

in marine deposits, where their admixture with the remains of Crocodilean animals shows that they were probably drifted, together with them, into the sea, from land, at no great distance.*

In the close approximation of the generic characters of these fossil Testudinata, of various and ancient geological epochs, to those of the present day, we have a striking example of the unity of design which has pervaded the construction of animals, from the most distant periods in which these forms of organized beings were also called into existence. As the paddle of the Turtle has at all times been adapted to move in the waves of the sea, so have the feet of the Trionyx and Emys ever been constructed for a more quiescent life in freshwater, whilst those of the Tortoise have been no less uniformly fitted to creep and burrow upon land.

The remains of land Tortoises have been more rarely observed in a fossil state. Cuvier mentions but two examples, and these in very recent formations at Aix, and in the Isle of France.

Scotland has recently afforded evidence of the existence of more than one species of these ter-

* Thus two large extinct species of Emys occur, together with marine shells, in the jura limestone at Soleure. The Emys also and Crocodiles, are found in the marine deposits of the London clay at Sheppy and Harwich; and the former is associated with marine exuviæ at Brussels. Very perfect impressions of small horny scales of Testudinata, occur in the Oolite slate of Stonesfield, near Oxford.