

the tropical character of many other animals, even of the latest tertiary strata, in favour of the opinion, that the climate of Europe maintained a high, though probably a gradually decreasing temperature, even to the latest period of the tertiary formations.

We have many sources of evidence whereby the history of the Pliocene periods is illustrated : First, we have the remains of terrestrial animals, drifted into estuaries or seas, and preserved together with marine shells ; such are the Sub-apennine marine formations, containing the remains of Elephant, Rhinoceros, &c. and the Crag of Norfolk.\*

Secondly, we have similar remains of terrestrial quadrupeds, mixed, with fresh-water shells, in strata formed during the same epoch, at the bottom of fresh-water lakes and ponds ; such as those which occur in the Val D'Arno, and in the small lacustrine deposit at North Cliff, near Market Weighton, in Yorkshire. (See Phil. Mag. 1829, vol. vi. p. 225.)

Thirdly, we have remains of the same animals

\* In the museum at Milan, I have seen a large part of the skeleton of a Rhinoceros, from the Sub-apennine formation, having oyster shells attached to many of its bones, in such a manner as to show that the skeleton must have remained undisturbed for a considerable time at the bottom of the sea. Cuvier also states that in the museum at Turin there is the head of an elephant, to which shells of the same kind similarly attached, and fitted to the form of the bones.