determined by Baron Cuvier, one of which was not more than half the size of the common species. The bones and teeth of the rhinoceros are constantly associated with those of the fossil elephant; and in this country they occur in superficial gravel and loam: these examples of teeth were discovered in a bed of gravel, on Petteridge common, in Surrey. But the most extraordinary and interesting fact, relating to the fossil rhinoceros, is the discovery of the entire carcass, with the skin, in frozen sand, on the banks of the Wilaji, in Siberia. The head was extremely large, and sustained two very long horns; it had no incisors; the body was covered with brown hair, particularly on the limbs; and the general form of the animal was lower and more compact than the living species.

The teeth and bones of one or more species of horse, occur very constantly with those of the large extinct pachydermata; in these examples of the conglomerated shingle from Brighton cliffs, the coffin, pastern, and cannon bones, as they are termed, are imbedded; in some instances the cavities of the long bones are filled with crystallized carbonate of lime.

In addition to the animals we have already noticed, the deposits now under examination contain many lost species of ruminants, and of other orders of mammalia. The fossil remains of an animal resembling the musk-ox were found with elephants' bones in Siberia; an extinct species of