

power and perfection—one that combines the qualities both of a prehensile hand and a grasping arm, and which, therefore, is more serviceable for prehension than the fore-limb of a Carnivore. Although this is a perverted use of a nose, it is not supposed to be attended with any degeneration of the normal sense below that of other Herbivores. The elliptic condition of the jaws in the species is connected, as already explained (Art. I, p. 400), with the enormous development of the tusks. The forelimb is proportionally as short as in the Lion, and the hand-portion even shorter, its length being only *one-half* that of the humerus.

The Dinotherium appears to show in its skull that it was a true Proboscidean, that is, an animal with an Elephant-like proboscis. If so, it was, in all probability, a terrestrial animal, like an Elephant, or not more aquatic than a Hippopotamus. The fact that prehension is a characteristic of Carnivores and the higher Mammals, and, among terrestrial Herbivores, only of the superior species, indicates that it is a mark of high grade, and, therefore, one that is not likely to be associated in such perfection as that of the Elephant with the structure of an aquatic natatorial Herbivore.

(2.) The *Tapirideans* are related to the Proboscideans in the snout, and to the Suideans in this and many other characteristics. Unlike the latter, they are imparidigitate, the third finger being the longest. The cranium is considerably elongated, being from one-half to two-thirds longer than the humerus, and thus diverges widely from the same in the Carnivores.

The family of the Rhinocerotids is distinguished by the greatly thickened nasal bones and the nasal horn, and by the snout not being at all prehensile. The joints of the fore-limb in the *Rhinoceros Javanus* have very nearly the same proportional length as in the higher Carnivores; but the cranium as compared with the length of the humerus is one-third longer.

The Tapiroids have the snout prolonged, and often, if not always, somewhat prehensile, the prehension being brachial in kind and not digital; and the fore-limbs have the outer or *fifth* toe well developed, while the inner or *first* is wanting, thus showing inferiority (according to the principle stated on page 162) both to the Rhinoceros (3-toed) and Elephant (5-toed), in each of which the toes are nearly balanced either side of the *third*. In one division of the Rhinoceros group, including the extinct species made into the genus *Acerotherium* by Kaup, the toes of the fore-limbs are four in number, as in the Tapir, and besides this the horn is absent; and if, as suggested by Blainville, the so-called *Acerotheres* are only females, there is no question that this extra outside toe without a first is, among the imparidigitate Herbivores, a mark of inferiority, as argued on page 162. The same conclusion might be drawn, though less safely, from the fact that these