

of the bone in ineffectual attempts to dislodge it from its bed; and had desisted only from the apprehension of being buried beneath the overhanging cliff, which is composed of very loosely aggregated materials. Unfortunately, the bone extended directly into the cliff; and it required several hours of labour, not unattended with danger, before an excavation was made sufficiently large to expose the entire specimen. It proved to be the anterior *nine feet* of the left branch of the lower jaw of a whale-bone Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*). It was of a light fawn colour externally, but the internal coarse osseous structure was delicately white; it was extremely brittle, and upon attempting to move it, broke into a thousand pieces. Time would not permit of the application of a coating of plaster of Paris, for ere we had completed our task, the tide was rapidly approaching, or this interesting relic might have been extracted entire. This fragment of jaw, before it was mutilated by the fishermen, was about twelve feet long, and thirty-six inches in circumference at the largest extremity. It must have belonged to a Whale from sixty to seventy feet in length (see *Lign.* 160.).

In the fluviatile silt of the valley of the Ouse, near Lewes (*Wond.* p. 45.), the skull of a Porpoise, and a portion of the cranium, with the socket of the long tusk, or tooth, of a Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), were found twelve feet beneath the surface of the soil.