

500 individuals. At Walton, in Essex, and at Herne Bay, bones and tusks have also been found. But by far the most extraordinary collection of the remains of British fossil elephants that I ever beheld, is in the possession of Mr. Gibson, of Bow, near London; it comprises skulls, tusks, and teeth, from the sucking animal to the adult, in a remarkable state of preservation; the whole of which were discovered in Essex. In the highly interesting museum of W. D. Saull, Esq. of London, many fine elephantine remains are also preserved. On the western coast of Sussex, and in the neighbourhood of Arundel, Patcham, and Brighton, teeth and bones of elephants have at different times been exhumed. At Brighton the teeth are found in a deposit of water-worn materials, consisting of loam, chalk, and broken flints, resting on a bed of shingle covering the chalk.* In the conglomerate, of which I have already spoken, (Tab. 15, p. 101,) as well as in the superincumbent deposit, the teeth of elephants, with bones and teeth of a species of deer, horse, and whale, occur, and are associated with marine shells. When these remains were imbedded, this part of the English coast must have joined the opposite shores of France, and have formed the boundary of a bay or estuary, of a country inhabited by large mammalia; for similar fossils are found in a deposit of a like character, along the French coast.

* See Geology of the South-East of England, p. 32.