

of the hyena, which are also met with in many layers of alluvial deposits, together with the pachydermata: consequently they are of the same age; but there is yet much difficulty in deciding how they differ from the present breeds of similar animals.

The clefts of the rocks of Gibraltar, Cette, Nice, Uliveta, near Pisa, and others on the banks of the Mediterranean, are filled with a red and firm cement, which envelopes fragments of rock and fresh-water shells, with many bones of quadrupeds, for the most part fractured, and which have been called osseous brecciaë. The bones which fill them sometimes present characteristics sufficient to prove that they have belonged to animals unknown at least in Europe. We find there, for instance, four species of deer, three of which have characteristics in their teeth observable only in the deer of the Indian Archipelago.

There is a fifth race known, near Verona, whose antlers exceed in spread those of the deer of Canada. (1)

We also find in particular places, with the bones of the rhinoceros and other quadrupeds of this epoch, those of a deer so closely resembling the rein-deer, that it is difficult to assign distinguishing characters to it; and what is still more extraordinary, rein-deer are confined to the coldest climates of the north, whilst the whole genus of the rhinoceros belongs to the torrid zone. (2)

There are in the layers of which we were speaking, remains of a species very similar to the fallow-deer, but a third larger, (3) and quantities of horns very

(1) Recherches, vol. iv. pp. 168 to 225.

(2) Ibid. vol. iv. p. 89.

(3) Ibid. vol. iv. p. 94.