a species of small herbivore there from reaching its peak in population size.

A word of caution is in order here: Because the effect of predation seems to differ so much, according to life-zone, conclusions from studies made of predator-prey relationships in one life-zone cannot be applied safely in another life-zone, but only in the same life-zone where made. We recall the names of some generally careful naturalists who have been careless in this regard.

In any life-zone, but especially in the Tropical Life-zone, there are biological relationships other than predation which may have much to do with stabilizing the population size of species of small herbivores. For example, the larger number of kinds of herbivores than in life-zones polewards, may result in various types of competition between the herbivores themselves. Also, as a general rule, a given species has fewer young per litter in the Tropical Life-zone than it has in a life-zone nearer either pole.

But to return to conditions peculiar to the polar regions--conditions that have influenced the mammals of the Arctic: at Point Barrow there is no sun for a period of more than two months in winter and for a like period in summer the sun shines for 24 hours a day. This would be expected to influence the growth of the mammals and possibly the length of their period of growth. Certainly the continuous sunlight in summer rapidly increases the amount of vegetation that is the staff of life of the native species of small herbivorous mammals.

A climatic factor that may greatly influence mammals of the Arctic Slope is the slight amount of precipitation. At Point Barrow the yearly average is less than five inches, and as a result the layer of snow that