

France, and in the Himalayas; and very recently in the Brazils, and in England. The first European specimen was discovered at Sansan, near Auch, about forty miles west of Toulouse, by M. Lartet, with remains of the Rhinoceros, Deer, Antelope, Palæotherium, &c. It consists of the lower jaw, almost complete, with all the teeth, of an adult animal, of an extinct species, related to the long-limbed and tailed monkey, called *Semnopithecus*, of which the Negro Monkey is an example. A fragment of another jaw has been found in the same locality.

FOSSIL MONKEY OF THE SUB-HIMALAYAS.—In the inexhaustible mine of fossil bones, discovered by British Officers in India, the upper-jaw of an Ape was found by Messrs. Baker and Durand, and fragments of other jaws, and some bones, were subsequently collected by Dr. Falconer and Captain Cautley. These relics conjointly established the existence of a gigantic quadrumanous animal in the groves of India at the Eocene epoch, when the gigantic Tortoise, the lofty Sivatherium, and the colossal Mastodon tenanted the plains, and Hippopotami frequented the marshes and rivers. This fossil Ape also is related to the *Semnopithecus*.

FOSSIL MONKEY OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Dr. Lund, the eminent Danish naturalist, to whose indefatigable researches, and successful determination of the colossal Edentata, we have previously