

vicinity is given by Abbé Petitot, in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, (Vol. X., p. 173). The map accompanying the article of Abbé Petitot, is the best available of the region in question and may be consulted in following Mr. MacFarlane's route. His course was northward and eastward from Fort Good Hope to the Lockhart River, thence down that river and the Anderson (of which it is a tributary), nearly to the Arctic coast, where he was turned back by the Eskimo. He then returned southward by land, and after examining an additional portion of the Anderson, above the mouth of the Lockhart, together with another tributary named the Ross, he struck across in a westward direction to the Peau de Lièvre or Hare-skin River by which he returned to Fort Good Hope.

Mr. MacFarlane has also furnished me with an additional short general description of the Barren Grounds, to the east of the Anderson River, between that river and Franklin Bay, crossed by him four times in 1862 to 1865 for the purpose of collecting birds, eggs, etc., for the Smithsonian Institution.

Some fossils collected by Mr. MacFarlane in the course of these expeditions are described by Meek in his paper, published in the *Transactions of the Chicago Academy of Science*, (Vol. I., p. 75). These are referred to in my *Notes to Accompany a Geological Map of the Northern Portion of the Dominion of Canada*, (Annual Report Geol. Surv. Can., 1886., p. 30a,) but Mr. MacFarlane's valuable observations were not then available for reference in connection with the compilation of the map. It would now appear from them, that between the Mackenzie River and Franklin Bay, the Devonian and probably also the Cretaceous rocks, came further south than was supposed, covering a portion of the region coloured as Archæan on the map.

GEORGE M. DAWSON.

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On the afternoon of June 4th, 1857, accompanied by Jerome St. George, dit Laporte, and four Indians, I started from Fort Good Hope for Canoe Lake, carrying with us such further