

have been discovered in Drift and Caverns. The cave of Kirkdale alone contained the remains of three species.* The bones of a species that cannot be distinguished from the common Red Deer, are found in the modern shell marls of Scotland, associated with remains of oxen, horse, boar, dog, wolf, and beaver. The ossiferous caverns, which contain bones of Carnivora, also yield those of Deer; as the caves of Kirkdale and Banwell, &c. in England, and the celebrated caverns of Muggendorf, on the Continent. A species of Musk-deer has been found at Epplesheim; and bones of deer are associated with those of the Dinotherium, in Rhenish Hesse, in Drift. The teeth and a lower jaw, with other bones of a species of deer, were obtained from the Brighton Elephant bed (*Wond.* p. 102.).

The most celebrated fossil animal of this family is the Gigantic Stag, or Elk, as it is commonly called, of Ireland (see *Wond.* p. 120.); whose bones and antlers are found in immense quantities in superficial marl, in Ireland, in the Isle of Man, and occasionally in England. A skeleton, almost entire, discovered in the Isle of Man, in marl abounding in fresh-water shells, at the depth of twenty feet, is six feet high, nine feet long, and nine and a half feet in height, to the top of the right horn. Some

* *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or, Observations on the Organic Remains found in Caves, Fissures, and Gravel; by the Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., &c.* 1 vol. 4to, 1823. pl. 8 and 9.