

## MIOCENE FAUNA OF THE SEWÁLIK HILLS, p. 182.

THE genus *Dinotherium*, so characteristic of the Falunian or Upper Miocene period in Europe, occurs in India in strata of the same age. But as yet it has only been found in Perim Island, in the Gulf of Cambay, and not among the fossils of the Sewálik or Sub-Himalayan Hills, as stated by mistake in the text (p. 182). Seven species of Sewálik elephants have been alluded to, whereas the number is in fact only five, three of which are referred by Dr. Falconer to the sub-genus *Stegodon*, comprising forms intermediate between the Mastodon and Elephant. The hippopotamus mentioned in the same page (182), belongs to the sub-genus *Hexaprotodon*, a form now extinct. The *Anoplotherium posterogenium*, supposed when first discovered to present a generic link between the Sewálik fauna and that of the Eocene period, is now recognized as a species of *Chalicotherium* (*Anisodon* of Lartet), a genus of pachyderms intermediate between the *Rhinoceros* and *Anoplothere*. The same genus occurs in Miocene or Falunian strata at Sansan, in the department of Gers, in the South of France. Among the Sub-Himalayan fossils, a giraffe, camel, and large ostrich may be cited as proofs that there were formerly extensive plains where now a steep chain of hills, with deep ravines, runs for many hundred miles east and west.

Fifteen species of freshwater shells of the genera *Paludina*, *Melania*, *Ampullaria*, and *Unio* were obtained by Sir P. Cautley and Dr. Falconer from the same strata, and, when shown by them in 1846 to the late Prof. E. Forbes, were pronounced by him to be all extinct or unknown species, with the exception of four, which are still inhabitants of Indian rivers. Such a proportion of living to extinct species of Mollusca agrees well with the usual character of an upper Miocene or Falunian fauna, as observed in Touraine, or in the basin of Vienna and elsewhere.

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 DENUDATION OF THE WEALDEN. (Ch. XIX. pp. 271, 285.)

Denudation of the Wealden—Discovery of the Lower Crag on the summit of the North Downs between Folkestone and Dorking.

THE arguments adduced in the 19th chapter, pp. 271—285, to prove that the denudation of the Wealden area took place at many successive periods, and at dates widely remote from each other, some of them antecedent to the deposition of the Lower Eocene strata of Great Britain, and others so late as the Pliocene epoch, have lately received an unexpected confirmation, for Mr. Prestwich has announced to the Geological Society of London (January 21st, 1857) the discovery of marine sands