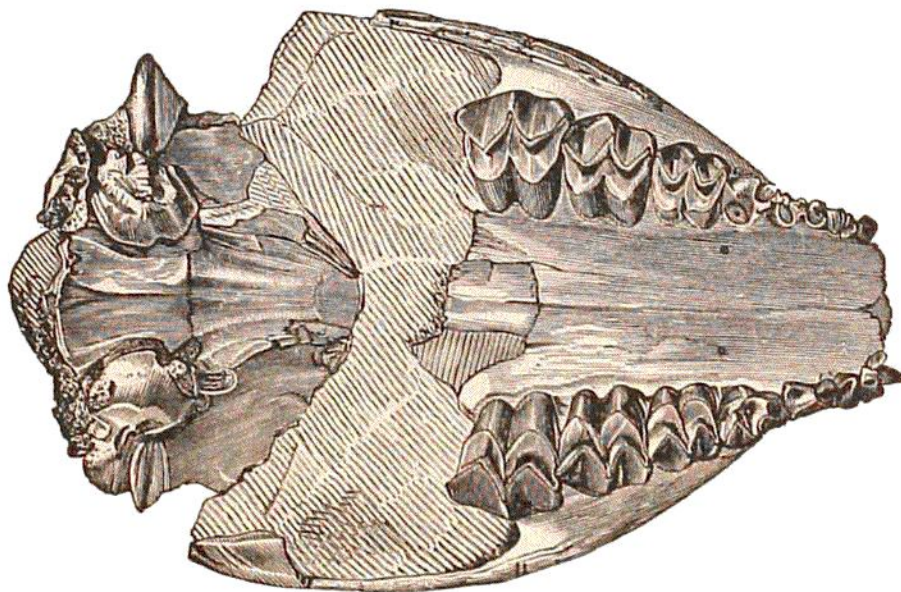


Above the Titanotherium beds lie the *Oreodon beds*, so named from a characteristic Artiodactyl, between the Hog and Deer in structure. Fig. 1536 represents, natural size, the skull of the species, *Oreodon gracilis* of Leidy.

The Oreodon beds have afforded, besides species of several genera occurring in the Titanotherium beds, remains of Tapir-like Ungulates of the genus

1536.

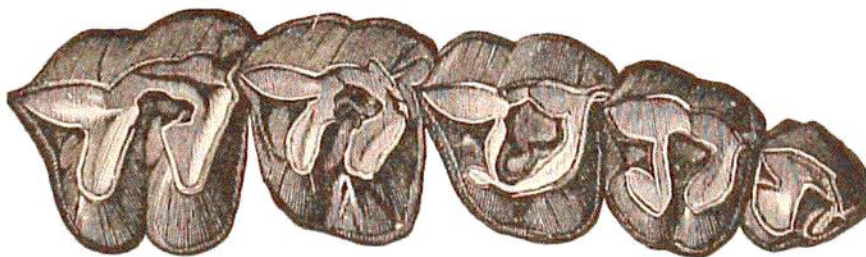


Oreodon gracilis. From Leidy.

Protapirus; also others related to the Rhinoceros, teeth from one of which, of the genus *Hyracodon* (*H. Nebrascensis* of Leidy), are shown in Fig. 1537.

There were also species related to the Camel; the earliest of true Carnivores; the earliest known of Bats; of Squirrels of the modern genus *Sciurus*, with many other Rodents; and Marsupials of the modern genus *Didelphys*, or that to which the Opossum belongs.

1537.



Teeth of *Hyracodon Nebrascensis*. Leidy.

The following is a restoration, $\frac{1}{14}$ the natural size, of *Poebrotherium labiatum* of Cope, by W. B. Scott, a species of the Camel family, near the Llama in its proportions. It is a fine example of a two-hoofed Artiodactyl. Its characteristics will be understood after a comparison of the feet with those of *Phenacodus*, Fig. 1517. The foot in Fig. 1538 includes the part