

antlers are so large, that the interspace from one point to the other exceeds twelve feet.*

The GIRAFFE, the tallest of known quadrupeds, and now restricted to the deserts of Africa, was once a native of Europe and Asia; for fossil bones of a species of this remarkable ruminant have been found at Issoudun, in France, and in the Sevalik mountains, with several varieties of Elk and Deer.

Of the CAMEL, the only ruminant with incisor teeth in the upper jaw, a gigantic species has been discovered by Dr. Falconer and Captain Cautley, in the Drift of the Sevalik mountains.

In this category we must notice another most interesting discovery of the indefatigable and eminent naturalists above mentioned, namely, the *Sivatherium* (see *Wond.* p. 152.), an extinct animal, which forms, as it were, a link between the ruminants and the large pachydermata. The skull has four persistent horns, and was furnished with a nasal proboscis. The living creature must have resembled an immense Antelope or Gnu, with a short and thick head, and an elevated cranium, crested with two pairs of horns. A splendid specimen of the skull of the *Sivatherium* has recently been placed in the palæontological collection of the British Museum, by Dr. Falconer.

* A good figure of the skeleton of the fossil Irish Elk, is given in the Penny Cyclopædia, Vol. VIII. p. 364.