

both by sea and land beyond the 80th degree, where he found mountains of ice of a stupendous height.

The lands and seas discovered by Admiral *de Fonte* fill up, as may be seen, the whole space which, after all the searches of the *Russians*, remained vacant for further discoveries, and terminate at the furthest known lands of *Norib America*, both towards *Hudson* and *Baffins-bays*, to the west of *Canada*, and the north of *New Mexico* and *California*, which throws so great a light on the discovery of a north-west passage to the *South-sea*, that I thought myself obliged to communicate them to the society, till I lay before it the grounds on which this map is formed, the detail of which must be reserved for our private meetings.

Yet I cannot forbear subjoining here a physical corollary, deducible from these discoveries, relating to the structure of our globe, at least as to its surface, by which Mr. *Buache*, who, from his accurate knowledge of the structure of all the other parts of the known world, had conjectured that *Asia* must be joined northward to *America*, by a chain of mountains and shallow seas, has had the pleasure to see his opinion confirmed by the discoveries of which I have here given a succinct relation.

The second manuscript map which I laid before the academy, was in all respects like the former, only with the advantage of the new discoveries made since 1731 being added to it by Mr. *Buache*, from memoirs which I had communicated to him, and that, as I noticed in my discourse, he had formed that part of this map which was wanting in Admiral *de Fonte's* narrative.

Besides these, Mr. *Buache* had also made another small manuscript map, which was a reduction of the large map last mentioned. This small map