

PLATE 2. V. I. p. 72.

A. Jaw of *Didelphys Bucklandi*, (magnified to twice nat. size,) in the Collection of W. I. Broderip, Esq. and described by him in the *Zoological Journal*, V. III. p. 408, Pl. XI. (Broderip.)

2. Second molar tooth magnified.

5. Fifth molar tooth still further magnified.

B. Fragment of lower Jaw of a small *Didelphys* from Stonesfield, in the Oxford Museum, (magnified one third.) This Jaw has been examined by Cuvier, and is figured by M. Prevost, *Ann. de Sci. Nat. Avr.* 1825, p. 389, Pl. 18. The removal of a part of the bone displays the double roots of the teeth, in their alveoli, and the form of the teeth shews the animal to have been insectivorous. (Original.)

4. Fourth molar tooth magnified.

9. Ninth molar tooth magnified.

C. 1. Lower Jaw of *Dinotherium giganteum*, (*Tapirus Giganteus*, Cuv.) The length of this Jaw, including the Tusk, is nearly four feet. V. I. p. 136. (Kaup.)

2. Lower Jaw and part of upper Jaw of *Dinotherium medium*. (Kaup.)

3. Jaw of *Dinotherium medium*, exhibiting the Crown of five molar teeth, most nearly resembling those of a Tapir. (Kaup.)*

* All these unique remains of *Dinotherium* are preserved in the Museum at Darmstadt; they were found in a Sand pit containing *marine* shells at Epplesheim near Alzey, about forty miles N. W. of Darmstadt, and are described by Professor Kaup.

Bones of *Dinotherium* have lately been found in Tertiary *Fresh-water* limestone, near Orthes, at the foot of the Pyrenees; and with them, remains of a new Genus, allied to *Rhinoceros*; of several unknown species of *Deer*; and of a *Dog*, or *Wolf*, the size of a *Lion*.

Our figures of *Dinotherium* are copied from the *Atlas of Kaup's Description d'Ossemens fossiles de Mammifères, Darmstadt, 1832-3.*