

and strength; and of a species of tiger, hyena, wolf, fox, deer, ox, and elephant.*

From the caves at Hutton, the Rev. D. Williams obtained the milk-teeth and other remains of a calf-elephant, about two years old, and those of a young tiger, just shedding its milk-teeth; also the grinders of a young horse, that were casting their coronary surfaces; and remains of two species of hyena.

But one instance of the fossil bones of Carnivora has been observed in the south-east of England. It occurred in a fissure in a quarry of sandstone at Boughton, near Maidstone; among other bones, the lower jaw of a Hyena (see Frontispiece of Vol. I.), with the teeth, were obtained.

In the modern silt of our alluvial districts, the remains of carnivorous animals, formerly indigenous to this island, are occasionally met with; and the skeleton of the Brown Bear (a species which inhabited Scotland eight centuries ago), and of the Wolf, whose extinction is of a yet later date, have been discovered. The Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge contains an entire skull of the Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), found in the Manea Fen of Cambridgeshire;† and in an ancient fresh-water

* See a Memoir "On the Caverns and Fissures in the Western District of the Mendip Hills," by the Rev. D. Williams. Proc. Royal Society, June 2, 1831, p. 55.

† A beautiful lignograph of this specimen is given in Hist. Brit. Foss. Mam. p. 77, fig. 24.