

England, to entitle us to expect to have discovered any quadrumana of the same date.

Since those remarks were first written, in 1829, a great number of extinct species have been added to our collections of tertiary mammalia from Great Britain and other parts of the world. At length, between the years 1836 and 1839, a few remains of quadrumana were found in France and England, India and Brazil. Those of India, belonging to more than one extinct species of monkey, were first discovered near Saharunpore, in lat. 30° N., in tertiary strata, of which the age is not yet determined; the Brazilian fossil, brought from the basin of the Rio das Velhas, about lat. 18° S., is referable to a form now peculiar to America, allied to the genus *Callithrix*, the species being extinct. The skull and other bones met with in the South of France, belong to a gibbon, or one of the tailless apes, which stand next in the scale of organization to the orang. It occurred at Sansan, about forty miles west of Toulouse, in lat. $43^{\circ} 40'$ N., in freshwater strata, probably of the Miocene or middle tertiary period. Lastly, the English quadrumane first met with occurred in a more ancient stratum than the rest, and at a point more remote from the equator. It belongs to the genus *Macacus*, is an extinct species, and was found in Suffolk, in lat. 52° *, in the London clay, the fossils of which, such as crocodiles, turtles, shells of the genus *Nautilus*, and many curious fruits, had already led geologists to the conclusion that the climate of that era (the Eocene) was warm and nearly tropical.

Some years later (in 1846) the jaw of another British species of fossil monkey, *Macacus pliocenus*, was announced by Mr. Owen as having been met with in the newer Pliocene strata, on the banks of the Thames, at Grays, in Essex, accompanying the remains of hippopotamus, elephant, and other quadrupeds, and associated with freshwater and land shells, most of which are now inhabitants of the British Isles.†

* The first quadrumanous fossils discovered in India were observed in 1836 in the Sewalik Hills, a lower range of the Himalayan Mountains, by Lieutenants Baker and Durand, by whom their osteological characters were determined (*Journ. of Asiat. Soc. of Bengal*, vol. v. p. 739.), and in the year following, other fossils of the same class were brought to light and described by Capt. Cautley and Dr. Falconer. These were imbedded, like the former, in tertiary strata of conglomerate, sand, marl, and clay, in the Sub-Himalayan Mountains. (*Ibid.* vol. v. p. 379. Nov. 1836; and vol. vi. p. 354. May, 1837.)

The Brazilian quadrumane was found, with a great many other extinct species of animals, by a Danish naturalist, Dr. Lund, between the rivers Francisco and Velhas, in 1837.

The gibbon of the South of France

was found by M. Lartet in the beginning of 1837, and determined by M. de Blainville. It occurred near Auch, in the department of Gers, about forty miles west of Toulouse, in freshwater marl, limestone, and sand. They were accompanied by the remains of the mastodon, dinotherium, palæotherium, rhinoceros, gigantic sloth, and other extinct quadrupeds. (*Bulletin de la Soc. Geol. de France*, tom. viii. p. 92.)

The British quadrumane was discovered in 1839, by Messrs. William Colchester and Searles Wood, at Kyson, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, and was referred by Professor Owen to the genus *Macacus*. (*Mag. of Nat. Hist.* Sept. 1839. *Taylor, Annals of Nat. Hist.* No. xxiii. Nov. 1839.)

† Owen's Introduction to *British Fossil Mammals*, p. 46.