disregarded. Many species extend unmodified throughout the area, or when modification occurs it can usually be attributed to either thermal differences or the influence of the closely allied neighbouring prairie forms it comes into contact with in migration or on its edges. In general, most of the subspecific forms mentioned as prairie or western are represented by type subspecies in this great eastern fauna, which is perhaps the typical fauna of Canada and which gives distinctive character to our biotal resources.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA, 1920-1921.

By WYATT MALCOLM, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The purpose of the writer in presenting this paper is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada, published during 1920 and 1921. Brief notes are given on the contents of the most important reports. It is hoped also that this paper will serve to indicate where detailed information regarding the mineral resources of the country may be obtained, since the articles reviewed, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subject. The numbers appearing in brackets after the names of writers refer to the publishers listed at the end.

Bauxite.—This is the mineral from which the metal aluminum is produced. As Canadian manufacturers are dependent on foreign sources of supply of this raw material and as geological conditions in parts of British Columbia appear favourable to its occurrence, the Munition Resources Commission of Canada authorized W. F. FERRIER to make a search for this mineral in the Interior plateau region during parts of the field seasons of 1917 and 1918. Although no discovery of bauxite was made the report on the work contains valuable geological and mineralogical information. It appears in the final report of the Munition Resources Commission.

Chromite.—The results of certain investigations made by the Munition Resources Commission of Canada appear in their final report. W. F. FERRIER reports on a deposit about 6 miles from