

appearance in the Pliocene, Southern India may be considered as the original home, even though the Sivalik beds may not contain in places, as Lydekker supposes, genuine Pliocene forms.

In strong contrast to the Miocene mammalian fauna spread over the entire Northern hemisphere, stand the probably contemporaneous forms of the so-called "Patagonia formation," in Patagonia and Uruguay. If one compares the following list of the genera known up to the present from these beds (from which the marine mammals, on account of their peculiar conditions of distribution, should be excluded) with those from North America, Asia, or Europe, it will be seen that their indigenous South American, or, according to Wallace's terminology, "Neotropical," character stands out not less prominently than in the older fauna of Santa Cruz.

MARSUPIALIA.	Dasypoda.	<i>Myopotamus.</i>
? <i>Notictis.</i>	<i>Proeuphractus.</i>	<i>Eucardiodon.</i>
<i>Apera.</i>	<i>Stenotatus.</i>	<i>Anchimys.</i>
<i>Cynonasua.</i>	<i>Chlamydotherium.</i>	<i>Procardiotherium.</i>
	? <i>Eulatus.</i>	<i>Cardiotherium.</i>
EDENTATA.		<i>Plexochærus.</i>
Gravigrada.	PERISSODACTYLA,	<i>Caviodon.</i>
	Proterotheridæ.	<i>Lagostomus.</i>
<i>Promegatherium.</i>	<i>Proterotherium.</i>	<i>Megamys.</i>
<i>Interodon.</i>	<i>Brachytherium.</i>	<i>Tetrastylus.</i>
<i>Orthotherium.</i>		<i>Neoepilema.</i>
<i>Pliomorphus.</i>	Macrauchenidæ.	<i>Euphilus.</i>
<i>Menilus.</i>	<i>Scalabrinitherium.</i>	<i>Briaromys.</i>
? <i>Gnathopsis.</i>	<i>Mesorhinus.</i>	<i>Gyriabrus.</i>
<i>Promylodon.</i>	<i>Oxyodontotherium.</i>	<i>Calpostemma.</i>
<i>Pseudolestodon.</i>	<i>Macrauchenia.</i>	<i>Strophostephanus.</i>
<i>Lestodon.</i>		<i>Paradoxomys.</i>
<i>Diodonius.</i>	TOXODONTIA.	<i>Haplostropha.</i>
<i>Sphenotherus.</i>	<i>Toxodon.</i>	
<i>Ranculus.</i>	? <i>Eutomodus.</i>	CETACEA.
<i>Nephoterium.</i>	<i>Xotodon.</i>	<i>Pontistes.</i>
<i>Strabosodon.</i>	? <i>Stenotephanus.</i>	<i>Pontivaga.</i>
		<i>Pontoplanodes.</i>
Glyptodontia.	TYPOTHERIA.	<i>Ischyrorhynchus.</i>
<i>Hoplophorus.</i>	<i>Protypotherium.</i>	<i>Balena.</i>
<i>Palaohoplophorus.</i>		<i>Notiocetus.</i>
<i>Protoglyphodon.</i>	RODENTIA.	
<i>Neuryurus.</i>	<i>Discolomys.</i>	SIRENIA.
<i>Lomaphorus.</i>	<i>Morenia.</i>	<i>Ribodon.</i>
<i>Pseudoeururus.</i>	<i>Orthomys.</i>	

The Marsupials, Edentates, Toxodonts, Typotheridæ, as also the Perissodactyla and Rodents contained in the Patagonian (Miocene) mammalian fauna, are all of specifically South American types, elsewhere unknown. It is a more matured offspring of the Santa Cruz fauna, and is only distinguished from it by a stronger differentiation of particular genera. There is no trace of any intermixture of foreign elements which would indicate a connection with North America or with the fauna of the Northern world.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

ERRATUM.—Page 409, column 1, in last number, for *Artaodactyli* read *Artiodactyla*.