

Musk-deer has only six. Of true Deer there are seven species.

Of Rodentia, there are Squirrels, Hares, Chinchillas, and Beavers, and the hare-like rodents *Lagomys ænigensis* and *L. Meyeri*. Six species of Carnivora have been found of the genera *Hycænodon*, *Amphicyon*, *Potamotherium*, *Trochictis*, and *Galecynus*. The second of these is related to the Dog, the third to the Otter, the fourth to the Weasel and Badger, and the last unites some of the characters of the Dog and the Civet cat.

In the Swiss Miocene series the upper jaw of an Ape was found in the lignite of Elgg, and named *Hylobates antiquus*, by Lartet. It is most nearly related to the Indian Gibbon. Besides this, two other Apes are known in ground not far off, at Sausan and on the Swabian Alp. They have been named *Dryopithecus Fontani*, and *Semnopithecus pentalicus*, the former of which equalled the Orang and the Chimpanzee in stature, and appears to have come near the Gibbons, while the latter belonged to the group of long-tailed Indian monkeys.¹

No one will suppose that the species described as occurring in the Miocene rocks of Switzerland, represent more than a fragment of a much larger fauna that inhabited that and other regions of the old continent, of which our own area then formed part, and it is impossible to believe that with a teeming fauna in the lands to the east and south, a portion of it, now changed into the British Islands,

¹ This epitome of the Miocene fauna is condensed from 'The Primæval World of Switzerland,' by Professor Heer, of the University of Zurich, edited by James Heywood, M.A., F.R.S., a most interesting book and worthily translated.