

PELVIS:	
Greatest length	241
Depth of the crest	74
FEMUR:	
Length in straight line between articular facets	95
Greatest width inferiorly	61
FIBULA:	
Greatest length	240
TIBIA:	
Greatest length	240
FIBULA AND TIBIA:	
Greatest width	68
METATARSALS:	
Greatest length of first metatarsal	107
Greatest length of second metatarsal	79
Greatest length of third metatarsal	63
Greatest length of fourth metatarsal	69
Greatest length of fifth metatarsal	90
PES:	
Greatest length of first phalange of first digit	98
Greatest length of second phalange of first digit	62
Greatest length of first phalange of second digit	72
Greatest length of second phalange of second digit	53
Greatest length of third phalange of second digit	25
Greatest length of first phalange of third digit	67
Greatest length of second phalange of third digit	49
Greatest length of third phalange of third digit	19
Greatest length of first phalange of fourth digit	70
Greatest length of second phalange of fourth digit	49
Greatest length of third phalange of fourth digit	26
Greatest length of first phalange of fifth digit	78
Greatest length of second phalange of fifth digit	56
Greatest length of third phalange of fifth digit	36

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

- PLATE XI.—Skull of *Phoca (Histriophoca) fasciata*. Side view. Museum No. 13285.
 PLATE XII.—Same. View from below.
 PLATE XIII.—Same. View from above.
 PLATE XIV.—Skeleton of *Phoca (Histriophoca) fasciata*. Side view.
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**ON THE SOURCE OF THE JADEITE IMPLEMENTS OF THE
ALASKAN INNUITS.**

By E. W. NELSON.

[Letter to Prof. Spencer F. Baird.]

The numerous specimens of jade or jadeite implements obtained by myself and others from the Alaskan Innuits have been secured mainly between the head of Norton Sound, in Bering Sea, and Point Barrow, on the Arctic coast. They are found most abundantly among the people inhabiting the lower courses of the large streams flowing into Kotzebue Sound. Owing to the hostile character of the natives and for other reasons I never penetrated this region, but met and interrogated num-

erous intelligent Innuits who lived in that district, and from whom I bought various jade articles. These people all agreed in the statement that the jade occurs on the side of a steep hill or mountain slope descending to one of the rivers, and each described its occurrence only along what appeared from their descriptions to be a well-marked vein, or perhaps a dike, extending from the water to the crest of the hill.

Jade celts also occur among the Indians of the Yukon about Nulato. They claim that the rough material is found upon the side of a mountain about 25 miles from Nulato. This is the same range in which the previous locality is situated. The Point Barrow Innuits hunt reindeer and mountain sheep along the northern border of these mountains, and undoubtedly obtain their crude material there. The same material is found in the mountains on the western part of the Kaviak Peninsula near Bering Strait. The Innuits of that district know it well and have many implements made from it. All I questioned as to the locality of this stone pointed to the mountains in the immediate vicinity. From Norton Sound south along the Alaskan coast to the vicinity of Bristol Bay this stone is almost or quite unknown among the Innuits, as I found when traveling among them; but the fine specimens recently received from Mr. McKay, at Bristol Bay, show conclusively that there must be another locality in that district where jade occurs in place.

That small water-worn fragments are very frequently used by the natives for celts, &c., is undoubtedly true, but that these fragments come from some point where the stone occurs as a part or whole of a vein is at least very probable, as shown by the Inuit description of the Kotzebue Sound locality. The Innuits call it a "fire-stone," and say it was made in a very hot fire when some of the volcanic cones of their mountains were in a state of eruption. On the Siberian shore of Bering Strait only a very few jade fragments were seen by me, and their owners all claimed to have obtained them on the American side.

GLORIETA, NEW MEXICO, *July 29, 1883.*

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FOSSIL BONES DISCOVERED IN THE VICINITY OF TISE'S FORD, FLORIDA.

By S. T. WALKER.

[Letter to Prof. Spencer F. Baird.]

The day after I wrote to you from Fort Ogden, on Peace Creek, I procured a small skiff, and the services of two strong negroes to row it, and proceeded up the river in search of Tise's Ford, which I was informed was 17 miles by the river and 8 miles by land. The rainy season having set in, the river was slightly swollen, and rising, which produced a considerable current increasing in strength as we ascended until rowing became quite a labor. The shores of the river were bold for