

Stewart valley about eighteen miles below Lansing river. Another large body of quartz occurs on Rackla river, below the forks. These bodies are apparently barren of any mineralization.

The existence of large bodies of iron ore at the headwaters of the Wind and Bonnet Plume rivers has been known for some years. Outcrops of this ore were seen by a few of the gold-seekers who journeyed to the Yukon by this route. The drift from these bodies is widespread on the basin of both the Peel and Stewart rivers, being found all along the tributaries of the latter as far as the mouth of the McQuesten. In these localities the drift from the iron beds is only found during the processes of mining, as on account of its weight it sinks to bed-rock.

On Rackla river, however, which apparently heads near the source of the iron, large fragments are found on the surface.

The pebbles wherever found show an exceedingly fine-grained very compact hematite, some of which also contain thin bands of red jaspilite. Small boulders showing bands of pure ore four or five inches thick were found near the forks of Rackla river.

The presence of these ore bodies is an interesting fact, but in this region they are very unlikely to be numbered among the economic mineral resources of the territory from a commercial point of view.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS COLLECTED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY BY J. KEELE, 1904-5.

Determined by James Fletcher, LL. D., F.R.S.C.

BUTTERFLIES.

Papilio machaon, var *alaska*, Mayo Lake.

Colias occidentalis, Mayo Lake, Aug. 7.

Colias meadii, " "

Pieris bryroniac, " "

Argynnis eurynome, " "

Argynnis chalciclea, " "

Argynnis frigga, var *saga*, " "

Phyciodes pratensis, " "

Lycæna antiacis, " July 28

Erebia epipsodea, " "