

Fig. 167.

remains of a very peculiar type of animals, almost unknown to the former ages, as well as to the present period. They are little chambered shells, known to geologists under the name of *Nummulites*, from their coin-like appearance, and form very extensive layers of rocks, (Fig. 167.)

490. But what is more important in a philosophical point of view is, that aquatic animals are no longer predominant in Creation. The great marine or amphibian reptiles give place to numerous mammals of great size; for which reason, we have called this age the *Reign of Mammals*. Here are also found the first distinct remains of fresh-water animals.

491. The lower stage of this formation is particularly characterized by great Pachyderms, among which we may mention the *Paleotherium* and *Anoplotherium*, which have acquired such celebrity from the researches of Cuvier. These animals, among others, abound in the Tertiary formations of the neighborhood of Paris. The *Paleotheriums*, of

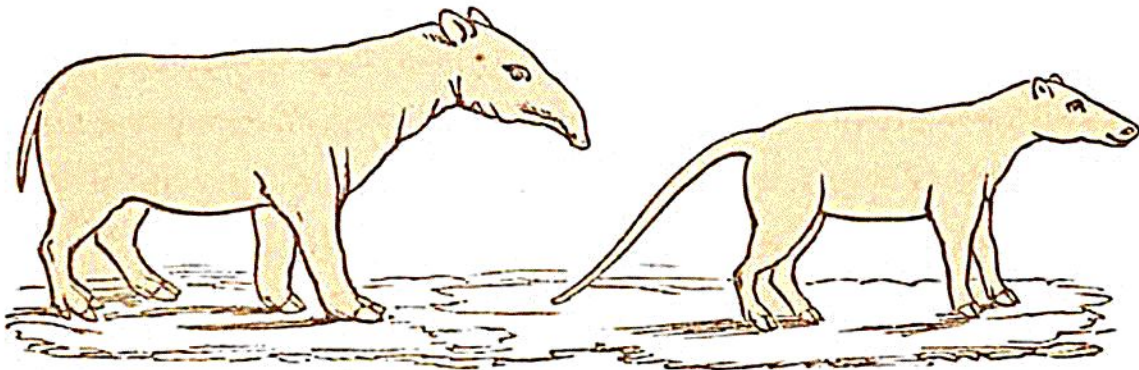


Fig. 168.

Fig. 169.

which several species are known, are the most common; they resemble, (Fig. 168,) in some respects, the Tapirs, while the *Anoplotheriums* are more slender animals, (Fig. 169.) On this continent are found the remains of a most extraordinary animal of gigantic size, the *Basilosaurus*, a true cetacean. Finally, in these stages, the earliest remains of Monkeys have been detected.