

Texas, and Mexico on the south to Canada on the north, and Oregon and California on the west, and lived also in Alaska and over the interior plateau

1556.

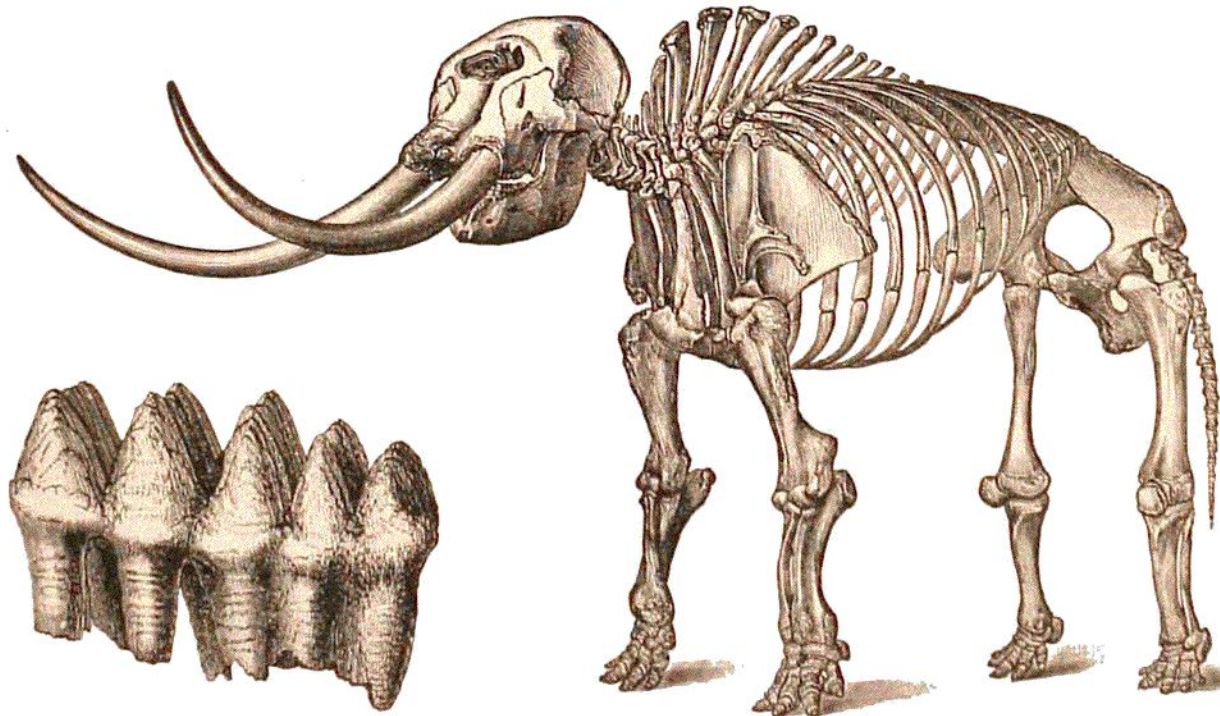
Tooth of *Elephas primigenius* ($\times \frac{1}{4}$).

of British Columbia north of the glaciated area. Moreover, it was an inhabitant of Britain, of nearly all Europe, and of northern Asia. It was a hairy species, as some Russian specimens have shown, and was thereby fitted for life in cold-temperate latitudes. The species was over twice the weight of the largest modern Elephant and nearly a third taller. One of the teeth, from Ohio, a fourth the natural size, is shown in Fig. 1556. The American Elephant, excepting the variety in the remote northwest, has been regarded until recently as a distinct

species and called *Elephas Americanus*. The chief difference is in the teeth, the plates of enamel being less closely crowded than in the European.

Another Elephant-like species, of still larger size, was the *Mastodon Americanus*, a restoration of which, $\frac{1}{48}$ the natural size, by Marsh, is given in Fig. 1557. Fig. 1558 represents one of the teeth, a fourth the natural size

1557.

Fig. 1557, Restoration of *Mastodon Americanus* ($\times \frac{1}{48}$), by Marsh; 1558, Tooth of same ($\times \frac{1}{4}$).

lineally. The remains of the species are met with most abundantly over the northern half of the United States, though occurring also in the Carolinas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. They are found also in Canada and Nova Scotia. The best skeletons have been dug out of marshes, in which the animals had become mired. The skeleton here figured was from a marsh