

teeth of the elephant, and their intermixture is apparent on the masticating surfaces ; they are differently disposed in the two species. In the African elephant (Tab. 24, fig. 2,) the worn surface of the molar teeth presents a series of lozenge-shaped lines of enamel, having the ivory on the inner margin of the ridges, and being surrounded by the *crusta petrosa*. In the Asiatic species (fig. 4) the enamel forms narrow transverse bands ; and the tooth of the mammoth, or fossil elephant, (figs. 1 and 3,) has an analogous, but somewhat different distribution. It is obvious that the structure here exhibited, is fitted for the grinding of vegetables ; for the three substances, being of different degrees of hardness, produce by their unequal wearing, a constant rough surface for trituration.* The elephant has but four teeth in each jaw ; the deficiency of prehensile teeth being supplied by that wonderful organ, the trunk. The teeth found in a fossil state, appear to be distinct from either of the recent species ; but they are more nearly related to the Indian or Asiatic, than to the African, as you may observe by these specimens from Siberia, India, North America, and the cliffs on the Sussex coast. In some examples the teeth are water-worn, but most commonly very perfect, and exhibit but few marks of attrition. From a careful review of the characters of the fossil elephant, or mammoth of Siberia,

* See Dr. Roget's Bridgwater Treatise, for a lucid and interesting Essay on the teeth of various animals.