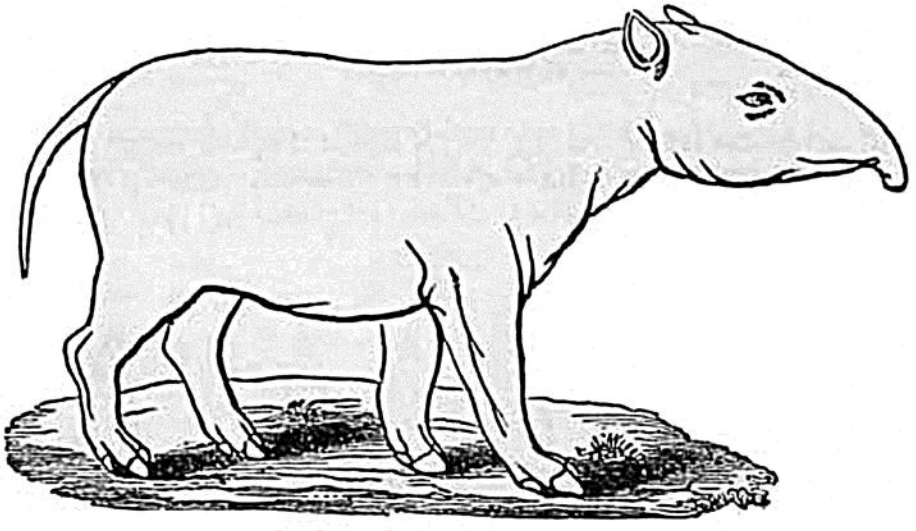
Fig. 190.

Lower Molar tooth, nat. size. *Anoplotherium commune.* Binstead, Isle of Wight.

(fig. 191), *P. medium*, *P. minus*, *P. mimimum*, *P. curtum*, *P. crassum*; also *Anoplotherium commune* (fig. 190), *A. secundarium*, *Dichobune cervinum*, and *Chœropotamus Cuvieri*. The genus Paleothere, above alluded to, resembled the living tapir in the form of the head, and in having a short proboscis, but its molar teeth were more like those of the rhinoceros (see fig. 190). *Paleotherium magnum* was of the size of a horse, three or four feet high. The annexed woodcut (fig. 191) is one of the restorations which Cuvier attempted of the outline of the living animal, derived from the study of the

Fig. 191.



Paleotherium magnum, Cuvier.

entire skeleton. As the vertical range of particular species of quadrupeds, so far as our knowledge extends, is far more limited than that of the testacea; the occurrence of so many species at Binstead, agreeing with fossils of the Paris gypsum, strengthens the evidence derived from shells and plants of the synchronism of the two formations.

Osborne or St. Helen's series, B. 2.—This group is of fresh and brackish-water origin, and very variable in mineral character and thickness. Near Ryde, it supplies a freestone much used for building, and called by Professor Forbes the Nettlestone grit. In one part ripple-marked flagstones occur, and rocks with fucoidal markings. The Osborne beds are distinguished by peculiar species of *Paludina*, *Melania*, and *Melanopsis*, as also of *Cypris* and the seeds of *Chara*.

Headon series, B. 3.—These beds are seen both at the east and west extremities of the Isle of Wight, and also in Hordwell Cliffs, Hants. Everywhere *Planorbis euomphalus* (fig. 192) characterizes the freshwater deposits, just as the allied form, *P. discus* (fig. 187) does the Bembridge limestone. The brackish-water beds contain *Potomomya plana*, *Cerithium mutabile*, and *C. cinctum* (fig. 44, p. 30), and the marine beds *Venus* (or *Cytherea*) *incrassata*, a species common to the Limburg beds and Grès de Fontainebleau, or the Upper Eocene series. The prevalence of