

the Yukon River, Alaska, forty miles below the mouth of the Tanana River ; collected previous to 1886. and forming part of the Mercier* collection acquired by the Survey in 1886.

3. A molar from St. Catharines, Ont., purchased for the museum by Mr. Whiteaves in 1887 ; this specimen was found whilst an excavation was being made for a sewer under the Opera House on Queen Street.

4. A molar from near Nulato, on the Yukon River, Alaska, presented in 1894 by Mr. C. Constantine, North-west Mounted Police.

5. Part of a tooth from the drift about six miles above Edmonton, Alberta, and presented by Mr. James Gibbons of Edmonton, in 1895.

6. A cast of a molar, the original of which is in the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. and is said to be from the shore of Shuswap Lake, B.C. ; received for the museum in 1895.

On behalf of the department the writer visited Muirkirk, Ont., in September last, and purchased the remains of a mammoth (presumably *Elephas primigenius*, Blumenbach) found there by a farmer named Charles Fletcher on his farm about a mile and a half north-east of the village. The bones were discovered about three years ago in a field that had a short time previously been burnt over and was being ploughed for the first time. A surface layer of peat from two to three feet in depth had been removed by the fire, leaving exposed a brownish-gray clay holding small pebbles, known as the Erie † clay that in this region has an extensive development. The bones were found just beneath the surface, lying horizontally, partly embedded in the clay and scattered over an area of about two rods square. The ploughshare first struck and broke in two one of the tusks that proved to be eight feet and a half long, a second tusk ten feet in length was found near the other, and in the immediate vicinity the following remains were unearched—nearly all the limb-bones, an almost complete lower jaw with teeth in place, portions of the upper jaw with the teeth, fragments of the upper part of the cranium, some of the ribs, the remains of a few vertebræ and a number of the bones of the feet. The two hind legs are almost entire, some of the bones of the feet only being wanting.

* Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, 1894. vol. 1., p. 1, "Notes on the occurrence of mammoth-remains in the Yukon District of Canada and in Alaska," by George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Vide Geology of Canada for 1863, p. 896.