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C. Embser (analogous to the Alpine "Gosau").

Zone of *Ammonites Margæ* and *Inoc. digitatus*.

D. Lower Senonian.

1. Sandy Marls of Recklinghausen, with *Marsupites ornatus*.
2. Quartzose beds of Haltern, with *Pecten muricatus*.
3. Calcareous sandy beds of Dülmen, with *Scaphites binodosus*.

E. Upper Senonian (Cœloptychian Chalk).

1. Zone of *Becksia Sækelandi*.
2. Zone of *Ammonites Cœsfeldensis*.
3. Zone of *Ammon. Wittekindi* and *Heroceras polyplacum*.

COUNT M.

IV.—THE FOOD OF A SIBERIAN RHINOCEROS.

(Imp. Geol. Instit. Vienna, January 23, 1877.)

Dr. St. J. Schmalhausen has microscopically examined the remnants of food contained in the cavities of the teeth of a North-Siberian Rhinoceros (*Rh. antiquitatis*) whose remains are preserved in the museum of Irkutsk. These are remnants mostly of leaves, and of some stems, chiefly monocotyledonous. There are fragments of grasses, and of small twigs of some woody plants, such as *Picea (obovata?)*, *Abies (Siberica?)*, *Larix (Siberica?)*, *Ephedra*, sp., *Salix*, sp. (prevalent), and *Betula (fruticosa?)*. All these plants still exist in high northern latitudes, and confirm Brandt's supposition, that the Pachyderms of North Siberia lived in the regions where their remains, partly preserved by frost, are now found.—COUNT M.

V.—THE SPECIES OF MASTODON IN EUROPE.

Herr M. Vacek stated at the meeting of the Imp. Geol. Instit. Vienna, February 6, 1877, that of the seven species of Mastodon known to exist in the European Tertiaries, five have been ascertained to have lived within the region of the Austro-Hungarian empire. These are *Mast. Borsoni*, *Mast. tapiroïdes*, *Mast. angustidens*, *Mast. longirostris*, and *Mast. Arvernensis*.

VI.—ON AN OSSIFEROUS CAVE IN THURINGIA. By Dr. K. TH. LIEBE.

(Imp. Geol. Instit. Vienna, February 20, 1877.)

A small Bone Cave was discovered late in the autumn of 1874, in the Linden Valley, South of Gera in East Thuringia. The animals whose remains are found in this cave (probably a Hyæna-den, of rare occurrence in Germany), arranged according to their relative frequency, are, *Equus fossilis*, *Hyæna spelæa* (nearly all the bones broken and evidently gnawn), *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Bos primigenius*, *Ursus spelæus*, *Felis spelæa*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Cerv. alces*, *Cerv. tarandus*, *Elephas primigenius*, *Alakdaga geranus*, *Vulpes vulgaris*, *Canis*, sp., *Arctomys marmotta*, *Arvicola gregalis*, *Mus rattus*, *Cervus capreolus*, *Mustela*, sp., *Lepus*, sp., *Tetrao tetrix*, *Pandion haliaëtus*, and *Charadrius*, sp. The presence of *Alakdaga* (a species of Gerboa), now living in the Steppes of extreme East Europe, and of *Arvicola gregalis*, an inhabitant of high Northern latitudes in Europe and Asia, are specially worthy of notice. The