

P. 135. The Dinotherium has been spoken of as the largest of terrestrial Mammalia, and as presenting in its lower Jaw and Tusks a disposition of an extraordinary kind, adapted to the peculiar habits of a gigantic herbivorous aquatic Quadruped. In the autumn of 1836 an entire head of this animal was discovered at Epplesheim, measuring about four feet in length and three feet in breadth; Professor Kaup and Dr. Klipstein have recently published a description and figures of this head, (see Pl. 2', Fig. 2.) in which they state that the very remarkable form and dispositions of the hinder part of the skull, shew it to have been connected with muscles of extraordinary power, to give that kind of movement to the head which would admit of the peculiar action of the tusks in digging into and tearing up the earth. They further observe, that my conjectures (P. 138) respecting the aquatic habits of this animal, are confirmed by approximations in the form of the occipital bone to the occiput of Cetacea; the Dinotherium, in this structure, affording a new and important link between the Cetacea and Pachydermata. More than 30 species of fossil Mammalia have now been found at Epplesheim.

P. 164. Mr. C. Darwin has deposited in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, a most interesting series of fossil bones of extinct Mammalia, discovered by him in South America. I learn from Mr. Owen "that these include two, if not three distinct species of Edentata, intermediate in size, between the Megatherium and the largest living species of Armadillo (*Dasybus Gigas*, Cuv.), all similarly protected by an armour of bony tubercles, and making the transition from the Megatherium more directly to the existing Armadillos, than to the Sloths. A still more interesting fossil, is the cranium of a quadruped, which must have rivalled the Hippopotamus in dimensions, but which has the dentition of an animal of the Rodent Order; and it is worthy of remark, that the largest living species of that order, the Capybara, is peculiar to South America. Mr. Darwin has also collected fragments of a small Rodent, closely allied to the Agouti; and the remains of an Ungulate quadruped, of the size of a Camel; and which forms a link between the aberrant group of Ruminantia to which the Camels and Llamas belong, and the order Pachydermata."