

Note 31, p. 72.

The almost incomprehensible use of these small kennels as dormitories was afterward satisfactorily ascertained from the Esquimaux themselves. They are spoken of as far south as Karsuk (near Upernavik), and are at this moment resorted to in case of arrivals of hunting parties, &c. Unlike the Siberian pologs, they are not enclosed by a second chamber. The hardy tenant, muffled in furs, at a temperature of -60° is dependent for warmth upon his own powers and the slow conduction of the thick walls.

Note 32, p. 74.

Halt evidently from the musk-ox was found near Refuge Inlet. The last of these animals seen by the Esquimaux was in the late spring of 1850, near Cape George Russell. Here Metek saw a group of six.

Note 33, p. 81.

For an account of the destruction of provision-depôts by bears, see the reports of the singularly efficient sledge-operations of Commodore Austin (Parliamentary Blue-Boat). The wolverine (*Gulo luscus*), the most destructive animal to Arctic caches, is not found north of Lancaster Sound. So destructive are the bears about Peahody Bay, that nothing but a metallic cylinder with conical terminations gave any protection against their assaults.

Note 34, p. 90.

The liquids subjected to these low temperatures were for the most part the ethers and volatile oils.

Note 35, p. 130.

There is a local reservoir of interior ice around Cape Alexander and toward Cape Sanmaurez, which may be, however, a process from the great *mer de glace* of the interior.

Notes 36 to 41 inclusive, pp. 130, 131.

I intended to refer by these numerals to a somewhat enlarged summary of the geognostic characters of this coast; but I find it impracticable to condense my observations into the narrow limits which have been reserved for these notes. Like many other topics of more scientific than popular interest, they may find a place in the Official Reports upon which I am now engaged under the orders of the Navy Department.

Note 42, p. 151.

Where this face came in contact with opposing masses of rocks,—as at islands or at the sides of its insulating-trough,—abrupt fractures and excessive crevassing indicated the resistance to the passage of the ice-stream. I think I have mentioned a small island near the cache that was already partially buried by the advance of the glacier and the discharged fragments at its base.

Note 43, p. 133.

Our surveys give four points for the determination of the trend of this interior *mer de glace*:—1. Up the fiord of Marshall Bay; 2. In the interior, about lat. $78^{\circ}32'$, as observed by Dr. Hayes; 3. South of Force Bay; 4. Near Etah. These give the axis of the stream nearly due north and south.

Note 44, p. 183.

Australia, between Bass and Torres Straits, measures about sixteen hundred miles.