

*therium* and *Stylinodon* of Marsh, from the Bridger beds. Figs. 1519–1521 are of *Tillotherium fodiens*; 1522, of *T. latidens*; and 1523, of *Anchippodus* from Marsh.

Examples of later specializations are here illustrated (Figs. 1524–1527), in Tapir-like species<sup>1</sup> of the genera *Eohippus* and *Orohippus* of Marsh, the former from the Wasatch beds, and the latter from the Bridger. In *Eohippus* the fore feet (Fig. 1524) have all the five toes represented, but the first toe is already reduced to a “splint-bone” in its metacarpal, while the hind feet (Fig. 1525) have lost wholly the first toe with the metatarsal above, and the fifth toe is reduced to a splint-bone. In the later *Orohippus* the first toe of the fore foot with its metacarpal (Fig. 1526) is wholly wanting, and the first and fifth of the hind foot (Fig. 1527) are wanting. Fig. 1526 affords an illustration also of the change in the relative positions of the carpals of most Mammals (and also usually of the tarsals) from that of vertical series (the prototypic position) to that in which the bones alternate with one another (Fig. 1526), so as to give the joint greater strength and safety. This change, with others of like import, began even in the Eocene. In addition, the metacarpals are much elongated.

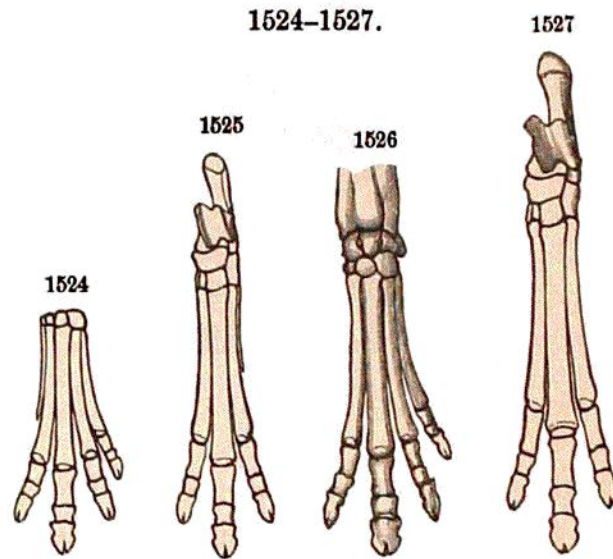
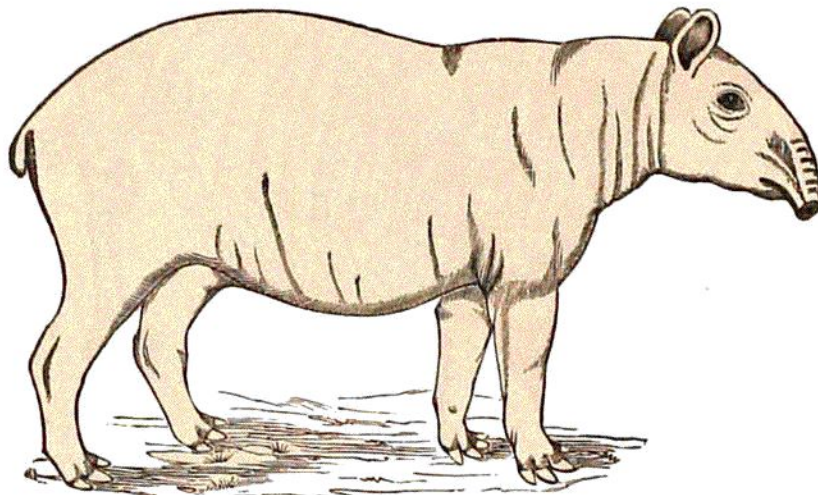


Fig. 1524, *Eohippus pernix*, left fore foot; 1525, id. left hind foot; 1526, *Orohippus agilis*, fore foot; 1527, id. hind foot (all  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ). Marsh.

1528.



*Tapirus Indicus*, the modern Malayan Tapir.

<sup>1</sup> On account of the frequent references in the remarks on Tertiary Mammals to the Tapir, a figure of a modern species is here introduced. It shows its general form, short legs, and elongate nose.