

the carnivores were animals resembling wolves (*Cynodon*), foxes (*Amphicyon*), and wolverines (*Tylodon*), but all possessing marsupial affinities. There appear to have been also representatives of our hedgehogs, squirrels, and bats.¹²

It is from the thick Eocene lacustrine formations of the Western Territories of the United States that the most important additions to our knowledge of the animals of early Tertiary time have been made, thanks to the admirable and untiring labors, first of Leidy, and subsequently of Marsh at New Haven, and Cope at Philadelphia. The Laramie

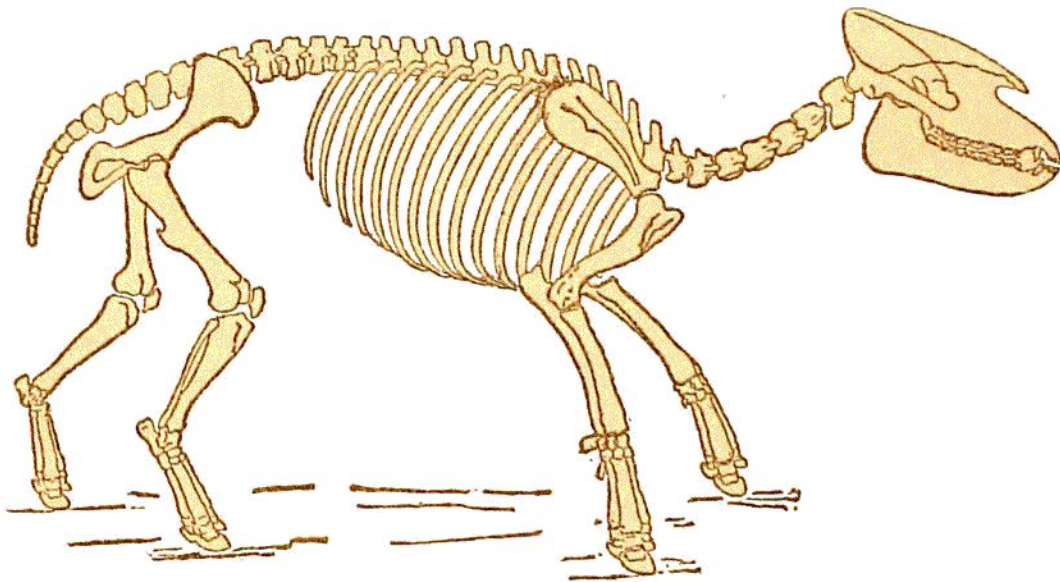


Fig. 429.—*Palæotherium magnum*, Cuv. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

group, in particular, has yielded an extraordinarily abundant and varied fauna, comprising ophidians (*Coniophis*), true lacertilians (*Chamops*, *Iguanavus*), and gigantic forms of dinosaurs. These last-named animals are of peculiar interest, inasmuch as they show that just before the final extinction of the sub-class to which they belong they had developed into many highly specialized types (*Ornithomimus*, *Claosaurus*).¹³ The herbivorous ungulata appear to

¹² Gaudry, "Les Enchaînements du Monde Animal," p. 4; Boyd Dawkins, "Early Man in Britain," chap. ii.

¹³ O. Marsh, Amer. Journ. Sci. xliii. 1892, p. 449.