

The Horse dates from the Quaternary epoch, if not from the last period of the Tertiary epoch. Its remains are found in the same rocks with those of the Mammoth and the Rhinoceros. It is distinguished from our existing Horse only by its size, which was smaller—its remains abound in the Post-pliocene rocks, not only in Europe, but in America; so that an aboriginal Horse existed in the New World long before it was carried thither by the Spaniards, although we know that it was unknown at the date of their arrival. "Certainly it is a marvellous fact in the history of the Mammalia, that in South America, a native horse should have lived and disappeared, to be succeeded in after ages by the countless herds descended from the few introduced with the Spanish colonists!"*

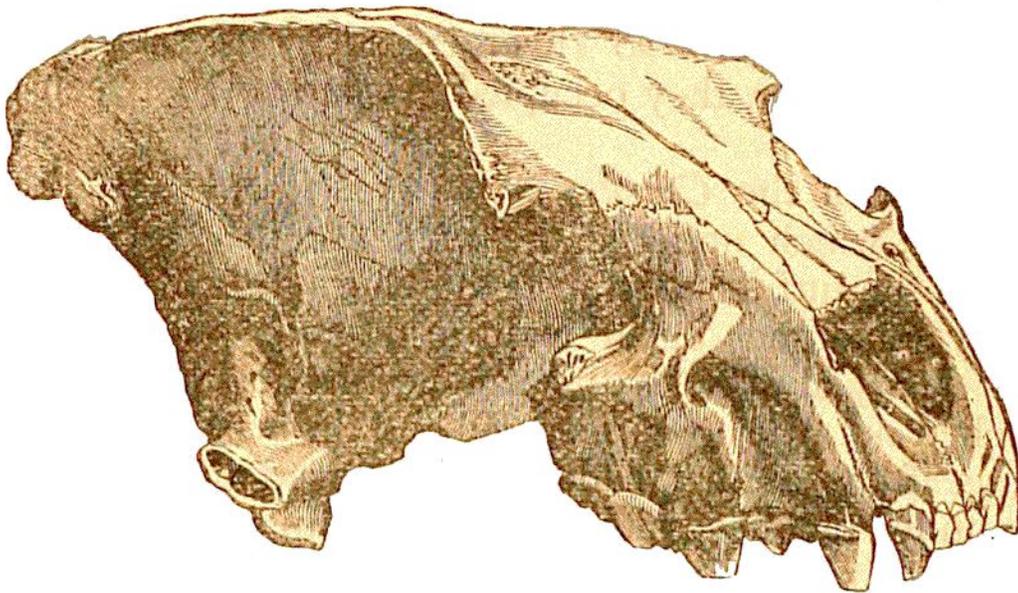


Fig. 187.—Head of *Hyæna spelæa*.

The Oxen of the period, if not identical with, were at least very near to our living species. There were three species: the *Bison priscus*, *B. primigenius*, and *B. Pallasii*; the first with slender legs, with convex frontal, broader than it was high, and differing but slightly from the *Aurochs*, except in being taller and by having larger horns. The remains of *Bison priscus* are found in England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, and America. *Bison primigenius* was, according to Cuvier, the source of our domestic cattle. The *Bos Pallasii* is found in America and in Siberia, and resembles in many respects the Musk-ox of Canada.

Where these great Mammals are found we generally discover the fossil remains of several species of Deer. The palæontological

* "Darwin's Journal," p. 130.