

that now inhabit the waters of the neighboring seas, are found at considerable heights throughout the whole group of islands. M'Clure found shells of the *Cyprina Islandica*, at the summit of the Coxcomb range, in Baring Island, at an elevation of 500 feet above the sea-level; Captain Parry, also, has recorded the occurrence of *Venus* (probably *Cyprina Islandica*) on Byam Martin's Island; and in the recent voyage of the 'Fox,' Dr. Walker, the Surgeon of the expedition, found the following subfossil shells at Port Kenedy, at elevations of from 100 to 500 feet:—

1. *Saxicava rugosa*.
2. *Tellina proxima*.
3. *Astarte Arctica* (Borealis.)
4. *Mya Uddevallensis*.
5. *Mya truncata*.
6. *Cardium* sp.
7. *Buccinum undatum*.
8. *Acmea testudinalis*.
9. *Balanus Uddevallensis*.

At the same place a portion of the palate-bone of a whale (Right Whale) was found at an elevation of 150 feet.

All these facts indicate the former submergence of the Arctic Archipelago, but this submergence must have been anterior to the period when pine forests clothed the low sandy shores of the slowly emerging islands, the remains of which forests now occupy a position at least 100 feet above high-water mark.

The geological map which I am enabled to publish from the data collected by Captains M'Clintock, M'Clure, Osborn, &c., is an enlargement of that which was published in 1857 by the Royal Society of Dublin, to illustrate the fine collection of Arctic fossils and