

to live outside the ark,—his six hundred and *forty-two* reptiles.*

Such is the number of the known vertebrates, exclusive of the fishes, with which in this question we have now to deal. Still, however, there are a few lingering theologians, some of them very intelligent men, who continue to regard the ark as quite big enough for them all. Dr Hamilton of Mobile, for instance, after fairly stating Swainson's estimate, namely, one thousand mammalia, six thousand birds, and one thousand five hundred reptiles and amphibiæ, goes on to say, that "it must not be forgotten, that of all these, the vastly greater proportion are small; and that numbers of them could be placed together in the same compartment of the ark." This, however, permit me to say with all respect, is not meeting the real difficulty. No doubt many of the birds are small,

* The following estimate of the air-breathing vertebrates (that of the "Physical Atlas," second edition, 1856) may be regarded as the latest. It will be seen that it does not include the cetacea or the seals:—

						SPECIES.
Quadrumanæ	.	.	.	.	.	170
Marsupialia	.	.	.	.	.	123
Edentata	.	.	.	.	.	28
Pachydermata	.	.	.	.	.	39
Terrestrial Carnivora	.	.	.	.	.	514
Rodentia	.	.	.	.	.	604
Ruminantia	-	.	.	.	.	180
					—	1658
Birds	.	.	.	.	.	6266
Reptiles	.	.	.	.	.	657
Turtles	8	}	.	.	.	15
Sea-Snakes	7		.	.	.	
					—	642

Great as is this number of animals, compared with those known a century ago, there are indications that the list is to be increased rather than diminished. Even by the latest European authorities the reindeer is represented as consisting of but a single species, common to the subarctic regions of both the Old and New Worlds; whereas in the "Canadian Naturalist" for 1856 I find it stated, on what seems to be competent authority, that America has its two species of reindeer, and that they both differ from the European species.