

derma, of which only the lower jaw has been found, and whose teeth were doubly crescented and modulated. M. Fischer, who discovered it amongst the bones from Siberia, has named it the *elasmotherium*. (1)

The genus of the horse also existed at this period. (2) Thousands of its teeth, are found with those which we have just described in nearly all their deposits: but it is impossible to say whether it was or was not of the same species as that now existing, because the skeletons of this species so much resemble each other, that they cannot be determined from isolated fragments.

Ruminating animals were infinitely more numerous than at the epoch of the palæotheria; their numerical proportion even must differ but little from what it now is; but we are convinced that there were many different species.

This we may confidently assert with respect to the stag of superior size even to the elk, which is common in the marl deposits and turf bogs of Ireland and England, and of which remains have been disinterred in France, Germany, and Italy, in the same beds which contain the bones of the elephant. Its large and branching antlers extend twelve or fourteen feet from one point to the other, in allowing for the curved portions. (3)

This distinction is not so clear with respect to the bones of deer and oxen which have been collected in certain rocks; they are (and particularly in England) sometimes accompanied with the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, and those

(1) Recherches, vol. ii. part second, p. 95.

(2) Ibid. p. 109.

(3) Ibid. vol. iv. p. 70.