Horse of large siz	e, metatarsal and phalangal
	bones.
Felis spelæa,	lower and upper jaw, and
— (* 1997) — (* 1997)	several leg bones.
Wolf,	humerus, radius, and ulna
	of right side, right lower
	jaw, condyle of the other.
Birds Duck,	ulna, clavicle, tibia.
Insects - The green elytron of a species of chrysomela was	
recognised.	
Mollusca - 13 species of land	and freshwater shells, every one
identical with species now living in the vicinity,	
were found mixed with bones of elephant,	
rhinoceros, viz. : —	
Helix nemoralis, caperata.	Planorbis complanatus, vortex,
Pupa marginata.	contortus, nitidus, spirorbis.
Succinea amphibia.	Valvata cristata.
T • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

Limnæa limosa, palustris. | Pisidium amnicum.

(Geol. of Yorksh. vol. i. 2d edit.)

Mr. Morris, in his Memoir on the Deposits containing Mammalia in the Valley of the Thames (Magazine of Natural History, Oct. 1838), presents a variety of information bearing on the contemporaneous races of mammalia and mollusca. The mammalian remains are of the 'diluvial' æra (elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse; ox; deer, Irish elk; vole, bear, lion, hyæna, — occurring at Brentford*, Wickham, Ilford*, Erith, Grays, Whitstable, Copford, Stutton, Harwich, Gravesend, Nine Elms, Lewisham, Kingslands. The shells found at Erith, Grays, Copford, Stutton and Ilford, are thus enumerated : —

Cyrena trigonula, at Ilford, Erith, Grays, and Stutton.

Cyclas obliqua, Stutton; C. cornea, Stutton, Grays; C. pusilla, Stutton.

Pisidium amnicum, Stutton.

Anodon cygneus, Grays, Stutton, Erith.

Unio pictorum, Grays, Erith, Ilford; new species, Erith (examined by Mr. G. B. Sowerby).

Succinea amphibia, Grays, Stutton; S. oblonga, Ilford.

* Mr. Morris remarks that the shells which occur at these localities are of land and freshwater kinds, not marine, as might be supposed from the passage in Vol. I. p. 298., and agrees with the opinions of Mr. Charlesworth, that mammalian remains are more commonly associated with fluviatile and lacustrine, than marine and detrital deposits, a conclusion which is acquiring fresh importance every day.