ties, but larger than any of the known species,(1) those of a peculiar species of civet cat;(2) and of two or three other carnivora which could not be determined for want of parts sufficiently perfect.

What is yet more singular is, that there are skeletons of a small sarigue, a-kin to the marmoset, but different, and consequently of an animal whose genus is now confined to the new world.(3) We have also collected skeletons of two small glires, or the genus of the dormouse;(4) and a head of the squirrel genus.(5)

Our gypsum-quarries are more prolific in bones of birds than any of the other layers, either anterior or subsequent to its deposite. We find whole skeletons, perfect skeletons, and parts of at least ten species of all the orders.(6)

The crocodiles of that age resembled our common crocodiles, in the form of the head, whilst in the layers of the epoch of the Jura formation, we only discover the species a-kin to the gavial.

There has been found at Argenton a species remarkable for its compressed teeth, with sharp edges, cutting like the dentated teeth of certain monitors.(7) We also see some remains in our gypsum-quarries.(8)

The tortoises of this age are all of fresh-water production; some belong to the sub-genus of emydes; and there are some as well at Montmartre,(9) as in

(1) Recherches, p. 269.
(2) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 272.
(3) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 284.
(4) Ibid. pp. 297 and 300.
(5) Ibid. vol. v. second part, p. 506.
(6) Ibid. vol. v. iii. pp. 304, *et seq.*
(7) Ibid. vol. v. second part, p. 166.
(8) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 335; vol. v. second part, p. 166.
(9) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 333.