

alluvial deposits; but the Carnivora, although occasionally entombed with the herbivora in Drift, are principally found imbedded in the floors of extensive caverns. In many instances, such immense quantities of bones and teeth of individuals of all ages, and belonging to but one or two species, occur in certain caverns, as to render it probable that these caves were for a long period the dens of the extinct species of Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Tigers, &c. whose bones they enclose.

Another remarkable geological condition in which fossil Carnivora occur, is that of an ossiferous, or *bone-breccia*; that is, a conglomerate formed of fragments of limestone and bones, cemented together into a hard rock, by a reddish calcareous concretion. This breccia is found in almost all the islands on the shores of the basin of the Mediterranean Sea; as for example, at Gibraltar, Cette, Nice, Cerigo, Corsica, Palermo, &c. The most celebrated ossiferous caverns are situated in Franconia, and in numerous parts of the Hartz. That of Gailenreuth has long been known and remarked for its fossil treasures, which principally consist of the bones and teeth of extinct species of bears. One species is equal in size to a large horse, and is termed *Ursus spelæus* (Bear of the caverns): and skeletons have been found of all ages, from the adult to the cub but a few days old (see *Wond.* p. 165.). There are numerous caverns in the neighbouring district, some of which are equally rich in the remains of