

prairie regions of Canada. The best portion of the skull of one individual may be seen about three feet long and eighteen inches across, with the frontal bones and snout preserved; also the two horn-cores and portions of the upper jaw with several huge molars *in situ*. The lower jaw of the same individual was also found with the teeth beautifully preserved. Some of these teeth are nearly four inches across and three inches in thickness, being nearly four inches in length, with lengthened roots and sharply cut crowns. The *humerus*, *femur*, *tibia* and many horn-cores, bones of the pelvic arch, and of various other portions of the skeleton were also found, making in all a beautiful display of fossil bones belonging to as huge and ferocious a beast as any of those which to-day are found in the jungles of an African or Indian forest.

Besides this form of *Menodus*, Prof. Cope has recognized a number more to which he has given separate specific designations, so that we find that there existed in Canada not only this huge and ferocious individual, but other allied creatures. These included *Menodus syceras* Cope; *M. Proutii*, Cope; *M. Americanus*, Cope, and *M. Selwyni*, Cope. They all belong to Miocene Tertiary strata, occurring in the vicinity of Swift Current, N.W.T. These belong to the family of the Titanotheridæ and form a group of animals analogous to the modern rhinoceros.

EXTINCT BOAR.

Elotherium Mortoni, Leidy. Amongst the specimens on exhibition and collected by Mr. Weston, may be seen an almost perfect lower left ramus of this extinct mammal, allied to the modern wild boar and domestic pig, all of which belong to the family of the Charopotamidæ. This creature was of huge dimensions, the specimen in question being nearly 10 inches in length, and the teeth are beautifully preserved in a spotted grey and yellowish coloured lime-rock. This is the first time that this form has been found so far north on the American Continent.

EXTINCT DEER.

LEPTOMERYX MAMMIFER, Cope. This new species, and a member of the family of the *Tragulidæ*, appears to be one of the ancestors of the deer tribe, being both a ruminant and ungulate mammal, a very well preserved portion of the lower jaw, with several teeth *in situ* has permitted Prof. Cope to establish its relations and affinities, and it forms