

mounted in the museum of the Petropolitan Academy, as it is represented in the plate.*

It might have been expected that the physiological consequences deducible from the organization of the extinct species, which was thus, in so unusual a degree, brought to light, would have been at once pursued to their utmost legitimate boundary, in proof of the adaptation of the mammoth to a Siberian climate; but, save the remark that the hairy covering of the mammoth must have adapted it for a more temperate zone than that assigned for existing elephants,† no further investigations of the relation of its organization to its habits, climate, and mode of life, appear to have been instituted; they have in some instances, indeed, been rather checked than promoted.

Dr. Fleming has observed that "no one acquainted with the gramineous character of the food of our fallow-deer, stag, or roe, would have assigned a lichen to the reindeer." But we may readily believe that any one cognizant of the food of the elk, might be likely to have suspected cryptogamic vegetation to have entered more largely into the food of a still more northern species of the deer tribe. And I can by no means subscribe to another proposition by the same eminent naturalist, that "the kind of food which the existing species of elephant prefers will not enable us to determine, or even to offer a probable conjecture concerning that of the extinct species." The molar teeth of the elephant possess, as

* A part of the skin, and some of the hair of this animal, were sent by Mr. Adams to Sir Joseph Banks, who presented them to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The hair is entirely separated from the skin, excepting in one small part, where it still remains firmly attached. It consists of two sorts, common hair and bristles, and of each there are several varieties, differing in length and thickness. That remaining fixed on the skin is thick-set and crisply curled; it is interspersed with a few bristles, about three inches long, of a dark reddish colour. Among the separate parcels of hair are some rather redder than the short hair just mentioned, about four inches long, and some bristles nearly black, much thicker than horse-hair, and from twelve to eighteen inches long. The skin, when first brought to the Museum, was offensive to the smell. It is now quite dry and hard, and where most compact is half an inch thick. Its colour is the dull black of the living elephants.

† La longue toison dont cet animal était couvert semblerait même démontrer qu'il était organisé pour supporter un degré de froid plus grand que celui qui convient à l'éléphant de l'Inde." Pictet, Paléontologie, 8vo., tom. i., 1844, p. 71.