

place; a third is to be found at Montpellier; a fourth near Laon; two near Buchsweiler, in Alsace; five near Argenton, in Berri; and one of the three is again found near Issel, where there are two others. There is also a very large species near Gannat.(1)

These species differ in size, which in the smallest is scarcely equal to that of a lamb three months old; and in details in the formation of their teeth, which it would be tedious to enter upon here.

The *anoplotheria* are at present only found in the gypsum quarries in the environs of Paris. They have two characteristics not observed in any other animals; feet, with two toes, of which the metacarpus and metatarsus are distinct, and not joined in one solid piece, as in ruminating animals; and teeth in a continuous series, without any space intervening; man alone has teeth so closely placed without any gap between. Those of the *anoplotheria* consist of six incisores in each jaw; one canine and seven grinders on each side, as well above as below; their canine are short, and resemble the exterior incisores. The first three grinders are compressed; the other four are in the upper jaw, square, with transverse ridges, and a small cone between them; and in the lower jaw, shaped like a double crescent, but without any prominence at the base. The last has three crescents. Their head is oblong, and does not announce that the muzzle has terminated either with a proboscis or a snout.

This extraordinary species, comparable to no species now existing, is subdivided into three sub-genera. The *anoplotheria*, properly so called, the anterior grinders of which are still tolerably thick,

(1) Recherches, vol. ii. first part, pp. 177 and 218; vol. iii. p. 394; and vol. iv. p. 498.