

wild duck, goose, wild swan, capercailzie, stag, roe, wild boar, urus, lynx, wolf, wild cat, bear, seal, porpoise, dog, etc., with human tools of stone, bone, horn, or wood, fragments of rude pottery, charcoal, and cinders.

The Danish peat-mosses have likewise furnished relics of the early human races in that region: they are from 20 to 30 feet thick, the lower portion containing remains of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Neolithic implements. This tree has never been indigenous in the country within the historic period. A higher layer of the peat contains remains of the common oak with bronze implements, while at the top come the beech-tree and weapons of iron.⁷⁶

North America.—Prehistoric deposits are essentially the same on both sides of the Atlantic. In North America, as in Europe, no very definite lines can be drawn within which they should be confined. They cannot be sharply separated from the Champlain series on the one hand, nor from modern accumulations on the other. Besides the marshes, peat-bogs, and other organic deposits which belong to an early period in the human occupation of America, some of the younger alluvia of the river-valleys and lakes can no doubt claim a high antiquity, though they have not supplied the same copious evidence of early man which gives so much interest to the corresponding European formations. From the peat-bogs of the eastern States, and from the older alluvium of the Missouri River, the remains of the gigantic mastodon have been obtained. There have likewise been found bones of reindeer, elk, bison, beaver, horse (six species), lion and bear; while southward those of extinct sloths (*Mylodon*, *Megatherium*) make their appearance. In California, from the deep auriferous gravels remains of mastodon and other extinct animals have been met with, also human bones, stone spear-heads, mortars and other implements. Prof. Whitney has described the famous Calaveras skull as occurring at a depth of 120 feet in undisturbed gravel which is covered with a sheet of basalt.⁷⁷ Heaps of shells of edible species, like those of Denmark, occur on the coasts of Nova Scotia, Maine, etc. The large

⁷⁶ See Steenstrup on "Kjökken Möddinger"; Nathorst, *Nature*, 1889, p. 453.

⁷⁷ *Mem. Mus. Compar. Zool. Harvard*, vi. 1880. But the age of this relic is the subject of dispute. The evidence adduced in support of the great antiquity of man in America, and his contemporaneity with the Mastodon and other extinct animals, is summarized by the Marquis de Nadaillac in his "L'Amérique Préhistorique" (translated by N. d'Anvers, 1885).