

near Alloa, in Scotland, the skeleton of a Whale (*Balænoptera*) seventy-two feet long, was discovered imbedded in clay, twenty feet above the highest tide.\* Baron Cuvier mentions the discovery of bones of a *Lamantin* at Angers; of a Dolphin, and Rorqual, in Lombardy; and of a Grampus, in the pliocene of the Sub-Appenines. A few detached vertebræ of Whales have been found in England, but in situations which throw some doubt as to whether the specimens may not have been imbedded by human agency.

BRIGHTON FOSSIL WHALE.—An interesting discovery of a fragment of the jaw of a Whale, undoubtedly coeval with the extinct Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), was made in 1828 in the Cliff, east of Brighton, under the following circumstances. On the face of the Cliff, in the ancient shingle which lies immediately upon the chalk, and is surmounted by beds of calcareous rubble, containing bones and teeth of Elephants, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, some fishermen had observed a huge bone, that had been laid bare by an unusually high tide, and now projected two or three feet beyond the face of the Cliff. Unable to remove it, they broke off the extremity, a fragment of which was sent to me. Upon repairing to the spot a few days afterwards, I found that the fishermen had renewed their attack, and demolished a considerable portion

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\* Dr. Fleming's "British Animals," p. 39.