

which when polished are of great beauty. In the fissures intersecting the rock, as well as in some of the caves, a calcareous concretion, of a reddish-brown colour, occurs, which in some parts is a mere earthy mass, but in others is highly indurated. The bones are commonly in a broken state, and but seldom water-worn; and the fragments of limestone, with which the fissures abound, are also angular, and have evidently, like the bones, fallen into the crevices at different periods, and been gradually incrustated and conglomerated by calcareous infiltrations. Snails and other land shells often occur impacted in the solid breccia; they belong to the existing species of the country. As the concretion is still in progress of formation, masses may be found with terrestrial shells unmixed with bones. The cementing material is very similar in the different localities where the breccia has been observed; namely, at Cette, Nice, Antibes; in Dalmatia and Sardinia. The animal remains of the breccia are referable to several species, some of which are recent and others extinct, of deer, antelope, rabbit, rat, mouse, &c. Bones of birds and of lizards have been discovered at Cette; and of lemmings,\* and of the *lagomys*,† which now only exists in Siberia: it is but rarely that traces of carnivora are observed. No one can fail to be struck with surprise at the

\* Lemming, or Lapland marmot.

† Signifying rat-hare. A genus of animals which forms a link between the hare and the rat.