

interest, as no remains of Cetacea of the genus *Delphinapterus* had previously been found in the pleistocene deposits of the Ottawa valley.

Samples of the clay, with shells, in which this skeleton was found, contain numerous specimens of *Macoma Balthica* (L.). This little tellinid is the *Venus fragilis* of O. Fabricius (1780); the *Psammobia fusca* of Say (1827), and *Sanguinolaria fusca* of Conrad (1831); and the *Telina Groenlandica* of Beck (1839). It is extremely abundant in the pleistocene sands and clays at many localities in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys. It is also common, living, in very shallow, brackish or salt water in the estuary and Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast of Canada. It is said to be the most abundant shell in the clay in which the original type of *Beluga Vermontana* was found in Vermont, the other species found with it being *Mya arenaria*, *Saxicava rugosa*, and *Mytilus edulis*.

Ottawa, Jan. 15th, 1907.

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A friend of mine out hare-shooting on Jan. 28th, about fifteen miles from Montreal found a partridge with its feet and the end of its tail feathers frozen into the ice crust. It was under a thick hawthorn bush (a lot of dead leaves on the bush, but not a sign of a berry or any other food around), and though in a weak condition was able to flap its wings, in fact that was what drew my friend's attention to it. He had kicked at the bush and heard a noise but seeing no hare run out he looked under the leaves and found this bird, which he liberated. It ran a short distance and then flew away. All naturalists are familiar with the fact that partridge often dive into deep snow and sleep there but how often are they known to roost on the ground (or snow) as this bird was doing?

GEO. A. DUNLOP.

Montreal. Jan. 29th, 1907.