

RUMINANTIA. *Bos*, one species. *Antilope*, one species. *Cervus*, several species.

EDENTATA. One large unknown species.

M. de Blainville, who is about to publish an account of these remains, points out their importance in illustrating the ancient Zoology of France, since, in a single locality, which was formerly a Basin, receiving an abundance of alluvial waters, we find confusedly mixed together in a Tertiary fresh-water formation, scattered and broken bones and fragments of skeletons of a large proportion of the fossil Quadrupeds which are found dispersed over the Tertiary strata of the rest of France, and derived from genera of almost all the orders of Mammalia.—*Comptes rendus*, No. 3. Jan. 16, 1837. These remains appear to be of the same age with those at Epplesheim.

P. 106. In September, 1835, the author saw at Liège the very extensive collection of fossil Bones made by M. Schmerling in the caverns of that neighbourhood, and visited some of the places where they were found. Many of these bones appear to have been brought together like those in the cave of Kirkdale, by the agency of Hyænas, and have evidently been gnawed by these animals; others, particularly those of Bears, are not broken, or gnawed, but were probably collected in the same manner as the bones of Bears in the cave of Gailenreuth, by the retreat of these animals into the recesses of caverns on the approach of death; some may have been introduced by the action of water.

The human bones found in these caverns are in a state of less decay than those of the extinct species of beasts; they are accompanied by rude flint knives and other instruments of flint and bone, and are probably derived from uncivilized tribes that inhabited the caves. Some of the human bones may also be the remains of individuals who, in more recent times, have been buried in such convenient repositories. M. Schmerling, in his *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles des Cavernes de Liège*, expresses his opinion that these human bones are coeval with those of the quadrupeds, of extinct species, found with them; an opinion from which the Author, after a careful examination of M. Schmerling's collection, entirely dissents.