

Cape Sabine, all of them white, there being evidently in those places of the very far north no time for assuming a summer coat.

A few specimens of several kinds of small Rodents, such as lemmings, and marmots or ground squirrels, were found. The males of the Marmots have cheek-pouches for storing food for after use.

The skins, with the heads intact, of six Musk Oxen (*Ovibos moschatus*) were brought to the vessel from the inland. An examination of their skulls is as follows:—Cavity of brain small; very prominent orbital projections, eye sockets full of fat; when thawed out, the iris brown, pupil light blue. The skull of a calf shewed a different contour from those of the mature animals, the occipital opening being larger, and the lower mandibles thicker in proportion towards the middle. Dentition:—Incisors, 6 in each lower jaw; canines, 1 in each side of lower jaw; molars (including pre-molars), 6 in each upper and lower jaw of specimens numbers 1, 2 3, and 6; 5 in each upper jaw of number 4, with a space for a 6th, and 6 in each lower, the back portion of 6th not having the usual flatness of a molar, but conical and canine-like, and received into the vacant cavity of upper jaw; 4 in each upper and lower jaw in number 5 (calf), the last pointed not flat, but low, apparently a tooth in the forming, each 3rd molar in three parts; 6th molar in each lower jaw of the other skulls in three parts. A small branch of crow-berry (*Empetrum nigrum*) was attached to one of the skins.

We were well supplied throughout the winter with the flesh of the Reindeer or Barren Ground Caribou (*Rangifer grænelandicus*), the carcasses being brought to the vessel from the island by the Esquimo. The flesh of those deer is excellent, and one might eat it every day of the year without tiring of it. The Caribou are much infested with the large larvæ of an Œstrian dipteron, which are buried in the flesh.

In many respects, more is known about the infinitesimal protozoans than about the Cetaceans, or mammals of the Whale tribe, many of which are the giants of the animal world. As a rule, only certain parts of their great bodies are to be seen at one time, usually when they rise to respire; and, even then, very often at a considerable distance from the observer. For this reason, I