

and the posterior of the lower jaw have a plain ridge in the crescent. The *xiphodons*, whose anterior grinders are thin and cutting, and whose posterior in the lower jaw have, immediately opposite to the concavity of each of their crescents, a point which by use assumes the form of the crescent, so that there the crescents are double, as in ruminating animals. The *dichobunes*, whose exterior crescents are also pointed at the beginning, and which thus have points arranged in pairs on the back grinders of the lower jaw.

The *anoplotheria*, the most common in our gypsum quarries, (*A. commune*,) is an animal as tall as a wild boar, but much larger, and with a very long and very thick tail, so that as a whole it has nearly the properties of the otter, but much larger.

It is probable that it swam well, and frequented lakes, at the bottom of which the bones have become incrustated by gypseous deposits. We have one smaller species, but otherwise quite similar (*An. secundarium*.)

We have as yet found only one *xiphodon*, a very remarkable animal, which I have named *An. gracile*. It is slender and slightly formed, like the most beautiful gazelle.

There is one *dichobune*, nearly the size of a hare, which I call *An. leporinum*. In addition to its sub-generic characteristics, it differs from the *anoplotheria* and *xiphodons* by having two small and slender toes on each foot on the sides of the two large toes.

We are not aware whether these lateral toes existed in the two other *dichobunes*, which are small, and scarcely exceed the Guinea pig in size.(1)

(1) Recherches, vol. iii. pp. 250 and 396.