

is frequently a stratum full of phosphatic remains, and known as the Coprolite bed. In it are found many sharks' teeth, vertebræ of fish, and many ear-bones and occasional vertebræ and other bones of whales. The sharks' teeth have often been derived from the London Clay, and the whales' bones are always very much water-worn, and have altogether a much more ancient appearance than that of the ordinary fossils of the Crag.

Among them are the bones and teeth of land mammalia of extinct species, *Castor veterior* (beaver), *Cervus dicranoceros* (deer), *Equus plicidens* (horse) and *Hipparion*, *Hycæna antiqua* and *Felis pardoides*, *Mastodon Arvernensis*, *M. tapiroides* and *Elephas Meridionalis*, *Rhinoceros Schleiermacheri* and *Sus antiquus*. Similar phosphatic remains, though fewer in number, have been found with bones of whales at the base of the Coralline Crag at Sutton. In both cases, many of the bones, &c., are worn and mineralised, and the question is, whether or not the greater part of these terrestrial mammalia belonged to the Crag epoch?

So plentiful are these, that to separate them from the Crag, for the manufacture of manure, forms a profitable branch of commerce.

There are many reasons for believing that during the later part of the Eocene and all through the Miocene epoch, the area now called Britain was joined to the Continent. The physical geography of the country was different, with, however, a general identity in so far that, as already shown, the Palæozoic mountainous regions now were mountainous then, while between them lay broad plains of secondary formations. In late Miocene times mammalian races must have inhabited