

Bacton, on the coast of Norfolk, associated with bones of Elephant, Deer, Roebuck, and Beaver. This animal, Professor Owen states, must have been as large as a hedgehog. The only part of the skeleton hitherto obtained is a portion of the left side of the lower jaw, containing six molar teeth; its natural affinities have therefore been inferred from the characters of the crowns of the teeth.

The CHEIROPTERA (*hand-wing*), are mammalia which have the power of flight, from the bones of the phalanges or fingers being enormously elongated, and giving support to a fine membranous expansion; they are rarely found fossil, although from the habits of Bats of haunting and hybernating in fissures and caves, their skeletons often occur mingled in the earth of the floor of caverns with genuine fossil bones, and imbedded in crannies of rocks.

The remains of a considerable portion of the skeleton of one species of Bat was discovered by Baron Cuvier, in the gypsum of Montmartre;* and another example, also in a gypseous deposit, at Köstritz, in Germany, with those of extinct species of other mammalia. Professor Owen adduces, what he considers to be two unequivocal instances of British fossil Bats; the one from Kent's Cavern, collocated with the extinct Carnivora, and referred to the Horse-shoe Bat (*Rhinolophus*); the other from

* Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe, par Baron G. Cuvier, 1 tom. 4to. 1826. Pl. II. fig. 1.