

different as it was nevertheless. The *Dinoc'eras* had for relatives *U-in-ta-the'rium* (Beast of the Uintas) and *Ti-noc'e-ras* (Avenging-horn). This must have been the ruling family of beasts during the Eocene, or earlier Tertiary. Only a few mammals related to the fox, wolf, cat, bat, and squirrel had yet appeared on the scene. There was a marked tendency toward the tapir-type, the rhinoceros type, and the horse type. Some even-toed Ungulates came at last—*Par-a-me'-ryx* (Ruminant-like) which had relations to camels and stags—and were really the precursors of the true Ruminants (Cud-chewers).

In the Miocene or Middle Tertiary, the tapir, rhinoceros, and horse tendencies continued. The Ruminant tendency also continued. But there was developed, also, a tendency to the hog and the sheep. In fact, the hog and sheep were somewhat united in *O-re'-o-don* (Mixed-toothed), for which reason Leidy style it “a ruminating hog.” *Men'-o-dus* (strong-tooth) was intermediate between *Dinoc'eras* and Tapir. It was large as an elephant. *Bron-to-the'-ri-um* (Thunder-beast) was of similar bulk, and had a pair of horns. Now came, also, the increase of Carnivores. *Ma-chær-o-dus* (Saber-tooth) was as large as a lion, with fearful, tearing canines. *Hy-æn'-o-don* (Hyæna-tooth) was as big as a black bear. Insectivores existed, and now appeared the earliest of the beavers.

In the Pliocene or late Tertiary, we witness a marked approximation to modern genera. Now the equine type had become almost a horse. Here were camels, rhinoceroses, tapirs. Here the first elephants came upon the scene, though elephantine characters had been in the world through the whole Tertiary. Mastodons were perhaps earlier. The lowest monkeys (Lemurs) had existed from the Eocene; and proper tailed monkeys from the Miocene. But in all this teeming procession of mammals we notice no sign of man—save only the prophecy of man.