basin are represented, according to M. Raulin, by the Falun de Leognan, and the underlying limestone of St. Macaire. By many, however, the upper of these, or the Leognan beds, are considered to be no older than the faluns of Touraine. The freshwater strata of Aix-en-Provence are probably Upper Eocene; also the tertiary rocks of Malta, Crete, Cerigo, and those of many parts of Greece and other countries bordering the Mediterranean.

*Nebraska, United States.*—In the territory of Nebraska, on the Upper Missouri, near the Platte River, lat. 42° N., a tertiary formation occurs, consisting of white limestone, marls, and siliceous clay, described by Dr. D. Dale Owen,* in which many bones of extinct quadrupeds, and of chelonians of land or freshwater forms, are met with. Among these, Dr. Leidy recognizes a gigantic *Palæotherium*, larger than any of the Parisian species; several species of the genus *Orcodon*, Leidy, uniting the characters of pachyderms and ruminants; *Eucrotaphus*, another new genus of the same mixed character; two species of rhinoceros of the sub-genus *Acerotherium*, an Upper Eocene form of Europe before mentioned; two of *Archæotherium*, a pachyderm allied to *Chæropotamus* and *Hyracotherium*; also *Pœbrotherium*, an extinct ruminant allied to *Dorcatherium*, Kaup; also *Agriochœgus* of Leidy, a ruminant allied to *Merycopotamus* of Falconer and Cautley; and, lastly, a large carnivorous animal of the genus *Machairodus*, the most ancient example of which in Europe occurs in the Upper Eocene beds of Auvergne. The turtles are referred to the genus *Testudo*, but have some affinity to *Emys*. On the whole, this formation has, I believe, been correctly referred by American writers to the Eocene period, in conformity with the classification adopted by me, but would, I conceive, be called Lower Miocene by those who apply that term to all strata newer than the Paris gypsum.

* David Dale Owen, Geol Survey of Wisconsin, &c.; Philad. 1852.