

*Mammalia of the Forest and Lignite Beds below the Glacial
Drift of the Norfolk Cliffs.*

<i>Elephas meridionalis.</i>	* <i>Cervus capreolus.</i>
* <i>Elephas primigenius.</i>	† <i>Cervus tarandus.</i>
<i>Elephas antiquus.</i>	† <i>Cervus Sedgwickii.</i>
<i>Rhinoceros etruscus.</i>	* <i>Arvicola amphibia.</i>
* <i>Hippopotamus (major?)</i> .	* <i>Castor (Trogontherium) Cuvieri.</i>
* <i>Sus scrofa.</i>	* <i>Castor Europæus.</i>
* <i>Equus (fossilis?)</i> .	* <i>Palæospalax magnus.</i>
* <i>Ursus (sp.?)</i> .	† <i>Trichecus rosmarus</i> , Walrus.
† <i>Canis lupus.</i>	† <i>Monodon monoceros</i> , Narwhal.
† <i>Bison priscus.</i>	† <i>Balenoptera.</i>
† <i>Megaceros hibernicus.</i>	

Mr. Gunn informs me that the vertebræ of two distinct whales were found in the fluvio-marine beds at Bacton, and that one of them, shown to Professor Owen, is said by him to imply that the animal was sixty feet long. A narwhal's tusk was discovered by Mr. King near Cromer, and the remains of a walrus. No less than three species of elephant, as determined by Dr. Falconer, have been obtained from the strata 3 and 3', of which, according to Mr. King, *E. meridionalis* is the most common, the mammoth next in abundance, and the third, *E. antiquus*, comparatively rare.

The freshwater shells accompanying the fossil quadrupeds, above enumerated, are such as now inhabit rivers and ponds in England; but among them, as at Runton, between the 'forest bed' and the glacial deposits, a remarkable variety of the *Cyclas amnica* occurs, fig. 28, p. 218, identical with that which accompanies the *Elephas antiquus* at Ilford and Grays in the valley of the Thames.

All the freshwater shells of the beds intervening between the forest-bed No. 3, and the glacial formation 4, fig. 27, are of recent species. As to the small number of marine shells occurring in the same fluvio-marine series, I have seen none which belonged to extinct species, although one or two have been cited by authors. I am in doubt, therefore,