

cial importance has reached us from New Zealand for some time past. Work is now very steadily prosecuted on the different gold-fields in Otago; still the total yield is falling off. The Wakamarina also has been partially deserted, no new discoveries of any importance having been made near it lately. The diggings on the west coast are, however, improving as the season advances, two steamers having arrived at Nelson in one day with 1,415 oz., which had been purchased within a few days at the Okitiki. This is near the Grey, and between 700 and 1,000 miners are now at work. They declare themselves to be satisfied with their returns, but no very rich ground would appear to have been opened by them as yet.—*Colonial Newspaper*, April 1865.

DISCOVERY OF AN ALMOST ENTIRE SKULL OF RHINOCEROS LEPTORHINUS, AT ILFORD, ESSEX.—A very fine skull of the *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* of Cuvier and Owen has recently been found in the Uphall Brickfield, Ilford, and in close proximity to the spot where the skull and tusks of the Mammoth were discovered, which were secured last autumn for the National Collection. The head is nearly perfect, and is that of a rather aged adult, judging by the worn condition of the teeth, of which the whole series on both sides are preserved *in situ*. The fossil is not only interesting as being the finest specimen of the species yet recorded as found in England, but also as affording conclusive evidence of its having been contemporaneous with *Elephas primigenius*. This specimen will probably enable the palæontologist to determine with certainty the species of Rhinoceros to which the limb and trunk bones belong, that are found scattered and intermixed with those of the Mammoth, Ox, Horse, &c. in the Ilford beds, and which are of much more slender proportions than those of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*.

The specimen forms part of the fine collection of Mammalian remains from the above locality belonging to Antonio Brady, Esq., F.G.S., of Maryland Point, Stratford, who has also a lower jaw of probably the same species, but found in another Brickfield just through Ilford, on the Romford Road.—W. D.

MORE DISCOVERIES OF FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE ELEPHANT OF MALTA.*—The explorations by Dr. Adams among the cave-deposits and alluvial soils of this island have been lately crowned with signal success. It will be remembered that Captain Spratt, the indefatigable and learned hydrographer of the Mediterranean, was the first to bring to light the remains of the unique and remarkable Fossil Elephant of Malta (*Elephas Melitensis*), by his explorations in the Zebbug Cave, in 1859. Since that time, Dr. Adams has been unremitting in his exertions to discover more remains of this extinct species, and has been fortunate enough to find them in many new localities in Malta. He has just met with its teeth in great quantities, in a cavern near Crendi. In another gap, evidently at one

* See GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, No. III. p. 140.