

continent, and over the land, mammalian races in late Miocene times migrated into our region, their bones being now found buried at the bases both of the Coralline and Red Crag, but chiefly in the latter. Probably they lived here in the earliest Pliocene times, as the relics of an older Miocene fauna, and got intermixed with varieties and new species. These include Beaver, Deer, Horse and Hipparion, Hyæna, and a Felis; Bears, Pig, Tapir, Rhinoceros, Mastodon, and perhaps a true Elephant,¹ all belonging to genera with which we are quite familiar in the present world, if we except the Hipparion and Mastodon, and these have close relations, the first with the horse and the second with the elephant.

The Crag formations of England in descending order consist of three divisions, Norwich Crag, Red Crag, and Coralline Crag. The Red and Coralline Craggs are rich in marine fossils, and the Norwich Crag also contains a marine fauna, together with twenty-four species of land and fresh-water shells. According to Mr. Prestwich, the above-named formations contain from 84 to 93 per cent. of living species. But though very important in a stratigraphical point of view, when viewed in connection with marine life, the Crag plays a very unimportant part in the physical structure of England, occurring as they do only in a few small shelly patches of insignificant thickness in Norfolk and

¹ *Castor veterior*, *Cervus dicranoceros*, *Equus plicidens* (?), *Felis pardoides*, *Hipparion*, *Hyæna antiqua*, *Mastodon arvernensis*, *Mastodon tapiroides* (?), *Elephas meridionalis* (?) *Rhinoceros Schleichermacheri*, *Sus antiquus* (?), *Tapirus priscus*, *Ursus arvernensis*, *Megaceros Hibernicus* (?). See Prestwich, 'Journal Geol. Society,' 1871, vol. xxvii., p. 348. Mr. Prestwich considers this fauna as probably of Pliocene age, that is to say, contemporaneous with the deposition of the crag.