

North America has an immense quantity of the remains of the *great mastodon*, a species still larger than the preceding, as tall in proportion as the elephant, with tusks not less enormous, and whose grinders, full of sharp points, have caused it to be taken for the carnivorous animal. (1)

Its bones were very thick, and had much solidity; even its hoofs and stomach are said to have been found in good preservation, and easily recognisable. It is asserted that the stomach was filled with the crushed branches of a tree. The savages believe that this race was exterminated by the gods, lest they should destroy the human race.

With these enormous pachydermata existed two genera rather less than the rhinoceros and hippopotami.

The hippopotamus of the period was common enough in the countries which now form France, Germany, and England, and particularly in Italy. Its resemblance to the present African species was such that it requires an attentive scrutiny to ascertain the distinguishing characteristics. (2)

There was also, at this period, a small species of hippopotamus, of the size of a wild boar, to which we have at present nothing similar.

The rhinoceroses of large size were at least three in number; all double horned. The species most distributed over Germany (viz. *Rh. tichorhinus*,) and which, like the elephant, is found to the very shores of the Icy Sea, where entire individuals are to be discovered, had a long head, the bones of the nose very strong, supported by an osseous junction of

(1) Recherches, vol. i. pp. 206 to 249; vol. iii. p. 376.

(2) Ibid. vol. i. pp. 304 to 322; vol. iii. p. 380; vol. iv. p. 493.