

is the only peak over 6000 feet, and but a very small part of it is as high as this. The Scandinavian areas are in much higher northern latitudes.

Geikie's map on page 976 presents the views of many European geologists with regard to the extension at this time of the Scandinavian ice. The only countries invaded beyond the Baltic are Holland and northern Germany. Russia was free. The evidence of the return consists chiefly in the occurrence of beds of peat or of stratified gravels, sometimes with animal remains, between deposits of till. In the Alps such intercalations are reported from Dürnten in the Canton of Zurich, in St. Gall, and elsewhere; and in some places they contain bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Cave Bear, and other Mammals of the time.

Further evidence of a partial return of the cold consists in the occurrence in southern France of remains of arctic and subarctic Mammals, among which the Reindeer was prominent; whence the epoch is named, by Lartet, the *Reindeer epoch*. The reëlevation, before it was fully completed, cut off the Baltic again from the ocean on the north and west; for, as Erdmann states, while on the upper terraces the shells of the Baltic coasts include the outside kind, *Yoldia arctica*, the open-sea species are all excluded from the lower terraces, excepting a few Baltic kinds, of which the *Mytilus* is the most common.

#### LIFE OF THE PLEISTOCENE, OR THAT OF THE EARLY AND MIDDLE QUATERNARY.

It has been already stated that the Plants and Invertebrates (Mollusks, etc.) of the Quaternary are, with a rare exception, *living species*, while the Mammals are *nearly all extinct*. Another grand feature of the life is the great size of a large part of the Mammals, Elephants far exceeding modern Elephants, and the same with other Herbivores, and with many Carnivores, Edentates, Rodents, and Marsupials. The genial climate that followed the Glacial appears to have been marvelously genial to the species, and alike so for all the continents, Australia included. The kinds that continued into modern time became dwindled in the change wherever found over the globe, notwithstanding the fact that genial climates are still to be found over large regions. Moreover, it was during and after the final melting in the Champlain period, when the continents were everywhere dripping with water, that the greatest of forests covered the hills and prairies,—forests that in the present period could not be renewed without an impracticable amount of artificial irrigation, and which hence, through forest fires, have given way in America to prairies.

#### BRUTE MAMMALS AND INFERIOR SPECIES.

##### NORTH AMERICAN.

North America was prominently the continent of Herbivores; Carnivores were relatively few. The most widely distributed species and one of the largest was the *Elephas primigenius*. It ranged from Georgia, Florida,