The form of the worn surfaces of the molars of the Rhinoceros, is shown in two different stages in the fossil teeth represented *Lign.* 155. Mr. Lyell has given figures of the teeth of the Horse, Ox, Deer, &c. (*Ly.* I. p. 315.); but teeth of the recent species are so readily obtained, and so much more instructive, that I would recommend the student to procure teeth of the domestic herbivorous, carnivorous, and rodent animals, and preserve them in his cabinet as objects for comparison with the fossil mammalian teeth he may discover.

FOSSIL HORSE.—The bones and teeth of one or more species of this widely-distributed genus, are found in the alluvial drift, in osseous breccia, and in caverns, in numerous localities in Europe and Asia. The teeth and bones of horses are often met with, in the Elephant bed, in Brighton cliffs; they are referable to a small species, about the size of a Shetland pony. The blue alluvial clay, or silt, of our existing river valleys contains abundance of the remains of a horse not distinguishable from the recent.

In the Sevalik hills, collocated with the gigantic pachydermata, ruminants, and carnivora, the remains of two or more species of Horse have been discovered. One species is remarkably distinguished from any previously known, by the extreme length and slenderness of its legs, in which respect it must have closely resembled the Antelope, and not surpassed in size the common Deer.