is decidedly mammiferous; and a microscopical examination, Professor Owen states, incontestably proves their cetaceous character. The longitudinal diameter of the middle tooth is three inches.

The vertebræ resemble those of the large cetacean, known by the name of *Hyperoodon;* a caudal vertebra is figured *Lign.* 152, fig. 3. The original animal was related to the Dugong and Cacholot, and appears to have held an intermediate place between the latter and the herbivorous species.

II. FOSSIL RUMINANTS.—The fossil bones of animals of this order are very numerous in the alluvial deposits, in caves, and in Drift, in almost every part of the world. They are generally associated with the remains of the next group. The skulls of Oxen, and horns and bones of the Bison and Auroch, have been found in North Cliff, Yorkshire, at Walton in Essex, and other parts of England. The fossil oxen appear to have been one-third larger than the recent species; and the horns are relatively more massive than in the domestic race; some of the horns measure four feet across, at the widest expansion. In the immense accumulations of large mammalia in the Drift of the Sub-Himalaya mountains, called the Sevalik range, numerous remains of oxen occur. The teeth of one species is often found in the Elephant bed at Brighton.

Of the Deer family the relics of several kinds