

for its compressed canine teeth (*U. cultridens*,) (1) hyenas are found there more frequently. We have discovered them in France with the bones of elephants and rhinoceroses. A short time since a cavern was discovered in England which contained prodigious quantities of them, of all ages, and in the soil even the excrements were plainly to be recognised. They must have lived there for a long period, and they had dragged into their cave the bones of the elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, horses, oxen, deer and of various glires which are there mingled with their own remains, and bear evident marks of the tooth of the hyenas. But what must have been the soil of England when these enormous animals served as prey to these ferocious beasts? These caverns also contain the bones of tigers, wolves and foxes; but those of the bear are of extremely rare occurrence. (2)

However this may be, we see that at the period of the animal population, now under our consideration, the class of carnivora was numerous and powerful. It had three bears with rounded canine teeth; one bear with compressed canine teeth, a large tiger or lion, another of the felis tribe of the size of a panther, a hyena, a wolf, a fox, a glutton, a martin or polecat, and a weasel.

The class of glires, composed generally of a weak and small species, has had but little notice from fossil collectors; and yet its remains, in the layers and deposits of which we are treating, have also presented unknown species. Such in particular is a

(1) Recherches, v. iv. pp. 378 and 507; and vol. v. part 2nd, . 516.

(2) See Mr. Buckland's admirable work, 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.'