

tigers, wolves and foxes; but the remains of bears are of excessively rare occurrence in them*.

However this may be, we see that, at the epoch of the animal population which we are now passing under review, the class of carnivora was numerous and powerful. It reckoned three bears with round canine teeth, one with compressed canini, a large tiger or lion, another feline animal, of the size of the panther, a hyena, a wolf, a fox, a glutton, a martin or pole-cat, and a weasel.

The class of glires, composed in general of weak and small species, has been little observed by the collectors of fossil remains; and, in all cases, where the bones of these animals have been found in the strata or deposits of which we speak, they also have presented unknown species. Such, in particular, is a species of *Lagomys* found in the osseous breccia of Corsica and Sardinia, somewhat resembling the *Lagomys alpinus* of the high mountains of Siberia: so true is it that it is not always in the torrid zone only, that we are to seek for the animals which resemble those of this period.

These are the principal animals, the remains of which have been found in that mass of earth, sand, and mud,—that *Diluvium*, which every-

* See Mr Buckland's excellent work, entitled *Reliquiae Diluvianae*.