

specimen in my possession is a remarkably perfect skull of a bear, which belonged to my late friend Mr. Parkinson, the author of that delightful work, "The Organic Remains of a Former World." A comparison of this relic with the skull of the polar bear, shows that it must have belonged to a species of *ursus*.* Cuvier, who enjoyed the opportunity of examining a very large collection of bones from Gaylenreuth, was enabled to determine that at least three-fourths of the osseous contents of the caverns belonged to some species of bear; and the remaining portion to hyenas, tigers, wolves, foxes, gluttons, weasels, and other small carnivora. By the bones which were referable to the bear, he established three extinct species of that genus; the largest of these has a more prominent forehead than any living species, and is called the *Ursus spelæus*, or bear of the caverns, and it is to this species the skull I have just mentioned belongs; the other has a flatter forehead, and has been named *Ursus arctoidæus*. The hyena was allied to the spotted hyena of the Cape, but differed in the form of its teeth and head. Bones of the elephant and rhinoceros are also said to have been discovered, together with those of existing animals,

* Their Royal Highnesses the Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, when inspecting my collection a few years since, at Lewes, pointed out this skull to me as resembling some fossils that had been exhumed from a fissure in limestone, in the kingdom of Hanover.