

had their representatives in Europe during this period. The prevailing types of quadrupeds were thick-skinned—*Pachyderms*—and cud-chewing—*Ruminants*. The hog and the horse began to exist in the middle of the Tertiary; and somewhat later appear, either in Europe or Asia, the cat, dog, weasel, hare, mink, hyena, camel, antelope, musk-deer, sheep, and ox—of the latter, several species. The *Sivatherium* was an elephantine stag, having four horns and probably a long proboscis. It is supposed to have had the bulk of an elephant, and greater height. This monster dwelt in southeastern Asia. Many other genera, quite distinct from existing forms, have had their former existence disclosed by the patient researches of the comparative anatomist.

America was also a range of gigantic quadrupeds, while the adjacent seas were the abode of mammalian forms allied to the whale. Of these, the one best known is the *Zeuglodon*, whose bones are scattered over portions of the cotton-lands of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. It is a striking sight to stumble over vertebræ a foot and a half long and a foot in diameter, or to see them plowed up from the black soil where they had been mouldering ever since that soil was a sea-bottom. Yet these bones were once so numerous in Southern Alabama that they were gathered and burned for lime, and laid in walls for fences. I have myself seen them used for andirons, and for building the steps of a stile over the doorway fence. This animal was about seventy feet in length. The skeleton on exhibition in Wood's Museum, at Chicago, is for the most part a genuine representation of the framework of this Tertiary, alligator-like whale. Some of the vertebræ were wanting in this specimen; and in the attempt to restore the missing parts, the paleo-artist has possibly exceeded the bounds of truth, and given us a skeleton