north likewise found their way into countries from which they have long disappeared. The reindeer migrated southward into Switzerland, the glutton into Auvergne, while the musk-sheep and Arctic fox travelled certainly as far as the Pyrenees. As the climate became less chilly, animals of a more southern type advanced into Europe: the porcupine, leopard, African lynx, lion, striped and spotted hyænas, African elephant, and hippopotamus. With each

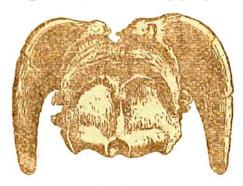


Fig. 458.—Back View of Skull of Musk-sheep (Ovibos moschatus, 1/8), brick-earth, Crayford, Kent.

oscillation of climate there would be a corresponding immigration and emigration of northern and southern types.

Evidences of Submergence.—After the ice had attained its greatest development, some portions of north-western Europe, which had perhaps stood at a higher level above the sea than they have done since, began to subside. The ice-fields were carried down below the sea-level, where they broke up and cumbered the sea with floating bergs. The heaps of loose débris which had gathered under the ice, being now exposed to waves, ground swell, and marine currents, were thereby more or less washed down and reassorted. Coast-ice, no doubt, still formed along the shores, and was broken up into moving floes, as happens every year now in northern Greenland. The proofs of this phase of the

on the distribution of the reindeer at present and in older time, see C. Struckmann, Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. xxxii. 1880, p. 728.