

alluded, has discovered the bones of a gigantic Ape, four feet in height, related to the Capuchin Monkey, in the ossiferous breccia of the caves of Brazil.

BRITISH FOSSIL MONKEY, *Ly.* I. p. 344. — The first fossil relic of a quadrumanous animal from the British strata was obtained in 1839, from a bed of Eocene sand, at Kyson, a few miles east of Woodbridge, in Suffolk, by W. Colchester, Esq. The first specimen found consists of a small fragment of the right side of the lower jaw, with the last molar tooth entire in its socket; the only other relic is the crown of one fang of the first molar tooth, of the same species. Professor Owen, after an elaborate investigation of these fossils, refers them to an extinct Monkey, related to the *Macacus*; and designates the species, *Macacus eocænus* (Eocene Monkey), in allusion to the geological age of the stratum in which the remains were discovered.\* It is an interesting fact, that in the clay overlying the bed of sand in which the Monkey's teeth were found, a vertebra of the fossil serpent (*Palæophis*, see p. 780.), and several teeth of a Pachyderm (*Hyracotherium*), both of which occur in the London Clay of Sheppey, were discovered; thus proving the geological age of the deposit (*Ly.* I. p. 344.).

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\* See British Fossil Mammalia, p. 1, figs. 1, 3.