

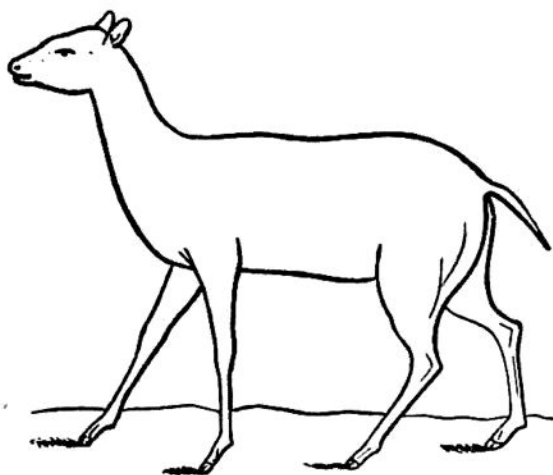
Calcaire grossier, and the beds of the Montmartre Quarries are referred to the upper section of the Eocene in French geology; the latter is the Lower Oligocene of other parts of Europe.

The same general facts are true with regard to the Mammals of the Lower Miocene corresponding to the White River beds of America, designated Upper Oligocene in Germany, and to those of the later Miocene and Pliocene.

Among the species of the Upper Eocene, brought to new existence by Cuvier from the beds in the vicinity of Paris, one of the most characteristic is the *Paleothere* (named from *παλαιός*, *ancient*, and *θήρ*, *wild beast*), related

to the Tapir in its elongated nose and other respects. The restoration by Cuvier has a close resemblance to the figure of the Tapir on page 905. The largest species of the genus, *Palæotherium magnum* Cuv., was of the size of a horse, and a smaller, *P. curtum* Cuv., not larger than a sheep. The restoration by Cuvier has the stout form of the Tapir; but a skeleton, discovered in 1874, referred to this species, has the long neck and nearly the figure of a Llama. With the *Paleothere* were Tapir-like beasts of the genus *Lophio-*

1546.



*Xiphodon gracilis*, as restored by Cuvier.

*don*, and others. Higher in the series were found the remains of *Anoplotheres* and *Xiphodons*, Artiodactyls related to the Ruminants in their feet, but at the same time having some characters of the Hogs. The *Xiphodons* were of slender form (Fig. 1546). The species were remarkable for having the full number of teeth, 44, and the set of teeth as even in outline as in Man, the eye-tooth having nothing of the elongation which is common in brutes and is so striking a part of the armature of Hogs and Carnivores; and hence the name *Anoplothere*, from *ἀνοπλος*, *unarmed*, and *θήρ*. With the *Anoplotheres*, there were also Hog-like Artiodactyls, species of *Chæropotamus* and of other genera. The fauna included also various Carnivores, Rodents, Bats, and an Opossum. The Carnivores included a Wolf, *Canis Parisiensis*, the Weasel-like *Cynodon Parisiensis*; and the Creodonts, the Dog-like *Hyænodon dasyuroides*, etc.

In the Miocene occur the earliest of *Mastodons*, *Elephants*, and the still stranger Elephant-like animal, the *Dinothere*, besides *Paleotheres* and other Tapir-like beasts, new Carnivores, Monkeys, Deer, Antelopes, and the first *Edentates*.

Fig. 1547 represents, much reduced, the skull of the *Dinothere* (*Dinotherium giganteum* Kaup). The head carried a trunk, and two tusks, like an Elephant; but the tusks were turned downward. There is a mixture