

with the form of their teeth, which it would be too tedious and minute to detail here.

The *Anoplotheria* have hitherto been discovered nowhere but in the gypsum quarries of the neighbourhood of Paris. They have two characters which are observed in no other animal ; feet with two toes, the metacarpal and metatarsal bones of which are separate in their whole length, and do not unite into a single piece, as in the ruminantia ; and teeth placed in a continuous series without any interruption. Man alone has the teeth so placed in mutual contiguity, without any interval. Those of the anaplotheria consist of six incisors in each jaw, a canine tooth and six grinders on each side, both above and below ; their canine teeth are short and similar to the outer incisors. The three first grinders are compressed ; the four others are, in the upper jaw, square, with transverse ridges, and a small cone between them ; and, in the lower jaw, in the form of a double crescent, but without neck at the base. The last has three crescents. Their head is of an oblong form, and does not indicate that the muzzle has terminated either in a proboscis or a snout.

This extraordinary genus, which can be compared to nothing in living nature, is subdivided into three subgenera : the *Anaplotheria*, properly so called, the anterior molares of which are still pretty thick, and the posterior ones of the lower