

climbed higher than any other that came under my observation. When grown to manhood, I often went by the tree and estimated the height to which this woodchuck climbed to be at least 30 feet.

Another incident may be of interest. I had gone home from college to spend my vacation with my father. One night about 10 p.m. we heard two dogs in the woods barking as though they had something "treed." My brother and I went to investigate the matter and found the dogs against a steep hillside barking up a dogwood tree. In a fork about eight feet from the ground was a large woodchuck. The dogs had probably treed it sometime during the day and were now laying siege to it. They had the bark peeled from the tree and were doing their best to get the chuck down.

The last time that I saw a woodchuck up a tree was only a few years ago. I had spent the day in the woods collecting plants, and was returning home about sunset. On hearing our dog bark I went to the place and found a half grown woodchuck up a shagbark hickory tree. It was eight or ten feet from the ground and had secured itself back of one of the stiff, shaggy plates of the bark. From all appearances the dog had chased it up the tree sometime earlier in the day.

Where the burrows of woodchucks are along fences, it is quite a common sight to see the animals climbing the posts or rails, perhaps to sun themselves or to make observations. To avoid dogs they will climb trees if they cannot reach their burrows, or escape by some other means.—OLIVER P. MEDSGER, *Arlington, New Jersey.*

CONNECTICUT WOODCHUCK CLIMBS A TREE

In connection with the note on a tree-climbing woodchuck, vol. 2, p. 207, I write to say that my brother, F. C. White, saw a woodchuck climb a tree because frightened by his dog. He subsequently pointed out to me the limb to which the animal had clambered; it was about six feet up from the ground. This was at Hartford, Connecticut.—FRANCIS BEACH WHITE, *Concord, New Hampshire.*

NOTES ON A FEW MAMMALS AT MISSOULA, MONTANA, 1917-1918

Thomomys fuscus fuscus. Pocket gopher.—Mounds are abundant on the bunchgrass of the Bitterroot Valley and over the open slopes of the mountains; a few occur also among the cottonwoods. June 3, 1918, a few minutes past 4 p.m., a half-grown male was found running on the University campus lawn.

Citellus columbianus. Ground-squirrel.—Locally called "gopher." Abundant on the bunchgrass; common in yellow pines; and numerous in the chaparral brush on the mountain sides. In 1918 it was first seen April 10. In 13 adult females taken between May 4 and 16 on the slopes of Mount Sentinel for use in the zoological laboratory, embryos were found as follows: one with 3 embryos 22 mm. in length, as they lay rolled in the fetal membranes; one with 3 embryos 20 mm.; one with 3 embryos 16 mm.; one with 4 embryos 13 mm.; three with 4 embryos each, too small to measure.

Eutamias sp. Chipmunk.—Numerous in cottonwoods, in brush along the canyon streams, in yellow pines, and abundant on talus slopes. In 1917 last seen November 4, and in 1918 first noted April 7. May 19 one was noted eating dandelion seeds while seated on a rock pile at the edge of the cottonwood forest along Rattlesnake Creek. He would cut off a ripe head and then seating himself on a rock would