(Western Innuit.)
Kāviăg'-mūt, 1877.16
Măh'le-müt, , 1877.17
Un-älig'-mūt, 1877.
Ikŏg'-mūt, 1877. ${ }^{18}$
Măg'emút. ${ }^{19}$
Kai-ā-lig-mūt.
Kŭskwŏy'mūt. ${ }^{20}$
Nūshāgag'-mùt, ${ }^{21} 1877$.
Oglemüt. 22 .
Kăniăg'mūt. ${ }^{23}$
14,500 ?

Chū-gach'igmūt. ${ }^{24}$

## (Aleutians)

Unŭngŭn, 1877.

## Indians.

Tinneh or Athabaskan stock.
(Western Tinneb.) ${ }^{25}$
Kai'-yŭh-kho-tā'nā, 1877.
Ko-yū'-kŭkh=o-tă'-nā, 1877: :
Un'-ā-kho-tā'-nā, 1877.
(Kutchin tribes).
Ten'an'-kŭt-chin', 1877.
Tennŭth'-kŭt-chin', 1877.
Tăt-sāh'-kŭt-chin' 1877.

700?
Extinct.
Extinct.
${ }^{18}$ King- $i$ '-gä-mūt of the census map refers only to the people of the village at Cape Prince of Wales. See op. cit. p. 16.
${ }^{17}$ Range erroneously extended north of Selawik Lake on the census map.
${ }^{18} \mathrm{E} k \check{\mathrm{~K}} \mathrm{~g}$-mūt of 1817 , but the present spelling is preferable.
${ }^{19}$ The Nunivak people, at least on the north coast, call themselves Magemūt. The Kaialigmūt, according to Nelson, are interposed on the mainland between the northern Magemūt and the Küskwogmūt.

20 The Küskwogmūt, according to Nelson, extend inland to Kolmakoff redoubt on the Kuskokwim river.
${ }^{21}$ This name covers the Ching-ig'-mūt and Togiar's'mūt of the censúd map. There seems to be little differentiation between these bands.

22 The Agle-mūt of some authorities (op. cit. 1877, p. 18). According to Petrofr, the Tinneh are interposed between them and the south shore of Iliamna Lake. They extend southeastward to the mountains of the peninsula and range westward at times to Port Möler.
${ }^{23}$ With the boundaries of 1877, except the end of Kenai peninsula.
24 From the western extreme of Kenai peninsula to the mouth of the Copper or Atna river and Kaye or Kayak Mland.
${ }^{23}$ In 80 far as the classification of the Western Tinreh of the Census Report differs from that of 1877 , it is a falling bacis on the earlier state of confusion which prevailed before the collection of data on which the work of 1877 was based. The word Kal-chana used in that report is not an Indian word at all but a colonial Russian expression used of any interior Tinneh with whom they were little familiar.

