

at the beginning of August makes this tree very attractive at that time of year. A variety of this, *A. tataricum Ginnala*, is far more ornamental. It has deeply cut foliage which in autumn rivals in brilliancy that of the red or sugar maples.

A. Volxemi, Masters.—Caucasus. Planted 1897. One specimen proved nearly hardy and the other died. This is said to make a fine tree.

ON THE REMAINS OF MAMMOTH IN THE MUSEUM OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

By LAWRENCE M. LAMBE, F.G.S.

Previous to 1898 the only remains of the mammoth in the museum of the Survey were as follows :—

1. The right ramus and symphysis of a lower jaw, a symphysis, a fragment of a large tusk, part of a smaller tusk, portions of two scapulæ and several fragments of other bones, found at Burlington Heights near Hamilton, Ont., in 1852, and presented to the museum by Mr. R. Benedict then Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railway. The lower jaw and the smaller tusk were described by Mr. T. Cottle of Woodstock, Ont., in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for 1852, 2nd series, vol. 10, p. 395, and in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for 1853, 2nd series, vol. 15, p. 282. The then Palæontologist to the Survey, Mr. E. Billings, mentions the discovery of these bones in the *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist* for 1857, vol. 1, p. 380, and later, in 1863, in vol. VIII of the same publication, p. 135, describes them at length and refers them to *Elephas Jacksoni*, Briggs and Foster, at the same time remarking that Mr. Cottle "was the first to announce the discovery of mammoth remains in Canada" (*i.e.*, what was then called Upper and Lower Canada). In his communication to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Mr. Cottle refers the bones to *Elephas primigenius*, Blumenbach, with a query.

2. Three well preserved teeth from Norton Sound, Alaska, and a tooth, tusks, limb-bones with a few ribs and vertebræ from