

single pair (often with rudiments of the other), in the Camel, Stag, Ox, etc. Another Artiodactyl of the same horizon is the *Eohyus distans* of Marsh, having Suilline or hog-like characteristics.

The Bridger Eocene is remarkable for the remains of Dinocerata, animals of Elephantine dimensions, having elongate canines, and two or three pairs of bony prominences or horns on the head. Fig. 1530 represents the *Tinoceras ingens* of Marsh, an animal 12 feet in length. They were successors to the Coryphodons of the Wasatch. The prominences referred to are situated severally on the snout, the cheeks, and the forehead. Marsh observes that part, if not all of them, were horn-cores or bases of horns; and that those that were not so must have been covered with the hide, as in the Giraffe. While thus armed to excess, and probably of great strength, the very small brain shows that they were extremely low in intelligence. The earliest species are: *Tinoceras anceps* of Marsh, described in October, 1872 (his *Titanotherium anceps* of 1871, found in 1870); *Uintatherium robustum* of Leidy, August, 1872; and *Tinoceras grandis* and *Dinoceras mirabilis* of Marsh, October, 1872.

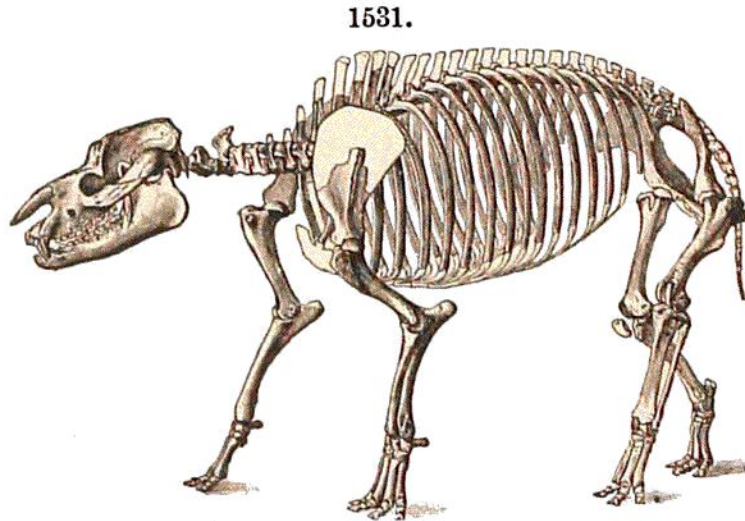
Uintatherium Leidyanum of Osborn (1878, 1881) has very prominent horn-cores and is from Dry Creek, Wyoming. *Uintatherium* has 36 teeth, *Dinoceras* and *Tinoceras* 34.

The Bridger beds have afforded, among species related to the Tapir, the genus *Helaletes* of Marsh, having the teeth 44 in number and in contact, which are prototypic characters; also species of *Hyrachyus* and *Palaeosyops* of Leidy, which are especially common in the beds. Fig. 1531 is a restoration, by C. Earle, of *Palaeosyops paludosus* of Leidy, an animal about six feet in length.

There are also in the Bridger beds remains of Quadrumana, Creodonts, and Bats, as well as Rodents and Insectivores.

The Uinta group, the last division of the Eocene, has afforded new Tapir-like species of the genus *Diplacodon* of Marsh, related to *Palaeosyops* of the Bridger group and to the Titanotheres of the Miocene; species of *Amynodon* of Marsh, related to the Rhinoceros; the *Ephippus gracilis* of Marsh, an early form of the Horse; also the earliest of the Camel group, *Leptotragulus* of Scott and Osborn; and of the Oreodonts, *Protoreodon*; a single genus of Creodonts, besides many other kinds.

The sea-border Jackson beds of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have afforded bones of two whale-like Mammals of the genus



Restoration of *Palaeosyops paludosus* ($\times \frac{1}{4}$) by C. Earle, 1892.