

The following method of transcribing Indian words is used in the publications of the Jesup Expedition :

- a, e, i, o, u have their continental sounds (short).
 ā, ē, ī, ō, ū long vowels.
 A, E, I, O, U obscure vowels.
 ȧ, ė, i̇, ȯ, u̇ vowels not articulated, but indicated by position of the mouth.
 ä in German *Bär*.
 â *aw* in *law*.
 ô *o* in German *voll*.
 ê *e* in *bell*.
 î *i* in *hill*.
 - separates vowels which do not form diphthongs.
 ai *i* in *island*.
 au *ow* in *how*.
 l as in English.
 ll very long, slightly palatized by allowing a greater portion of the back of the tongue to touch the palate.
 ɽ posterior palatal /; the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli of the lower jaw, the back of the tongue is pressed against the hard palate, sonant.
 ɽ the same, short and exploded (surd).
 q velar *k*.
 k English *k*.
 k' palatized *k*, almost *ky*.
 kx posterior palatal *k*, between *k* and *k'*.
 ʒ velar *g*.
 ʒ' palatized *g*, almost *gy*.
 x *ch* in German *Buch*.
 x *x* pronounced at posterior border of hard palate.
 x' palatal *x* as in German *ich*.
 s, c are evidently the same sound, and might be written *s'* or *c'*, both being palatized; *c* (English *sh*) is pronounced with open teeth, the tongue almost touching the palate immediately behind the alveoli; *s* is modified in the same manner.
 ç *th* as in *thick*.
 d, t } as in English, but surd and sonant are difficult to distinguish.
 b, p }
 g, k }
 h as in English.
 y as in *year*.
 w, m, n as in English.
 ! designates increased stress of articulation.
 e is a very deep laryngeal intonation.

ERRATA.

- p. 183, 2d line of footnote, " Fig. 122 " should read, " Fig. 120."
 p. 223, in legend to Fig. 198, " $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ " should read " $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$."