

Museum,) sometimes attains eight feet in length, and six in circumference. It has a flexible proboscis, a few inches long; its general appearance is heavy and massive, resembling that of the hog. The eyes are small, the ears roundish; the skin is thick and firm, and covered with stout hair; the tail short. It inhabits the banks of lakes and rivers, and has been observed to walk under water, but never to swim.*

34. PALÆOTHERIA, AND ANOPLOTHERIA. — These fossil animals are divided into the genera palæotherium (*ancient wild beast*); and anoplotherium (*unarmed wild beast*), so named from the absence of canine teeth. I will now describe the species here figured.

PALÆOTHERIUM MAGNUM, fig. 2. This animal was of the size of a horse, but more thick and clumsy; it had a massive head, and short extremities. It was like a large tapir, but with differences in the teeth, and a toe less on the fore feet. It must have been from four to five feet in height, which is about equal to that of the rhinoceros of Java. From the conformation of the nasal bones, no doubt can exist of its having been furnished with a short proboscis, or trunk.

PALÆOTHERIUM MINUS, fig. 3. Of the size of the roebuck. This creature had light and slender limbs, with the general configuration of the tapir.

ANOPLOTHERIUM GRACILE, fig. 1. This animal,

* Griffiths' Animal Kingdom, vol. iii. p. 434.