

Tertiary stretches along the Atlantic coast also, from Montauk Point to the southern part of Florida—from Charleston southward, however, overlaid next the shore by a narrow belt of alluvial or recent deposits. There are few remains of land animals in the *marine* Tertiary; but shells and corals are plentiful. A majority of them belong to the same species as are now living in the nearest parts of the Atlantic. Near Charleston, however, have been found the remains of a horse more resembling the domestic horse than those in the Bad Lands. Indeed, the Carolina horse was extremely like the species long afterward brought to America from Europe. As this species is not known in the Neocene of Europe, the indications are that it lived in America before it did in Europe. That is, the late Tertiary horse originated in America; afterward found its way to Europe and Asia, and finally was brought back to the new world by immigrants in the sixteenth century. Almost the same story has to be told of the camel.

But there are older Tertiary deposits called Eocene, which means the “dawn of the recent,” because the marine shells found in them contain a few recent species, and only a few, while the shells of all older formations are specifically distinct from any now living. The Eocene strata are seen passing under the Neocene all along the Atlantic and Gulf border, and up the delta of the Mississippi. When these strata were deposited, the Atlantic and gulf extended to the inland limit of the Eocene. The valley of the Mississippi as far as Cairo was under the Gulf—a bay setting northward to Cairo from about the latitude of Montgomery, Alabama. In this sea sported the great *Zeuglodon*—a vertebrate of whale-like nature, but serpent-like form, which on the first discovery of its remains, was supposed to be a real sea-serpent. Its length was sixty to eighty feet. A skeleton dug up in Clarke County, Alabama, by Dr. Koch, was named *Hydrarchos*—king of the hydras—and was formerly exhibited in Barnum’s Museum, New York—afterward sent to London, where Professor Richard Owen determined its true nature. Another specimen was on exhibition some years ago, in Wood’s Museum, Chi-