

geton (Pondweed), together with fronds and rhizomes of ferns.

In the Forest bed and the overlying gravel the following land mammalia have been found: *Elephas antiquus* (the ancestor of the African Elephant), *E. meridionalis*, *Rhinoceros megarrhinus*, *R. Etruscus*, *Hippopotamus major*, *Equus caballus* (the common horse), *Machairodus* (a tiger?), *Bison priscus* (?), *Bos primigenius* (Aurochs), *Sus Arvernensis*; four species of bears, *Ursus Arvernensis*, *U. Spelæus* (Cave bear?), *U. Etruscus*, *U. arctos* (White bear); six species of deer, *Cervus megaceros* (often miscalled the Irish elk), *C. elaphus* (Red deer), *C. Sedgwickii*, *C. Poligniacus*, *C. capreolus* (Roedeer), *Mygale moschata* (Musk shrew), *Sorex fodiens* and *S. remifer* (Shrews), *Arvicola amphibia* (Field-mouse), *Castor Europæus* (common beaver), *Trogontherium Cuvieri* (a great Beaver), two species of whales, and fish.<sup>1</sup> The whole speaks of a past physical geography, at least during part of which, with a mild climate, our country seems to have been joined to the Continent. It must, however, be confessed that this assemblage of mammalia is not quite devoid of the appearance of being a little too miscellaneous, and several authors have declared that some of the bones, having been picked up on the shore between high and low water mark, may have been washed up from the neighbouring sea-bottom, and thus got mixed with others of later geological date which really belong to the Forest bed. However this may be I have given the list as it originally stood, with some slight corrections by Professor Boyd Dawkins, and whichever theory be

<sup>1</sup> The above list is taken from Mr. Prestwich 'On the Crag Beds of Suffolk and Norfolk;' 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' vol. xxvii., p. 466.