

North Germany, Dr. Hensel, of Berlin, detected, near Quedlinburg, the Norwegian Lemming (*Myodes Lemmus*), and another species of the same family called by Pallas *Myodes torquatus* (by Hensel, *Misothermustorquatus*)—a still more arctic quadruped, found by Parry in latitude 82°, and which never strays farther south than the northern borders of the woody region. Professor Beyrich also informs me that the remains of the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* were obtained at the same place.*

As an example of what may possibly have constituted a more southern fauna in the valley of the Thames, I may allude to the fossil remains found in the fluviatile alluvium of Gray's Thurrock, in Essex, situated on the left bank of the river, twenty-one miles below London. The strata of brick-earth, loam, and gravel exposed to view in artificial excavations in that spot, are precisely such as would be formed by the silting up of an old river channel. Among the mammalia are *Elephas antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* (*R. megarhinus*, Christol), *Hippopotamus major*, species of horse, bear, ox, stag, &c., and, among the accompanying shells, *Cyrena fluminalis*, which is extremely abundant, instead of being scarce, as at Abbeville. It is associated with *Unio littoralis*, fig. 22, also in great numbers, and with both valves united. This conspicuous fresh-water mussel is no longer an inhabitant of the British Isles, but still lives in the Seine, and is still more abundant in the Loire. Another fresh-water univalve (*Paludina marginata*, Michaud), not British, but common in the south of France, likewise occurs, and a peculiar variety of *Cyclas amnica*, which by some naturalists has been regarded as a distinct species. With these, moreover, is found a peculiar variety of *Valvata piscinalis*.

If we consult Dr. Von Schrenck's account of the living mammalia of Amoorland, lying between lat. 45° and 55° North,

* Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft, vol. vii. 1855, p. 497, &c.