

1. Newer pliocene,—*i. e.* Newer of the 'more recent' Tertiary strata, [from *πλειων*, *pleion*, more, and *καινος*, *cainos*, recent.] The period of this group has been called 'the epoch of gigantic mammalia.'—In this 'period, immediately preceding the existence of man, the earth teemed with large herbiverous animals, which roamed through the primeval forests unmolested save by beasts of prey.'—*Mantell*. 'Its remains are principally those of animals related to the elephant, as the mammoth, mastodon, etc., and to various species of hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, ox, deer, and many of extinct genera; while, in caverns and fissures of rocks, the skeletons of tigers, boars, hyenas, and other carnivorous animals, are embedded.'—*Ibid*. The teeth of elephants, collected on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk alone, according to Mr. Woodward, have belonged to 500 individuals.
  
2. Older pliocene,—*i. e.* Older of the 'more recent' Tertiary strata. To this group belongs a deposit called the 'crag.' In the eastern part of the county of Suffolk, it is seen in its most characteristic form. In part of Suffolk, it consists of two masses,—the upper of which has been called *red crag*, and the lower *coral crag*. The two are exceedingly distinguishable in mineral composition and fossils, and geologists have felt some difficulty in accounting for the difference.
  
3. Miocene,—*i. e.* 'Less recent' than Nos. 1 and 2, [from *μειων*, *meion*, less, and *καινος*, *cainos*, recent.] The Tertiary deposits of England are limited to the Eocene, and the older and newer Pliocenes,—the Miocene being wanting.'—*Lyell*.
  
4. Eocene,—*i. e.* New dawn, [*ηως*, *eos*, dawn, and *καινος*, *cainos*, recent.] So called because among the remains