

occur in profusion. Some of them are referable to the fossil elephant, but others, as you may observe from the specimens before us, must have belonged to a creature not less gigantic, but with very different characters.

These teeth are composed of ivory and enamel only, and the enamel, which is very thick, is spread over the crown of the tooth, which, when unworn, is divided into several transverse tubercles, or processes, each of which is subdivided into two obtuse points; from this character of the teeth the name of MASTODON (from two Greek words, signifying mammillary teeth,) has been given to the animal to whom they belonged. These teeth have no relation to those of the carnivora; for although they have an external investment of enamel like those of the tiger, yet they are destitute of the longitudinal, serrated, cutting edge; and in those which are worn, the protuberances become truncated into a lozenge form. The structure is similar to that of the hog and the hippopotamus, and is fitted for the bruising and mastication of crude vegetables, roots, and aquatic plants. The bones and teeth of the mastodon have been found throughout the plains of North America, from north of Lake Erie to as far south as Charleston, in South Carolina; they have been also discovered on the Continent, and in the Crag of Norfolk, in England. Here are examples from the banks of the Ohio, of the Hudson, and from