

Cuvier determined that the species was now extinct; that the structure of the teeth, configuration of the skull, and the hairy and woolly skin, proved that it was adapted to live in a colder climate than that in which the Asiatic species could exist; and he inferred that the animals originally inhabited the countries where their remains are now found imbedded; and that the preservation of the carcasses in ice, showed that the change in the temperature of the climate was sudden, and has since remained unaltered.

Mr. Lyell offers an ingenious solution of this difficult problem. He supposes that a large region of central Asia, perhaps the southern half of Siberia, may have enjoyed a climate mild enough to have admitted of the existence of the extinct elephants, for vegetation may be found in lat. 40° and 50° north; and from the physical geography of the country, that the whole tract from the mountains to the sea may have been upraised like Sweden, and the refrigeration of the north-east of Asia, and its present physical condition, have been the result.

My limits will not permit me to dwell at length on other discoveries of fossil elephants, but I will notice a few instances in our own country. On the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, so many teeth of elephants have been collected, that the late Mr. Woodward (author of "The Geology of Norfolk") calculated that they must have belonged to above