

have also been found in the brick-clays near Montreal, and a specimen was discovered several years ago in sand holding *Saxicava*, near Cornwall, Ontario. The last-named specimen was studied by Mr. Billings, and its bones compared with those of the modern species in the McGill College Museum. On this evidence Mr. Billings concluded that it belonged to the modern species, and also extended this conclusion to Dr. Thompson's specimen, the distinctive characters of which, as stated by that naturalist, seem not to exceed the individual differences in modern specimens.

But though the *Beluga*, which now extends its excursions up the St. Lawrence, and has even been captured in the vicinity of Montreal, occurs as far west as Cornwall, no remains of the larger whales have been recorded as obtained so far inland until the discovery of the specimens referred to in the present note. These were found, as we are informed by Archer Baker, Esq., General Superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway, "in a ballast pit, at Welshe's, on the line of the C. P. Railway, three miles north of Smith's Falls, and thirty-one miles north of the St. Lawrence River, in the Township of Montague, County of Lanark. They occurred in gravel at a depth of 30 feet from the surface, and about 50 feet back from the original face of the pit."

Mr. Peterson, C.E., has been kind enough to ascertain the elevation of the place where the remains were found, as indicated by the railway levels. It is 420 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence at Hochelaga, or as nearly as possible 440 feet above sea level. It is interesting to observe that this corresponds exactly with the height of one of the sea terraces on the Montreal mountain, and is only 30 feet lower than the well-marked beach with sea shells above Côte des Neiges, on the west side of the Mountain. The highest level at which Post-pliocene marine shells are known to occur on Montreal Mountain, is near the park-keeper's house, at an elevation of about 520 feet. These marine deposits of Montreal are of the same geological period with the Cetacean remains in question, so that the animal to which these belonged may have sailed past the rocky islet which then represented Montreal Mountain at an elevation of 400 feet above the lower levels of the city, and in a wide sea which then covered all the plain of the lower St. Lawrence.

The deposit in which the remains occurred is no doubt the equivalent of the *Saxicava* sand and gravel, and was probably a