

extinct species, and several of them belong to extinct genera. A very considerable number of the large fossil bones belong to the different genera and species of the order named by Cuvier *Pachydermata*, or thick-skinned non-ruminant animals; as the elephant, the mastodon, the tapir, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, and the palæotherium. As these bones are found, very abundantly, in many countries in northern Europe, the fact proves, either that the animals were natives of cold and temperate climates, or that the temperature of the earth has decreased. The entire body of an elephant, embedded in ice, in Siberia, was found in the year 1799. Its skin was covered with two kinds of coarse hair and a soft fur beneath, which affords almost certain proof that the animal was an inhabitant of a cold climate, or at least of one in which the winters were severe. A similar defence against cold is provided for terrestrial quadrupeds that inhabit cold countries, but is never observed in tropical climates, except in mountainous regions that have a low temperature. The author's attention was directed to this subject many years since; and in his "*Observations on the Effect of Soil and Climate on Wool*," he has stated instances of English long-woolled sheep casting their fleece in hot climates, and becoming clothed with short coarse hair like bristles. Bishop Heber, in his travels in the Himalayan mountains, mentions a species of elephant which he saw there, not larger than an ox, and "as shaggy as a poodle." He further states, "that English dogs, brought to those mountains, acquire, in a winter or two, the same short fine shawl wool, mixed with their own hair, which distinguishes the indigenous animals of the country: the same is, in a considerable degree, the case with horses." The fossil elephant that was once a native of Europe, according to Cuvier, differed as much from the Asiatic or the African elephant as the horse differs from the ass. Bones and teeth of extinct species of carnivorous quadrupeds are most frequently found in caverns intermixed in a broken state, with bones of herbivorous animals. Since the time that these bones have been examined by naturalists who have attended to comparative anatomy, no vestiges of human remains have been discovered; nor have any of the bones of the animals which approach nearest to man in structure, the *Quadrumanæ* or monkeys, been yet found with those of the more ancient inhabitants of the globe. The vast diluvial beds of gravel and clay, and the upper strata in Asia,* have, however, not yet been scientifically explored; and both sacred and profane writers agree in regarding the temperate regions of that continent, as the cradle of the human race.†

* In the diluvium near the river Irrawaddy, in Ava, Mr. Crawford has, recently, discovered numerous bones and teeth of two new species of mastodon, intermixed with bones of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus. The bones are penetrated with iron.

† It has been conjectured, that the bones of man are more fragile and perishable than those of land quadrupeds: but this is contrary to experience: for it has