

nense,) (1) distinguished from the others by having the returning angle of the lower grinders with the crescent cleft into a double point, and by some difference in the prominences of the upper grinders; near Issel, in a layer of gravel, or molasse, along the declivities of the Black mountain, a species (*P. isselanum*,) (2) characterised like those of Orleans, but smaller; but principally in the molasse of the department of the Dordogne, the palæotherium occurs not less abundantly than in the gypsum quarries of Paris.

The Duke de Caze has discovered in the quarries of one field, bones of three species which appear different from all those of our environs.(3)

The *lophiodons* resemble the tapirs still more closely than the palæotheria do, as their lower grinders have transverse prominences like the tapirs. They differ from them however because they have the front teeth more simple, and the back one of all has three prominences, and the upper ones are rhomboidal and ridged similarly to those of the rhinoceros.

We are ignorant of the form of their muzzle and the number of their toes. I have discovered exactly twelve species, all in France, embedded in the marly stones, formed by the fresh-water deposits, and filled with lymneæ and planorbes, shells which are peculiar to pools and marshes.

The largest was found near Orleans, in the same quarry as the palæotheria. It closely resembles the rhinoceros.

There is another smaller species, in the same

(1) See Recherches, vol. iii. p. 254, and v. iv. pp. 498 and 499.

(2) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 258.

(3) Ibid. p. 505.