extinct species. Such large mammalia, on any hypothesis, did not originate in a small detached island like England, but formed parts of large families that inhabited the north of Europe, America, and Asia, at various comparatively late periods of geological time, and they could only have passed into our area by the union of England with the Continent.

Again, in the south of England, at Selsey Bill, there are post-Pliocene strata on the sea-shore, described by Mr. Godwin-Austen, one of the beds containing species of living marine shells, not belonging to icy seas, and overlaid by icy Boulder-drift. In the former there were found the remains of a well-known species of elephant, *E. antiquus*, lying on clay, on which stumps of trees, the remains of an old wood, still stand.

These Boulder-clays were formed during a period of cold, accompanied by the great glaciers that covered so much of the north of Europe, as I have already explained. While, or after the glaciers were largest, the country slowly sank, and, severed from the mainland, became merely groups of islands. But it was again elevated, and there is evidence that it was then united to the Continent, for we find in later deposits the remains of a number of terrestrial animals, some of the species of which are unknown in the older formations. The Elephants which lived before this time must have been driven out of our area by that submergence, unless some of them, with other mammalia, managed to live on in the extreme south of what is now England, which apparently suffered a smaller change of level. Farther north, such large animals as the Elephant, Rhinoceros, and Hippopotamus could not have lived on mere groups of icy islands, on which vegetation must have been scanty. They required a large amount of vegetation