

another's speech (*Systems of Consanguinity*, p. 152). Indeed, he suggests that the *Gakwas* or Eries, are supposed to have been a subdivision of the Senecas (*Indian Miscellanies*, p. 227). The term *Attiwandaronk*—signifying 'those who speak a somewhat different language'—was applied to the Neuters by the Hurons, and *vice versa*; and this name would be equally applicable to the Eries, from either a Huron or Seneca standpoint. Considering also their other appellation, 'the Cat Nation,' it is certainly a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that the Neuters, too, were known to the Iroquois as *Je-go'-sā-sa*, 'the Cat Nation.'"

It is desirable here to consider what animal is meant by *chat sauvage*, the "wild cat" so often mentioned by early writers, especially in connection with the Erie tribe. Some suppose it to be the common American wild cat, *Lynx rufus*, or possibly the Canadian lynx, *Lynx Canadensis*. J. G. Henderson, in a paper read before the Amer. Asso. for Adv. of Science, at its meeting of 1880, takes issue with this idea, saying: "These two species of lynx were not differentiated by the early French explorers, who classed both as wolves, under the appellation *loup cervier*; while they gave to the raccoon the name *chat sauvage*. Sagard clearly distinguishes these animals (*Canada*, Tross ed., pp. 679, 680), as *loups cerviers* (lynxes), named by the Hurons *Toutsitoute*; common wolves, *Anatisqua*; and 'a species of leopard, or wild cat, that they call *Tiron*.' He adds: 'In this vast extent of land there is a country that we surname "the Nation of the Cat," on account of these cats,—small wolves or leopards which are found in their country, which furnish their robes. These cats are hardly larger than foxes; but they have fur closely resembling that of the common wolf, for I myself was deceived in choosing between them.'" This view is corroborated by Clapin (*Dict. Canad.-Français*), who defines *chat sauvage* as the *raton* of France (raccoon,—given by Littré as *Ursus lotor*, but generally known to scientists as *Procyon lotor*, belonging to *Procyonidæ*, a group coördinate with *Ursidæ*).

We may here note another animal sometimes called "wild cat"—*Mustela pennanti*, of the *Mustelidæ*, another group of the great Arctoid order; it is commonly known as "fisher," "black cat," "black fox," or "pekan." This last name is a Canadian-French word, and was used as early as 1684, for it occurs in a document of that date, "Memoir touching the expenses incurred by Sieur de Lasalle at Fort Frontenac,"—a translation of which is given in *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., pp. 216–221.

12 (p. 191).—*Onguiaahra*: Niagara. Cartier, when at Hochelaga (Montreal), heard vague rumors of the great cataract. Champlain's map of 1632 locates it quite definitely, at the western end of Lake