

the nostrils, not simply cartilaginous, and wanted incisores. (1)

Another species, rarer and belonging to a more temperate climate (*Rh. incisivus*), (2) had incisores like the present rhinoceros of the East Indies, and particularly resembled that of Samatra. (3) Its distinctive characteristics were to be found in a different formation of the head.

The third (*Rh. leptorhinus*) wanted incisores like the first, and the Cape rhinoceros of the present day; but it was distinguished by a muzzle more pointed and limbs more slender. (4) In Italy, particularly, its remains are found, in the same strata as those of the elephants, mastodonta, and hippopotami.

Lastly, there is a fourth species (*Rh. minutus*) furnished, as the second, with incisores, but of lesser size, and scarcely larger than a hog. (5) It was undoubtedly rare, for its relics have only been collected in some places in France.

To these four genera of large pachydermata may be added a tapir; equal to them in size, and consequently twice or thrice as large in the linear dimensions as the American tapir. (6)

We find its teeth in many parts of France and Germany, and generally accompanied with those of the rhinoceros, mastodon, and elephant.

There is still another to be added to these, which occurs however in very few places,—a large pachy-

(1) Recherches, vol. ii. part first, p. 64; and vol. iv. p. 496.

(2) Ibid. vol. ii. part first, p. 89; vol. iii. p. 390; vol. v. part second, p. 501.

(3) Ibid. vol. iii. p. 385.

(4) Ibid. vol. ii. part first, p. 71.

(5) Ibid. vol. ii. part first, p. 89.

(6) Ibid. vol. ii. part second, p. 165.