

distribution to nearly the same regions of the new world.*

The skeleton of another colossal quadruped has very recently been discovered near Buenos Ayres, and will shortly be placed in the Hunterian Museum, through the liberality of Sir Woodbine Parish. The original was of the size of an ox, and covered, like the armadillo, by an armour, formed of polygonal scales. From the fluted structure of the teeth, this animal has been named *glyptodon*, by Professor Owen.

26. FOSSIL HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, HORSE, &c.—With the fossil remains of the mammoth, elephant, and other large mammalia, the teeth and bones of several species of hippopotamus, horse, elk, ox, and auroch, are very commonly associated. In the Vale of Arno, in Italy, immense quantities of the teeth and bones of hippopotami are found. On the table before us are specimens from that locality; as well as molars and incisors of a young animal from Huntingdonshire, presented by Mr. Saull; and tusks, teeth, and bones, dug up in alluvial marl, at Southbourn, in Sussex. Bones of this animal also occur in alluvial deposits near Rome; and here are examples, collected by the Marquis of Northampton. Among the objects sent me by Captain Cautley, from India, are several fine portions of jaws, with teeth, belonging to a hippopotamus (*H. Sivaliensis*.) Several extinct species of hippopotamus have been

* See Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Essay.