

were formed, the traces of an *intentional operation* on the bones of the *Rhinoceros*, the *Aurochs*, the *Megaceros*, the *Cervus Somonensis*, &c., supply equally the inductive demonstration of the contemporaneity of those species with the human race.

It is true that certain of those species, the *Cervus elaphus* of Linnæus (the same as your Red-deer or Stag) and the *Aurochs*, are still represented in existing nature : but although it is exactly the bones of the *Aurochs* which exhibit the most evident proof of human action, the fact is not of less value as regards the relative antiquity ; for the remains of the *Aurochs* have been found associated in the same beds with those of *Elephas* and *Megaceros*, not, as I have already said, by the effect of a *remaniement*, but in an original inhumation. Moreover, fossil remains of the same *Aurochs*, have been found in England, in France, and in Italy, in præglacial deposits (that is, in deposits anterior to the most ancient pleistocene formations containing bones of *Elephas primigenius* and *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*). I would add, that the more rigorous observation of facts tends clearly to demonstrate that a great proportion of our living Mammifers have been contemporaneous with those two great extinct species, the first appearance of which in Western Europe must have been preceded by that of several of our still existing quadrupeds.

In endeavouring to connect those proofs of the antiquity of the human race with the geological and geographical changes which have since taken place, I have not met with any more precise induction than that offered by M. d'Archiac, viz. the relative epoch of the separation of England from the Continent. The former connexion of the two is a fact generally admitted : it is proved by the similarity in structure of the opposite sides of the Channel, by the identity of species of terrestrial animals, the original intermigration of which could only have been effected by the existence of *terra firma*. M. d'Archiac (Bull. de la Soc. Géol. de France, 1ère série, t. x. p. 220, and Histoire des Progrès, &c., t. ii. pp. 127 and 170) has been led, by a series of well-weighed inductions from stratigraphical considerations, to consider the epoch of the separation of the British Islands as occurring after the deposition of the diluvial rolled pebbles, and before that of the ancient alluvium, the Loess of the North of France, of Belgium, the Valley of the Rhine, &c. The inference to be drawn from that hypothesis is self-evident : it is this,