

sented some resemblance to the great Aralo-Caspian depression of the present time. The Congerian stage brings before us the picture of an isolated gulf gradually freshening, like the modern Caspian, by the inpouring of rivers; but on both sides of the Carpathian range there were bays nearly cut off from the main body of water, and exposed to so copious an evaporation without counterbalancing inflow that their salt was deposited over the bottom. Of the Transylvanian localities, on the south side of the mountains, the most remarkable is Parajd, where a mass of rock-salt has been accumulated, having a maximum of 7550 feet in length, 5576 feet in breadth, and 590 feet in depth, and estimated to contain upward of 10,595 millions of cubic feet. On the northern flank of the Carpathian Mountains, near Cracow, lie the famous and extensive salt-works of Wieliczka, with their massive beds of pure and impure rock-salt, gypsum, and anhydrite, some of the strata being full of fossils characteristic of the upper zones of the Vienna basin.

The southeast of Europe, during later Tertiary time, was the scene of abundant volcanic action, and the outpourings of trachyte, rhyolite, basalt and tuff were specially abundant over the low districts to the south of the Carpathian chain.

Greece.—A remarkable series of mammalian remains brought to light from certain hard red clays, alternating

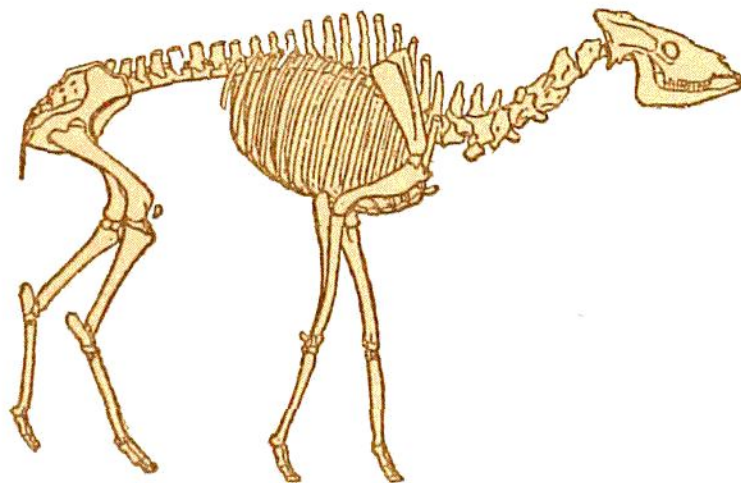


Fig. 451.—*Helladotherium Duvernoyi*, Gaudry (♂).

with gravels at Pikermi, in Attica, has been carefully worked out by M. Gaudry.¹¹⁴ The list includes a monkey

¹¹⁴ "Animaux fossiles et Geologie de l'Attique," 4to, 1862, with volume of plates; Bull. Soc. Geol. France, xiv. 1885-86, p. 288. See also Roth and Wagner, Abhandl. Bayer. Akad. vii. 1854; T. Fuchs, Denksch. Akad. Wien, xxxvii. 1877, 2e Abtheil, p. 1; Boll. Com. Geol. Ital. ix. 1878, p. 110; W. T. Blanford,