

Neolithic structures occur mainly about the eastern lakes, Constance and Zurich, while those of the "Bronze Age" are found in the western lakes.

Lake-dwellings or "stockaded islands," called *Crannoges*, have been found in peat-bogs in the British Isles, and especially in Ireland. They belong to the Bronze and Stone Ages, affording remains of various living species of Mammals, with stone implements in some of them.

Examples of recent relics are presented in Figs. 1569, 1570. Fig. 1569 represents a human skeleton, from a shell limestone of modern formation now in progress, on the island of Guadaloupe. The specimen is in the Museum at Paris. The British Museum contains another from the same region, but wanting the head, which is in the collection of the Medical College at Charleston in South Carolina. They are the remains of Caribs, who were killed in a fight with a neighboring tribe, about two and a half centuries since. Fig. 1570 represents another fossil specimen, of the age of Man,—a ferruginous conglomerate, containing silver coins of the reign of Edward I. and some others, found at Tutbury, England. It was obtained at a depth of ten feet below the bed of the river Dove.

Among the species recently exterminated, there are the *Moa* (*Dinornis*) and other birds of New Zealand, the *Dodo* (*Didus ineptus*) and some of its associates on Mauritius and the adjoining islands in the Indian Ocean; the *Æpyornis* of Madagascar. The species are of the half-fledged kind, like the Ostrich. Fig. 1571 (copied from Strickland's *Dodo and its Kindred*) is from a painting at Vienna, made by Roland Savery in 1628.

The *Dodo* was a large, clumsy bird, some 50 pounds in weight, with loose, downy plumage, and wings no more perfect than those of a young chicken. The Dutch navigators found it on Mauritius in great numbers, in the seventeenth century. But, after the possession of the island by the French, in 1712, nothing more is heard of the Dodo; there are some pictures in the works of the Dutch voyagers, and a few imperfect remains.

The *Solitaire* (*Pezophaps solitaria*) is another exterminated bird, of the same island, and the Heron (*Nycticorax megacephalus*) a third (Fig. 1571).

The *Moa* (*Dinornis giganteus* Owen), of New Zealand, exceeded the Ostrich in size, being 10' to 12' in height. The tibia (drumstick) of the bird was 30 to 32 inches in length; and the eggs so large that "a hat would make a good eggcup for them." The bones were found along with charred wood, showing that the birds had been killed and eaten by the natives. The name *Dinornis* is from *δεινός*, *terrible*, and *ὄρνις*, *bird*. Eleven other species of *Dinornis* have been found on New Zealand.

Besides the *Dinornis giganteus*, have been found also extinct species of *Palapteryx* and *Notornis*. *Palapteryx* is related to *Apteryx*; and both *Apteryx* and *Notornis* have living species.

Besides these, there are other related extinct New Zealand Birds, pertaining to the genera *Anomalopteryx*, *Pnesopteryx*, *Syornis*, *Euryapteryx*, and others (Hector, 1891).

On *Madagascar*, other species of this family of gigantic birds formerly existed. Three species have been made out of the genus *Æpyornis*. From the bones of the leg, one is supposed to have been at least 12' in height. The egg was 13½ inches long.

The *Drepanis Pacifica*, or Sickle-bill of the Sandwich Islands, the bird used in making the royal robes, is now extinct.

The Great Auk of the North Sea (*Alca impennis* Linn.) is reported to be an extinct bird, by Professor Steenstrup. The last known to have been seen were two taken near