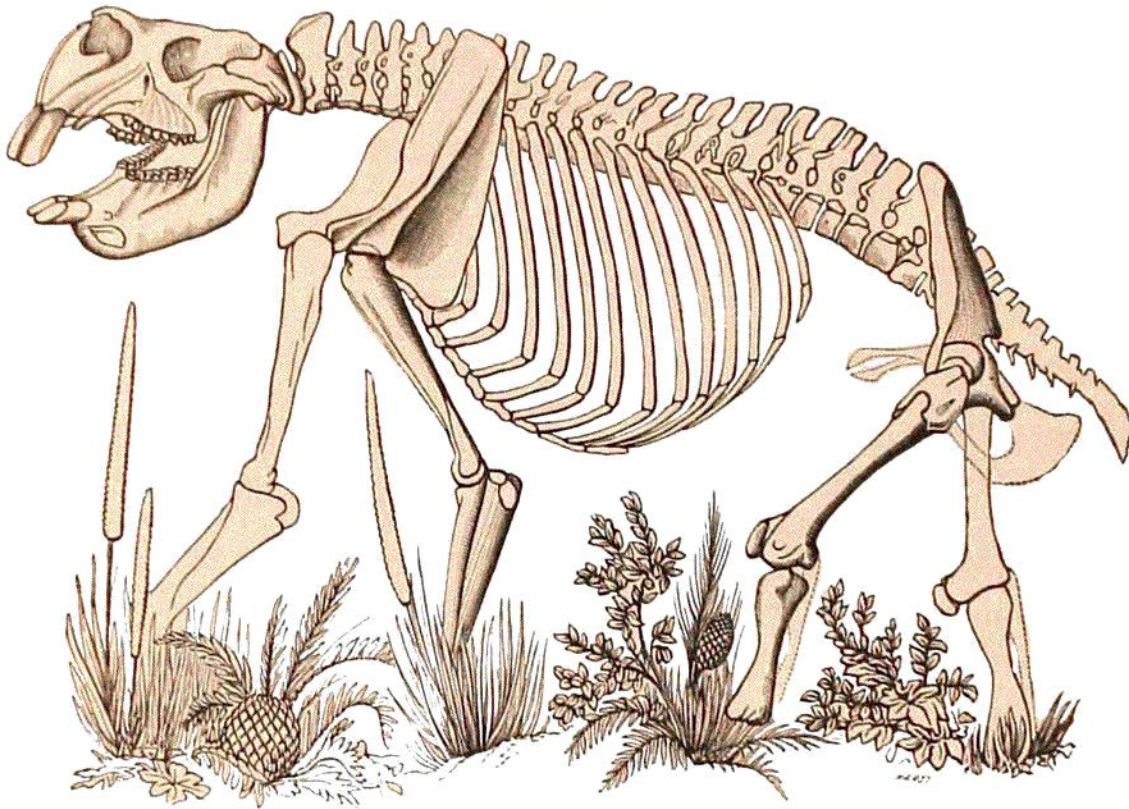


zone. One cause of such a climate may have been the extensive submergence of northern lands, giving an unusual sweep northward to the Gulf Stream and the corresponding warm current of the Pacific. Perhaps in the earlier part of the period, before the glacier had disappeared from northern Europe and America, Arctic Asia was still very cold; but, long before its close, the Elephants had taken full possession, as the vast abundance of their remains attests.

1566.



Restoration of *Diprotodon Australis* by Owen.

The migrations of the species from Europe to southern England took place as the Glacial era closed, but before the Champlain subsidence had taken place—this event, as in America, having been delayed until the retreat of the ice had made great progress.

The rarity of remains of Quaternary Mammals in Scotland and Ireland, in contrast with England and Wales, where they have been found in over 150 localities, has been attributed by Dawkins to the lingering of the ice about the Scotch and Irish mountains.

The cold that followed the Champlain period, or that of the Reindeer era of Lartet, appears to have brought destruction among the northern tribes of Europe and Asia, and, at the same time, to have driven southward the more active survivors, or those which had the best chance for escape. The encasing in ice of huge Elephants, and the perfect preservation of the flesh, shows that the cold finally became *suddenly* extreme, as of a single winter's night, and knew no relenting afterward. The existence of remains of the Reindeer in southern France, of the Marmot, also a northern species, and of