

of an extinct species of gigantic *Kangaroo* should be found in the fissures of the rocks, and in the caverns of Australia, a country in which marsupial animals are the principal existing mammalia, is a fact that will not excite much surprise; but that beings of this remarkable type of organization should ever have inhabited the countries situated in the latitude of the European continent and of Great Britain, would never have been suspected, but for the researches of the geologist. The fossil remains of this class discovered in New Holland, occur in fissures and caves, in limestone of the New Red system, imbedded in red ochreous loam, and are often incrustated by stalactitic concretions. One of the species exceeds the largest existing Kangaroo, and its bones are associated with those of the Wombat, and other marsupial animals (*Ly.* I. pp. 310—312.).

A species of *Didelphys* (*Opossum*) has been discovered in the gypseous limestone of Montmartre, and is described by Baron Cuvier (*Oss. Foss.* Tom. III. pl. 71.). It consists of a considerable part of the skeleton of a small animal, imbedded in a block of gypsum split asunder; some of the bones being attached to the surface of one moiety, and the remainder to the other. From the character of the jaws and teeth, Baron Cuvier pronounced that the animal was related to the Opossum, and confidently predicted, that the two peculiar bones which support the pouch in these animals, would be found attached to the fore-part of the pelvis; accordingly