

ceedingly difficult to draw any line between them. The names assigned to them also are not free from objection. The epithet "human," for example, is not strictly applicable only to the later series of deposits, for it is quite certain that man coexisted with the fauna of the Pleistocene series.

In Europe and North America a tolerably sharp demarcation can usually be made between the Pliocene formations and those now to be described. The Crag deposits of the southeast of England, as we have seen, show traces of a gradual lowering of the temperature during later Pliocene times, and the same fact is indicated by the Pliocene fauna and flora on the Continent even in the Mediterranean basin. This change of climate continued until at last thoroughly Arctic conditions prevailed, under which the oldest of the Post-Tertiary or Pleistocene deposits were accumulated in northern and central Europe, and in Canada and the northern part of the United States.

It is hardly possible to arrange the Post-Tertiary accumulations in a strict chronological order, because we have no means of deciding, in many cases, their relative antiquity. In the glaciated regions of the northern hemisphere the various glacial deposits are grouped as the older division of the series under the name of Pleistocene. Above them, lie younger accumulations such as river-alluvia, peat-mosses, lake-bottoms, cave-deposits, blown-sand, raised lacustrine and marine terraces, which, merging insensibly into those of the present day, are termed Recent or Prehistoric.