

found by the late Mr. E. Billings and sent to Prof. Leidy, of Philadelphia, who described the same and illustrated them in the Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences for 1856.* The bones of the posterior extremities discovered were also figured in Vol. 1 of the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, by Mr. Billings. There is also a portion of the pelorcard of a *Phoca* in the collections of the Geological Survey.

Feather of Bird.—Several feathers of birds have been found during the past sixteen years.

In 1881, the Marquis of Lorne, presented to the Geological Museum at Ottawa a magnificent specimen of fossil feather, (genus and species of the bird unknown), and since then several specimens were collected and recorded by the writer from the nodules of the clays both at Green's Creek or along the Ottawa River at Bessersers.

(17) Wright's brick-clay pits, north of Moore's property, Aylmer Road, Tétreauville, Que., collected by H. M. Ami and Ruggles Wright, 1889.

In a sandy layer about 30 feet below the surface of the ground in hill side :

1. *Saxicava rugosa*.

2. *Phoca* sp. probably young of *Phoca vitulina*.

Amongst the specimens recently acquired by the Peter Redpath Museum from the Pleistocene of the Ottawa Valley is that of a portion of the lower jaw of a young seal, *Pagophilus Greenlandicus*. This species was recorded in the Report of the Geol. Branch for 1893-94,† and formed part of the collection of fossil organic remains which Sir James Grant had in his possession.

(18) *Dundas Co., Ont.*—Found in the front part of lot 9, concession V., township of Matilda. Collected by members of the Iroquois High School Natural Science Association, 1895-1896 :

1. *Macoma fragilis* Fabricius.

2. *Saxicava rugosa* Linnaeus.

* See also Can. Nat. & Geol. 1858, paper by Principal J. Wm. Dawson "On the newer Pliocene and post-pliocene deposits of the vicinity of Montreal, with notices of fossils recently discovered in them."

† Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. VIII., No. 7, pp. 103-104, Ottawa, Oct., 1894.