

those of the elephant. This drawing, (Tab. 27,) from a restoration by M. Kaup, an eminent German naturalist, represents the supposed form of the original creature. It would appear that the dino-therium was nearly related to the hippopotamus, forming a link between the cetacea and pachydermata, or large terrestrial mammalia; and that it was an herbivorous aquatic animal, inhabiting lakes and marshes.

28. FOSSIL CARNIVORA IN CAVERNS. — We have passed in review the extinct population of a remote period of our globe,—those enormous pachydermata, the mastodons and mammoths, that lie buried in the alluvial and superficial strata. We now arrive at the consideration of phenomena not less interesting—the occurrence of immense numbers of skeletons of carnivorous animals in fissures and caverns. In the former discourse I alluded to the cavities which abound in certain rocks of limestone, and described the process by which their roofs, floors, and walls were coated with sparry incrustations, and ornamented with stalactites and stalagmites (p. 62). Some of these caverns appear to have been occasioned by the destruction of the softer portions of the rock by subterranean streams; others are so extensive, and present such decided marks of angular fracture, as to leave no doubt that they have been produced by the shocks of earthquakes. The occasional occurrence of the bones of animals in such cavities might reasonably be