

crumbling of the elements roll them out of their long resting-places, and they lie strewn over the bottom of the valley. The traveler feels like one walking upon the floor of a long-deserted and ruined vault. Skulls, and jaws, and teeth, and thigh-bones lie scattered around. Death has indeed held carnival here, and this is the deserted scene of his ghastly repast. But what long ages have glided by since these flesh-covered bones were slain and gathered to the charnel-house! Scarcely a form familiar to the anatomist reveals itself. Here are, indeed, the forms of turtles, large and small, with all the sutures of their protecting carapaces distinctly preserved; but, though turtles, they are unknown species, and some attain a size which, in their present condition, must weigh nearly a ton. Here lie the bones of rhinoceroses—known certainly by their teeth—but different from any existing species. As for the rest of these remains, we do not even know the genera to which they belonged. They present us with strange combinations of characters. One seems intermediate between a tapir and a rhinoceros, while the canine and incisor teeth ally it likewise with the horse. One of the commonest skulls has the grinding teeth of the elk and deer, and the canines of a hog. It evidently belonged to a race which lived both on flesh and vegetables, and yet chewed the cud like our cloven-footed grazers. This has been named *Oreodon*. One of the most wonderful of the beings entombed here is the *Titanotherium*, first discovered by Dr. Prout, of St. Louis. It somewhat resembles a hornless rhinoceros, but is much more massive in its proportions. One of the jaws seen by Dr. Evans had a length of five feet along the crowns of the teeth, and the skeleton of another individual was eighteen and a half feet in length and nine feet in height. Of all the relics uncovered in this ancient cemetery, it is remarkable that but one carnivorous quadruped