

toises, and sixteen species of sea tortoises, or turtles, as they are generally called ; likewise seven species of lizards.

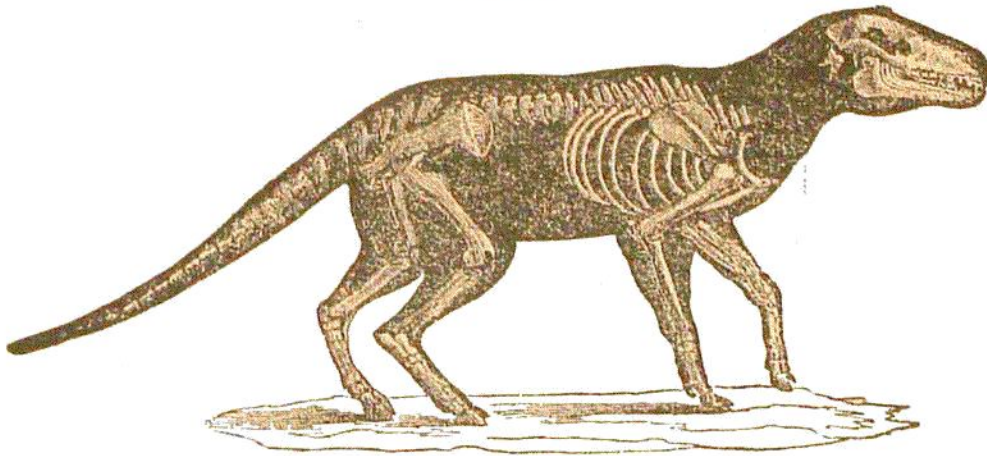
The Ophidia, or serpents, first appear in the tertiary, where at least ten species have been described.

The first certain remains of birds, with one exception in the green sand, are found in the tertiary, where twenty-three species, belonging to six known orders have been found. The most interesting is the *Gastornis Parisiensis*, described by Prof. Owen from the cocene tertiary of Paris. It was as large as an ostrich, and its affinities seem to place it between the Gallinaceæ, the Grallatores, and Cursores.

The influx of mammalia during the tertiary period is most remarkable. While only some ten or twelve species, and these of the most imperfect tribes, have been found in all the rocks below, already over 400 species have been described in the tertiary. Of these, ten species were monkeys, ninety-four carnivora, 109 Artiodactyla, or even-toed (two or four) animals (to adopt Owen's classification), fifty-nine Perissodactyla or odd-toed (one or three), eleven Proboscidea (elephants), three Toxodontia, ten of the Sirenia, twenty-seven of the Cetacea or whale tribe, three of the Chiroptera or bat tribe, twenty-six of the Insectivora or insect-eaters, thirty-eight of the Rodentia or gnawers, and nine of the Marsupialia. We can give only a few examples from this great number.

Among the Carnivora, the dog, sometimes resembling the wolf, sometimes the fox, and sometimes the domestic dog, appeared in the eocene tertiary, as did also a species of hyena as large as a leopard. The bear, also, and the seal, came in somewhat later.

Fig. 837.



*Anoplotherium Commune.*