

deposited: but with regard to the remains of coral reefs* found in the Arctic seas, no doubt can be entertained that at the period of their formation, those seas were warm enough to suit the temperature of the animals that formed them; but which no longer exist and rear their structures in those latitudes. I met with the following extract in the Literary Gazette for April 7, 1832; it is taken from a work entitled *Six Months in North America*, by G. T. Vigne, Esq.: "The fossil remains of about thirty animals, now supposed to be extinct, have been found at the Big-bone lick; and Mr. Bullock conjectures that there are more remaining. That these animals did not perish on the spot, but were carried and deposited by the mighty torrent, which it is evident once spread over the country, is probable, from the circumstance of marine shells, plants, and fossil substances having been found, not only mixed with the bones, but adhering to them, and tightly wedged in the cavities of the skull—'those holes where eyes did once inhabit,' were often stopped up by shells or pieces of coral forcibly crammed into them." The bones of the *Mastodon* were found by Humboldt at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and in central Asia those of horses and deer have been met with at an elevation of 16,000.†

NOTE 8, p. 68.—*Burchel and Campbell appear to have met with more than one new species of rhinoceros in their journey from the Cape of Good Hope into the interior. Burchel describes one under the name of *Rhinoceros simus*.‡ Campbell's had a straight horn projecting three feet from the forehead, different from any he had seen, and its horn*

* Dr. Buckland in the Appendix to Beechey's Voyage, ii. 355.

† Quarterly Review, No. lvii. p. 155.

‡ Travels, ii. 75. Bulletin des Sc. Juin, 1817, 96.