

he chiselled away the stone, and disclosed the *marsupial* bones; thus proving the truth of those laws of correlation of structure, which he was the first to enunciate and establish.

In the *Eocene sand* at Kyson, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, among other mammalian remains, Mr. Colchester, of Ipswich, a gentleman whose researches have been rewarded by many interesting fossils, found a fragment of the jaw, with one premolar tooth having two fangs, of a small animal; and which Mr. Charlesworth (now Curator of the Philosophical Institution of York), with his wonted penetration, pronounced to belong to a marsupial animal allied to the Opossum;* an identification which Professor Owen states is the most probable one.†

But the specimens above described are far surpassed in interest by those discovered in the *Oolite* of Stonesfield, consisting of several jaws and teeth of marsupial animals!

FOSSIL MAMMALIA OF STONESFIELD. *Lign.* 157. (*Bd.* pl. 2. *Ly.* II. p. 55, 56. *Wond.* p. 443.).—The only known examples of the fossil remains of mammalia in the Secondary formations, and consequently those of the highest antiquity on the surface of our planet, according to our present knowledge of the earth's physical history, are several mutilated lower jaws with teeth, of some

* *Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1839. On the *Didelphys Colchesteri*.

† *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1842, p. 73.