

though it has proved much less rich than England in the remains of the early Pleistocene mammals, has furnished a few well-attested elephantine fossils. In the summer of 1821, in the course of cutting the Union Canal, there was found in the boulder-clay near Falkirk, on the Clifton Hall property, about twenty feet from the surface, a large portion of the tusk of an elephant, three feet three inches in length and thirteen inches in circumference; and such was its state of keeping when first laid open, that it was sold to an ivory-turner by the labourers that found it, and was not rescued from his hands until a portion of it had been cut up for chessmen. Two other elephants' tusks were found early in 1817 at Kilmaurs¹ in Ayrshire, on a property of the Earl of Eglinton,—one of them so sorely decayed that it could not be removed; but a portion of the other, with the rescued portion of the Falkirk tusks, may be seen in the Museum of our Edinburgh University, which also contains, I may here mention, the horn of a rhinoceros, found at the bottom of a morass in Forfarshire, but which, in all probability, as it stands alone among the organisms of our mosses, had been washed out of some previously formed deposit of the Drift period. Scotland seems to have furnished several other specimens of elephantine remains; but as they were brought to light in ages in which comparative anatomy was unknown, and men believed that the human race had been of vast strength and stature in the primeval ages, but were fast sinking into dwarfs, they were regarded as the remains of giants. Some of the legends to which the

falo, are the leading types of the mammalian fauna of the Glacial Drift epoch. The remains of *hippopotamus* would be washed out of older beds.—W.S.

¹ At a later period (December 1829), similar elephantine tusks were found thirty-four feet beneath the surface, in boulder-clay overlying the quarry of Greenhill, also in Kilmaurs parish; and they may now be seen in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.