

and, as they entered the ark by pairs, this gives us fourteen hundred individuals. Some of the animals were of great bulk. There are two species of living elephants, probably seven kinds of rhinoceros, besides many gigantic species of the ox tribe, of deers, antelopes, etc. In addition, we have about four thousand species of birds, after deducting aquatic fowls. As to insects, there must be, according to the estimate of able naturalists, above two hundred thousand of them. Then we have to find place for a sufficiency of food. The carnivoræ would require an ample supply of prey. In some instances the sustenance needed to be of a kind which could scarcely be stored up, for how could the ant-eaters be provided with their ant-hills?

All the difficulties are not involved in the question of adequate accommodation. America has its peculiar animals, so has New Holland, and the same observation applies to Africa and Asia, and even to their associated islands, Madagascar, Java, Borneo, etc. How were the animals to be transported from these regions and back again, and how were they to find their