

the primitive carnivores *Arctocyon* and *Palæonictis*, two animals with marsupial affinities, the former with bear-like teeth, the latter with teeth like those of the Tasmanian dasyure; also the tapir-like *Coryphodon*; the small hog-like *Hyracotherium*, with canine teeth like those of the peccary, and a form intermediate between that of the hog and the hyrax. Middle Eocene time was distinguished by the advent of a group of remarkable tapir-like animals (*Palæotherium*, *Palaplotherium*, *Lophiodon*,<sup>11</sup> *Pachynolophus*); true carnivores (*Pterodon* and *Proviverra*); insecti-

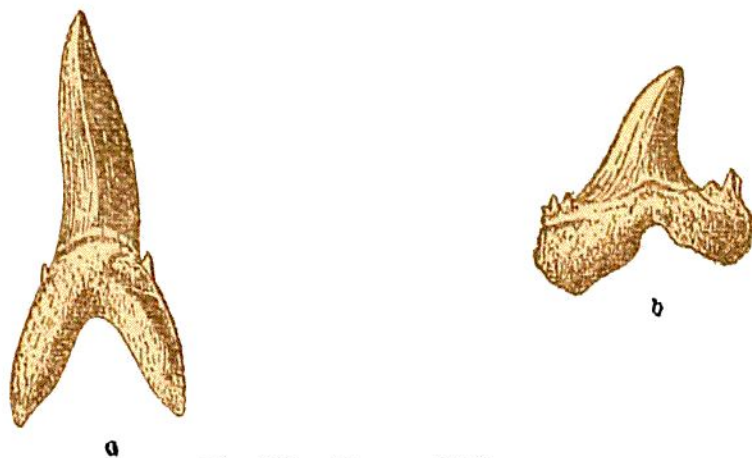


Fig. 428.—Eocene Fishes.

*a*, *Lamna elegans*, tooth of, Ag. (3); *b*, *Odontaspis (Otodus) obliquus*, tooth of, Ag. (3).

vores (*Heterohyus*, *Microchoerus*) and the lemuroid *Cænopithecus*, the earliest representative of the tribe of monkeys. With the upper Eocene period, besides the abundant older tapir-like forms, there came others (*Anchitherium*), which presented characters intermediate between those of the tapiroid *Palæotheres* and the true *Equidæ*. They were about the size of small ponies, had three toes on each foot, and are regarded as ancestors of the horse. Numerous hog-like animals (*Diplopus*, *Hyopotamus*) mingled with herds of ancestral hornless forms of deer and antelopes (*Dichobune*, *Dichodon*, *Amphitragulus*). Opossums abounded. Among

<sup>11</sup> H. Filhol, Mem. Geol. Soc. France (3) v. No. 1, 1888.