

SPORTING EXCURSIONS

IN THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

INCLUDING

A JOURNEY TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER,
AND A VISIT TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHILI, &c.

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IN TWO VOLUMES

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upon her back, and lands him safely and expeditiously upon the opposite bank. She can also kill and dress an elk, run down and shoot a buffalo, or spear a salmon for her husband's breakfast in the morning, as well as any manservant he could employ. Added to all this, she has, in several instances, saved his life in skirmishes with Indians, at the imminent risk of her own, so that he has some reason to be proud of her.

In the afternoon, we passed the bold, basaltic point, known to the *voyageurs* by the name of "Cape Horn." The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and but for the consummate skill of those who managed our boats, we must have had no little difficulty.

30th.—We were engaged almost the whole of this day in making portages, and I had, in consequence, some opportunity of prosecuting my researches on the land. We have now passed the range of vegetation; there are no trees or even shrubs; nothing but huge, jagged rocks of basalt, and interminable sand heaps. I found here a large and beautiful

species of marmot, the *Arctomys Richardsonii*, several of which I shot. Encamped in the evening at the village of the Indian chief, *Tilki*. I had often heard of this man, but I now saw him for the first time. His person is rather below the middle size, but his features are good, with a Roman cast, and his eye is deep black, and unusually fine. He appears to be remarkably intelligent, and half a century before the generality of his people in civilization.

July 3d.—This morning, we came to the open prairies, covered with wormwood bushes. The appearance, and strong odour of these, forcibly remind me of my journey across the mountains, when we frequently saw no vegetation for weeks, except this dry and barren looking shrub.

The Indians here are numerous, and are now engaged in catching salmon, lamprey, eels, &c. They take thousands of the latter, which are seen hanging in great numbers in their lodges to dry in the smoke. As soon as the Indians see us approach, they leave their

Marsh Hare, *Lepus palustris*, (Bachman.)

*Nuttall's little Hare, *Lepus Nuttallii*, (Bachman.)

Little Chief Hare, *Lagomys princeps*, (Richardson.)

Prairie Dog, or Marmot, *Arctomys ludovicianus*.

Franklin's Marmot, *Arctomys Franklinii*.

Douglass' Marmot, *Arctomys Douglassii*.

Richardson's Marmot, *Arctomys Richardsonii*.

*Townsend's Marmot, *Spermophilus Townsendii*, (Bachman.)

Hood's Marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*.

*Small-pouched Marmot, (the opening of the pouches within the mouth,) not in my collection.

Gopher, or Kamas Rat, *Geomys borealis*.

Townsend's Gopher, *Geomys Townsendii*, (Richardson's M.S.S.)

Jumping Mouse, *Meriones labradorius*, (Richardson)

White-footed Mouse, *Mus leucopus*.

Common Mouse, *Mus musculus*.

Rocky Mountain Rat, *Neotoma Drummondii*.

*Townsend's Meadow Mouse, *Arvicola Townsendii*, (Bachman.)

*Small Meadow Mouse, *Arvicola oregonii*, (Bachman.)

Douglass' Tree Squirrel, *Sciurus Douglassii*, (Bennett.)

*Downy Squirrel, *Sciurus lanuginosus*, (Bachman.)

*Richardson's Squirrel, *Sciurus Richardsonii*, (Bachman.)

*Little Ground Squirrel, *Tamias minimus*, (Bachman.)

Four-lined Squirrel, *Tamias quadrivittatus*, (Say).

TOWNSEND'S MARMOT.

*Spermophilus *Townsendii*, (Bach.) Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, vol. 8, part I. *Tet no*, of the Walla-walla, and Nez Percés Indians.

“ The body is long and rather slender. Head of moderate size ; nose slightly obtuse. Ears short, scarcely a line in height ; nails slender, compressed, and slightly arched ; the thumb protected by an acute and prominent nail ; the second claw in the fore foot, as in all the species of this genus, is longest, and not the third, as in the squirrels. Cheek-pouches not large. Tail thickly clothed with fur, and in the dried specimen appears much flattened ; the fur is soft, smooth, and lustrous.

There is a line of white above and below the eyebrows. The fur on the whole of the upper surface is for one-fourth of its length from the roots of a nearly black colour, then a broad line of silver grey, then a narrow line of dark brown, edged with yellowish-white, with a few black hairs interspersed, giving it a brownish-grey appearance. On the under surface, where the hair is a little longer than on the back, it is black at the roots, and cinereous at the points ; on the forehead and nose, it is slightly tinged with brown. The line of separation between the colours of the upper and under surface, exists high up along the sides, and is very distinctly drawn. The tail on the upper surface is the colour of

the back, slightly tinged with brown beneath ; the teeth are white.

Length of the head and body	8 inches	9 lines.
“ head,	1 “	10 “
“ tail, (vertebræ,)	1 “	
“ tail, including fur,	1 “	6 “
Length from heel to middle hind claw,	1 “	4 “

I procured a single specimen of this animal, on the Columbia river, about three hundred miles above its mouth, in July. It was said to be common there at that season, but as I was travelling in boats to the interior, I had but little time to search for it. I know but little of its habits. It becomes excessively fat, and is eaten by the Indians. Disappears in August, and emerges in the spring in a very attenuated state.—Towns. in. lit.

DOUGLASS' SQUIRREL.

Sciurus Douglassii, (BENNETT.) *Sciurus Townsendii*, BACHMAN.) Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, Vol. 8, part I. *Ap-poe-poe*, of the Chinook Indians.

“ This species, in the form of its body, is not very unlike the *Sciurus hudsonicus* ; its ears and tail, however, are proportionably much shorter ; it is about a fourth larger, and in its markings differs widely from all other known species.

Head considerably broader than that of the *Sciurus*