

man species, lived, in North America, horses much larger than the existing species, grazing in company with wild oxen, and herds of bisons (*Bison latifrons*), and shrub-loving tapirs (*Tapirus Americanus*). The streams were dammed by the labors of gigantic beavers (*Castoroïdes Ohiensis*), while the forests afforded a range for species of hog (*Dicotyles*), and a grateful dwelling-place for numerous edentate quadrupeds related to the sloth, but of gigantic proportions.

In the next place, evidences of the contemporaneity of man with species of quadrupeds now extinct are found in carved and deftly-fashioned implements and other articles made of the horns, bones, and teeth of these animals, and especially by representations of the outlines of many of them executed upon ivory, bone, horn, and slate. The most remarkable discoveries of this kind have been made by M. Lartet, in 1864, in the caves of Perigord, in the south of France. In the midst of the soil and *débris* with which the bottom of these caves is covered have been exhumed various etchings of animals, executed on pieces of the horns of the deer and the ivory of the elephant. One of these sketches represents a deer, one the head of a wild goat, another an elk allied to the moose, another the head of a reindeer, another the head of a wild boar, and still another nearly the entire outline of the hairy mammoth (Fig. 100), which conforms marvelously with the restoration of this proboscidean published by the Russian naturalist Brandt. There can be no question but that the artists were personally acquainted with the animals which they outlined (Fig. 101).

As we descend to the epoch of the Reindeer folk, the principal change in the fauna of Europe consists in a diminution of the number of carnivores and an increase of the ruminants. The mastodon, elephant, reindeer, elk, and oth-