

Fig. 405.

*Fossil Infusoria.*

cemented together in those places most frequently left dry by the waves. Such accumulations are common in the Antilles, and in them sometimes fragments of vessels and human workmanship are found at a depth of twenty feet. These bones still retain all their phosphate of lime and some of their animal matter. Some suppose them to be the remains of shipwrecked persons, others that they are the remains of Caribs and Gallibis, who had a battle on this spot in 1710.

Whether these be fossil men will depend upon the meaning which we give to the term fossil. According to our definition in the last Section (a body buried by natural causes in the earth) they are distinctly fossil. But those who suppose the body must have been buried in the earth "in a state different from the normal and actual conditions of existence," would exclude them. We give, in Fig. 405, a sketch of the specimen in the British Museum.

Many other examples of the bones or works of man have been described of late years, so deeply buried in the earth, or so connected with the relics of extinct animals, that some have concluded, not only that they are fossil, but of the same age as the extinct mastodons, rhinoceroses and hippopotami. Such examples often occur in caverns, buried beneath mud and stalagmite, as they are found in Greece, the south of France, Belgium, the Suabian Alps,