

tudes render highly probable, this would not remove the difficulty; for the fact that entire bodies of elephants have been preserved in ice and that their skins were covered with a thick coat of wool and hair, proves that these animals were constituted for living in cold climates, and that their remains have not been transported to any great distance from the countries which they inhabited.*

The remains of these large quadrupeds occur in different states of preservation. In the frozen regions of the north the ivory of the tusks is perfect. In beds of clay, the bones and teeth are frequently impregnated with mineral matter; but in gravel they are generally in a loose or friable state, or at least they soon become so, after exposure to the air. In the *Phil. Journal of Edinburgh*, January, 1828, an account is given of numerous bones of the mastodon, rhinoceros, and other animals, having been found on the surface of the ground, near Irrawady River, in Ava. These bones, though exposed to the atmosphere, are stated to be extremely hard; they were mixed with silicified wood, in a deposition of sand or gravel. With the remains of the broad-toothed mastodon, were also found teeth of a new species of mastodon of enormous size, which appears to be intermediate in form, between that of the elephant and of the mastodon: it has hence received the name *Mastodon elephantoides*. Specimens of these teeth are in the museum of the Geological Society of London.

* A friend has suggested, that the Siberian elephants were probably migratory, and passed the winter months in more temperate latitudes. If this were the case, individuals that from lameness or disease were unable to travel, may have been incrustated with ice immediately after death.