

*phas primigenius* of Blumenbach) from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, covered with a coarse red wool, and long black bristly hairs, which formed a mane along its back; its enormous tusks were implanted in alveolæ longer than those of the elephants of our times; otherwise it was very similar to the elephant of India.(1) It has left thousands of its carcasses from Spain to the borders of Siberia, and has been discovered throughout North America; so that it was spread over the two coasts of the Atlantic ocean, if indeed the ocean was at that time in the place where it now flows. It is well known that its tusks are still so well preserved in cold countries, that they are used for the same purpose as new ivory, and, as we before remarked, individuals have been found with the flesh, skin, and hair, which had been frozen since the final catastrophe of the globe. The Tartars and Chinese have imagined it to be an animal which lives under ground, and perishes whenever it appears in daylight.

After it, and nearly equal to it, came also in the countries forming the two present continents, *the narrow-toothed mastodon*, which resembled the elephant, being armed, like it, with enormous tusks, but these tusks covered with enamel; lower in the legs, and with grinders mamillated and cased with a thick and shining enamel, which have long supplied what is called the occidental turquoise.(2)

Its remains, so common in the temperate parts of Europe, are not found so generally in the north; but we discover them in the mountains of South America, with two kindred species.

(1) Recherches, vol. i. p. 75 to 195 and 335; vol. iii. pp. 371—405; vol. iv. p. 491.

(2) Ibid. pp. 250 to 265 and 335; and vol. iv. p. 493.