

post-tertiary period ; and he further observes, that in these deposits, “the remains of whales, seals, and two species of fishes, and many marine shells of those species still inhabiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are found ;” from which remarks, together with those of Mr. Billings, and the appearance of the fossil itself, we are inclined to suspect the Seal of the Ottawa has its descendants yet sporting on the sea border of the Canadas.

“Independent of all other considerations, the specimen is interesting, as exhibiting the same process at the present geological period, which for so many successive ages has preserved the remains of vegetables and animals, which are now examined by the palæontologist as so many iconographic illustrations of life in the history of our planet.

“Plate III. Representation, two-thirds the size of nature, of the greater portion of the bones of the hinder extremities of a young Seal, partially imbedded in one-half of concretion of indurated clay, from a post-pliocene deposit of the Ottawa River, Canada.”

#### MISCELLANEOUS — NOTICES OF BOOKS, &c.

*Descriptions of some remains of Fishes from the Carboniferous and Devonian Formations of the United States, and also of some extinct Mammalia.* By PROFESSOR JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Philadelphia.

We have received from the author, a copy of the above-named beautifully illustrated Memoir. Among the Mammalia, is described the skull of an extinct species of wolf discovered in the banks of the Ohio River, where it was associated with the remains of the Megalonyx Bison, Virginian Deer, the extinct Horse of America, (*Equus Americanus*), and the Tapir. Prof. Leidy says “The fragment, in comparison with the corresponding portion of the skull of the common wolf of Europe, and its American congeners, differs only in being larger, and in presenting slight variations in the teeth, not however greater than those found among different varieties, or perhaps even individuals of recent wolves.” He proposes for the fossil, the name, (*Canis primævus*). We should have noticed this discovery in our article on the wolf, but overlooked it.

Another specimen is a fragment of the lower jaw, and an upper molar tooth of an extinct Bear, (*Ursus amplidens*, Leidy,) which appears to have been intermediate in size between the Common Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*), and the Grizzly Bear, (*Ursus ferox*.) It was found in a ravine in the neighbourhood of Natchez, Mississippi. In the same deposit were discovered the remains of the Mastodon, Megalonyx, Mylodon, and other creatures of long lost races. The Black Bear, the Virginian Deer, and the Buffalo, had made their appearance in America before these gigantic animals became extinct, their bones being found in the same association.

Another curious fossil described by the Professor, is the jaw of an animal of the Camel family, (*Camelops Kansanus*, Leidy,) found in the Kansas territory.