

The genus of *anthracotheria* is nearly the medium between the palæotheria, the anoplotheria, and hogs. I have thus named it, because two of its species have been found in the lignites of Cadibona, near Savone. The first was nearly as large as the rhinoceros; the second was smaller. They are also found in Alsace and Velay. Their grinders are similar to those of the anoplotheria, but they have projecting canine teeth.(1)

The genus *cheropotamus* is found in our gypsum quarries, together with the palæotheria and anoplotheria, but it is much more rare. The back grinders are square at top, rectangular at bottom, and have four large conical projections surrounded by some smaller. The front grinders are short cones, slightly compressed with double roots; its canine teeth are small. We are not yet acquainted with its incisores nor its feet. I have only one species, of the size of a Siam hog.(2)

The genus *adapis* has in the same way but one species at most, not larger than a rabbit. This is also found in our gypsum-quarries, and must have had a close alliance with anoplotheria.(3)

Thus we have mentioned nearly forty species of *pachydermata*, belonging to genera now quite extinct, to the sizes and shapes of which we have no closer existing resemblance than in the tapirs and a daman.

This great number of *pachydermata* is the more remarkable, as the ruminantia, now so numerous, in the genera of stags and gazelles, and which attain so vast a size in those of oxen, giraffes, and ca-

(1) Recherches, vol. iii. pp. 398 and 404; vol. iv. p. 501; vol. v. second part, p. 506.

(2) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 260.

(3) Ibid. p. 265.