

America ; but their supposed number is constantly diminished, as more accurate observations are made. The predominant types among the mammals are the bison, deer, ox, horse, hog, numerous rodents, especially squirrels and hares, nearly all the insectivora, weasels, martens, wolves, foxes, wildcats, &c. On the other hand, there are no Edentata and no Quadrumana, with the exception of some monkeys, on the two slopes of the Atlas and in Japan. Among Birds, there is a multitude of climbers, passerine, gallinaceous, and many rapacious birds. Of Reptiles, there are lizards and tortoises of small or medium size, serpents, and many batrachians, but no crocodiles. Of fishes, there is the trout family, the cyprinoids, the sturgeons, the pikes, the cod, and especially the great family of Herrings and Scomberoids, to which latter belong the mackerel and the tunny. All classes of the Mollusks are represented ; though the cephalopods are less numerous than in the torrid zone. There is an infinite number of Articulata of every type, as well as numerous Polyps, though the corals proper do not yet appear abundantly.

429. On each of the two continents of Europe and America there is a certain number of species, which extend from one extreme of the temperate zone to the other. Such, for example, are the deer, the bison, the cougar, the flying-squirrel, numerous birds of prey, several tortoises, and the rattlesnake, in America. In Europe, the brown bear, wolf, swallow; and many birds of prey. Some species have a still wider range, like the ermine, which is found from Behring's Straits to the Himalaya Mountains, that is to say, from the coldest regions of the arctic zone to the southern confines of the temperate zone. It is the same with the muskrat, which is found from the mouth of Mackenzie's River to Florida. The field-mouse has an equal range in Europe. Other species, on the contrary, are limited to one region