

mos). The young lions roar after their prey." In the 24th and 25th verses, (*remes*) is grouped with cattle (*behemach*), and *beast of the earth* (*haith haaretz*). Proofs are abundant, and too tedious to be all referred to, that by (*behemah*) the Hebrews generally expressed the larger herbivorous animals, and by (*haith haaretz*) the larger beasts of prey. (For the former see Genesis xxxiv. 23, and for the latter Leviticus xxvi. 22.) Thus we find races of mammalia expressed by these terms, and to comprehend the whole class we must understand (*remes*) as referring to its other tribes. It is at least no race of insects that can be meant by the term, for, in point of fact, where any of these are obviously meant in other Hebrew passages, either the name (*sheretz*) is given to them, as in Leviticus xi. 42, "Whatsoever doth multiply feet among all *creeping things*," (*hasheretz*), or the name (*oph*), as we have already seen.

It is true that *remes* is applied to the oviparous tribes, but not as a noun or name, but as a verb to express their motion, just as in some passages above quoted, we have seen *sheretz* applied as a verb, but not a name to mammalia.

Previously to setting down the following table of coincidences between the first chapter of Genesis and the results of geological observation, it is necessary to make a remark on one passage in Humboldt's table of geological formations, which possesses a classical celebrity over Europe. In that table, following an earlier authority, he has placed the formations of transition, in the limestones of which are found several species of shells, intermediately between the primitive formations and those containing bituminous coal; and his table would thus indicate that an animal creation had preceded any vegetable one. We shall not need to discuss the question, whether the formations, named transition, are considered in a right point of view, when they are placed between the primitive and pit-coal strata, since it is sufficient for our present purpose to remark, that several observations, among which we may particularly refer to those of Thomas Weaver, Esq. F. R. S., on the geological relations of the south of Ireland, have proved that the anthracite or glance coal of the transition formations, with some of its accompanying strata, are full of impressions of various plants;* so that in the transition strata a vegetable creation is discovered as well as an animal.

In the following table we have taken the geological facts from various authorities. The passages quoted, are selected chiefly on account of their brevity. In the quotation from, and reference to Genesis, the events on which geology can throw no certain light are in italics.

* This is true, on a vast scale and in innumerable instances, in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania; not to mention that most geologists now include the bituminous coal in the transition class.—*Ed.*