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On the Moose and Carabou, and on the American Raven

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Food of the Mastodon. By Prof. A. GRAY.

Prof. Gray stated that there had been recently placed in his hands specimens of earthy matter, filled with finely-broken fragments of branches of trees, which were said to have been found occupying the place of the stomach in the skeleton of the Mastodon exhumed on Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and lately exhibited in Boston. As similar observations are said to have been made in several instances, Prof. Gray was induced to examine the substance brought to him. The wood evidently consisted of branchlets of one, two and three years old, broken, quite uniformly, into bits of half an inch or so in length, with only now and then traces of the bark remaining on the wood. The wood was not at all fossilized, and was but slightly decayed. From the appearance of the branchlets examined, Prof. Gray inferred that they belonged to some coniferous tree or shrub, and probably to a kind of spruce or fir, rather than to a true pine. This inference was borne out by the examination of thin slices of the wood by the microscope. The woody fibre was very beautifully and distinctly marked with the circular discs that are characteristic of all coniferous wood. The structure agreed perfectly with that in similar branchlets of the common hemlock spruce.—*Silliman's Journal for May 1847*, p. 436.

On the Moose and Carabou, and on the American Raven.

By L. AGASSIZ.

These species differ from the European species, according to Prof. Agassiz, who consequently has named them anew, designating the Moose (*Cervus alces*) the *C. lobatus*; the Carabou (*C. tarandus*) the *C. hastalis*; the American Raven, *C. lugubris*.—*Ibid*.

Pygorhynchus Gouldii, a new Echinus from the Millstone Grit of Georgia. By M. BOUVÉ.

Above conico-convex, a little more sloping posteriorly than anteriorly. Margin somewhat rounded, except near and under the anus, where, by an excavation or depression, it becomes acute. Inferior surface subcircular. Mouth situated about one-third of longitudinal diameter from the anterior margin. Apex subcentral, a little anterior, but not so much so as the mouth. Ambulacra radiating at unequal angles, the interambulacral spaces dividing the three anterior from the two posterior, being wider than the rest. The pores of each diverge considerably from the apex, becoming quite dilated a short distance from it, then converge as they descend, until about two-thirds the distance from the summit to the margin, where they are very limited in width, and where the double rows become single. On the margin they again slightly dilate, and are readily traceable to their termination about the mouth, where they are prominent. The anterior ambulacrum is much narrower than the rest. Anus transverse, and situated at about one-fifth the distance from the posterior margin to the apex. Whole length, as shown by three individuals examined, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; greatest width $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; height 1 inch. Locality, Baker County, Georgia.

I have named this beautiful species after my respected friend, Dr. Augustus A. Gould.—*Ibid*, p. 437.