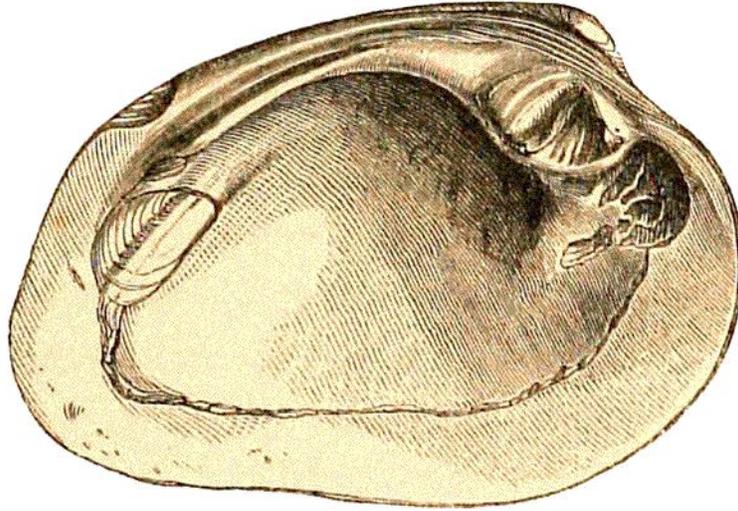


we learn that, in that part of North-Eastern Asia recently annexed to the Russian empire, no less than thirty-four out of fifty-eight living quadrupeds are identical with European

Fig. 22



*Unio littoralis*, Gray's Thurrock, Essex; extinct in British Isles, living in France.

species, while some of those which do not extend their range to Europe are arctic, others tropical forms. The Bengal tiger ranges northwards occasionally to lat. 52° North, where he chiefly subsists on the flesh of the rein-deer, and the same tiger abounds in lat. 48°, to which the small tail-less hare or pika, a polar resident, sometimes wanders southwards.\* We may readily conceive that the countries now drained by the Thames, the Somme, and the Seine, were, in the post-pliocene period, on the borders of two distinct zoological provinces, one lying to the north, the other to the south, in which case many species belonging to each fauna endowed with migratory habits, like the living musk-buffalo or the Bengal tiger, may have been ready to take advantage of any, even the slightest, change in their favour to invade the neighbouring province, whether in the summer or winter months, or permanently for a series of years, or centuries. The *Elephas antiquus* and its associated *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* may have preceded the mammoth and tichorhine rhinoceros in the

\* Mammalia of Amoorland, Natural History Review, vol. i. p. 12, 1861.