

advanced. Of the thousands of species that had their being during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Ages, not one has survived to the present. The specific types are all extinct. Now, on the contrary, in the dawn of the Cenozoic Ages, a fauna was created, of which a few representatives have survived to modern times. The survivors, however, are all marine. Another feature of the fauna of this era, indicating the approach of the human period, was the advent of multitudes of mammals, a class of which man is the head. Some of the lowest terrestrial mammals seem, it is true, to have made their appearance a long time previously in the Jurassic Age, and perhaps even in the Triassic, but nothing more is seen of the class till the beginning of the Tertiary. Like the Devonian reptiles, they seem to have run far in advance of their class, and to have totally perished for their temerity. The full numerical development and ascendancy of mammalian quadrupeds are the characteristics of the Tertiary Age.

The immortal George Cuvier was the first to bring to light abundant relics of these masters of a former world. The vicinity of Paris seems to have been an ancient burying-place of extinct quadrupeds while it was yet the bed of the sea. The bones were undoubtedly transported thither from the adjacent land. One of the most remarkable of these animals was the *Paleotherium*, a three-hoofed quadruped resembling a tapir, and attaining the size of a horse. Other quadrupeds, which grazed upon the same grounds with the Paleothere, were variously allied to the deer, the peccary, and the tapir. Monkeys, mastodons, and elephants existed in Europe a little later, and these were associated with a huge anomalous quadruped named *Dinotherium*, which united characteristics of the elephant, hippopotamus, tapir, and dugong. The sloth and opossum tribes also, which are now confined to other continents,