to feed on, and therefore they must have died out or been banished from our area by that partial submergence, the rivers of which, under any climatic conditions, could not have been sufficiently large to support numerous Hippopotami. We find, however, that on the re-elevation of the country, it must have been reunited to the Continent, because the great hairy elephant, *Elephas primigenius*, again appears, associated with a number of other animals that, after the re-elevation of the land, migrated from the Continent of Europe to our area, the bones of which are found in the old alluvia of rivers, partly of older and partly of younger date than the Glacial period. If, as is often stated, *E. primigenius* occur in the Forest-bed, then, in the opinion of most of our geologists, it lived in the British area before the beginning of the Glacial epoch, and therefore I say that the Mammoth reappeared, and as that great elephant is found in Scotland in early inter-glacial strata, it seems by no means improbable that he obtained a footing in our area in pre-glacial times.

This, indeed, is only one of several migrations of mammalia, that took place both from and into our country during various episodes that occurred in the long-continued Glacial epoch. It was for some time the fashion to attribute the occurrence in such superficial deposits of what may be called *conflicting faunas*, to the annual changes of summer and winter temperatures. In this way it was attempted to account for the presence of Lions, Hyænas, Hippopotami, &c., in strata supposed to be precisely of the same age with those that contain the bones of Reindeer, Mammoths, Musk-sheep (*Ovibos moschatus*), and White Bears. When the glaciers and the cold declined in summer, and ice disappeared from the rivers, then the Hippopotami made a raid to