

nose is elevated, the antlers being thrown back on the shoulders, as if the creatures had sunk in a morass, and been suffocated. Remains of the elk occur also in marl and gravel, in many parts of England, France, Germany, and Italy. This enormous ruminant very far exceeded in magnitude any living species. The skeleton is upwards of ten feet high from the ground to the highest point of the antlers, which are palmated, and are from ten to fourteen feet from one extremity to the other. The museum of the late eminent anatomist, Joshua Brookes, which, to the disgrace of the government of this country, was suffered to be dispersed, contained a magnificent pair, measuring eleven feet in expanse, which are now in my collection. Skulls have been found without horns, and these probably belonged to females. The average weight of the skull and antlers is computed at three quarters of a hundred-weight; they are generally in a fine state of preservation, of a dark brown colour, with here and there a bluish incrustation of phosphate of iron, like those of the deer from Lewes Levels. The elk shed its horns, and probably, like existing species, annually. Professor Jameson, Mr. Weaver, and others, have clearly proved that this majestic creature was coeval with man. A skull was discovered in Germany, associated with urns and stone hatchets; and in the county of Cork, a human body was exhumed from a wet and marshy soil, beneath a bed of peat eleven feet thick; the body was in good preser-