

margins of creeks and bays, or in the shallows along the coast (see *Wond.* pp. 69 and 71.*).

The geological distribution of fossil mammalia,—the occurrence of the entire carcasses of extinct species of the Elephant and Rhinoceros in blocks of ice (*Wond.* p. 139.),—of recent species in the superficial alluvial clay and silt (*Wond.* p. 46.),—of recent, with extinct forms in the Drift, or ancient alluvium (*Wond.* p. 145.),—of the gradual preponderance of unknown species and genera, in proportion as we advance to the most ancient Tertiary strata (*Wond.* p. 239.),—the sudden disappearance of all vestiges of the entire Class of Mammalia, with the last bed of the Eocene deposits,—with the solitary exception of a few minute jaws in one bed of the Oolite (*Wond.* p. 447.), the sole record of the existence of any of the highest types of animal organization throughout the vast periods embraced by the secondary formations,—all these phenomena are so fully treated of in other works (*Bd.* I. pp. 81—96. *Ly.* I. pp. 305—316. *Wond.* pp. 125—182.), that I need not dwell upon the subject. Neither is it desirable to enter at large upon this department of Palæontology, for it were vain to attempt the elucidation of the anatomical characters of but one

* The human foot-prints (*Wond.* p. 76.) on limestone, on the banks of the Mississippi, have been shown by Dr. Owen, of New Harmony, to be artificial.—*Amer. Journ. of Science*, Vol. XLIII. p. 14.