

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWER PLIOCENE EPOCH, CONTINUED—BONE-CAVES, AND TRACES OF MAN—MIGRATION OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS INTO BRITAIN ACROSS THE DRIFT PLAINS—SUBSEQUENT SEPARATION OF BRITAIN FROM THE CONTINENT—DENUDATION OF THE COASTS OF BRITAIN.

I HAVE already said, and will here briefly recapitulate, that, during the Tertiary and later epochs, England has been repeatedly joined to the mainland: a circumstance proved by the mammalia that migrated hither after each successive emergence. Our Eocene terrestrial fauna, of a very antique type, is the same as that of the Eocene strata of France; our Miocene fauna (if the mammalia found in the Crag migrated hither in late Miocene times) is of the same general type as the fauna of some later Miocene phases of the Continent and this type, with important modifications, still continued after the Crag was raised out of the sea, and England was again joined to the Continent during the time that the vegetation of the 'Forest Bed' flourished. In the main the mammalian Miocene fauna of the world was the obvious predecessor of the fauna of the present day. The species are mostly different, the types mostly are the same.

In this 'Forest-bed,' elephants, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, horses, deer, oxen, pigs, a tiger, and bears, beavers, and other mammals abound, most of them of