

museum were, with great liberality, sent to me by Captain Cautley; among them you may observe bones and teeth of the same species of mastodon as that which has been found at Ava; with bones of the horse, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, gavial, and a fine skull of the fossil elephant, with four teeth perfect and in place. But the labours of these naturalists have been yet more richly rewarded by the discovery of the skull, and other parts of the skeleton, of a creature hitherto unknown; one that forms, as it were, a link between the ruminants and the large pachydermata. From the skull, which is remarkably well preserved, it is ascertained that the animal had four horns, and was furnished with a proboscis; that it was larger than a rhinoceros, and combined the horns of a ruminant, with the characters of the pachydermata; the discoverers have named it *Sivatherium*. This animal, when living, must have resembled an immense antelope, or gnu; with a short and thick head, an elevated cranium, crested with two pairs of horns; the front pair were small, and the hinder large, and set quite behind, as in the aurochs. With the face and figure of the rhinoceros, it must have had small lateral eyes, great lips, and a nasal proboscis; these inferences have been deduced from certain anatomical characters exhibited by the fossil bones, but upon which I cannot enlarge.

23. THE MEGATHERIUM. (*Mega*, great, and *therion*, wild beast.)—The Pampas, those immense