

long proboscis; the rhinoceros and hippopotamus with their ponderous bodies and great variety in the number and arrangement of their teeth; and lastly, the horse tribe walking upon members furnished with only a single toe to each foot. It is very remarkable that the pachyderms, whose representatives are so few in the present day, were far more numerous in ancient times; and their remains are found in great abundance, both in tertiary and post-tertiary deposits. What is still more remarkable is, that when we class together the recent and fossil genera, we construct a series as complete as that of the modern ruminants. All the voids between the genera of our present pachyderms can be filled up from the rich store of relics preserved in the strata. In this manner, not only has the series of pachyderms been almost completed, but the interval which separates them from the ruminants, has been greatly abridged. To quote an example, the camel is, of all the living ruminants, the most peculiar. Unlike its congeners, but resembling the pachyderms, it has incisor and canine teeth to the upper and lower jaws, and instead of cloven hoofs, has a single or united one, like the pachyderms. This structure of the camel is best illustrated, not by any living animal, but by going back to a pachyderm whose remains are found in the gypsum quarries of