

north likewise found their way into countries from which they have long disappeared. The reindeer migrated southward into Switzerland,¹⁶ 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. 456.—Back View of Skull of Musk-sheep (*Ovibos moschatus*, ♀), 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 reassembled. 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

¹⁶ On the distribution of the reindeer at present and in older time, see C. Struckmann, *Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* xxxii. 1880, p. 728.