

Our fossil lamantins differ from the known lamantins, by having a head more elongated, and otherwise constructed.(1) Their ribs easily recognised by their rounded thickness and by the density of their texture, are not rare in our different provinces.

As to the fossil morse we have as yet only fragments insufficient to characterise the species.(2)

It is only in the layers which have succeeded the coarse limestone, or at most in those which might have been formed at the same time with it, but deposited in the fresh water lakes, that the class of land mammifera begins to show itself in any abundance.

I regard as belonging to the same age, and as having lived at the same time, but perhaps in different situations, those animals whose remains are buried in the molasse, and the ancient beds of gravel in the south of France; in the gypsum layers mingled with limestone, similar to those in the environs of Paris and Aix, and in the marly deposits of fresh water, covered by the marine beds of Alsace, the province of Orleans, and of Berri.

This animal population has a very remarkable character in the abundance and variety of certain genera of pachydermata, which are unknown amongst the quadrupeds now existing, and the characteristics of which are more or less nearly related to tapirs, rhinoceroses, and camels.

The genera whose discovery is entirely due to me are: the *palæotheria*, the *lophiodonta*, the *anoplotheria*, the *anthracotheria*, the *cheropotami*, and the *adapis*.

(1) See Recherches, p, 266.

(2) Ibid. p. 521.