

have been divided into three toes, while in the tapirs the fore feet have four.

It is one of the most extensively diffused genera and most numerous in species that occur in the deposits of this period.

Our gypsum quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris are full of them. Bones of seven distinct species are found there. The first (*P. magnum*) is as large as a horse. The three next are of the size of a hog, but one of them (*P. medium*) has narrow and long feet, another (*P. crassum*) has the feet broader, and a third (*P. latum*) has them still broader, and especially shorter. The fifth species (*P. curtum*), which is of the size of a sheep, is much lower, and has the feet still broader and shorter in proportion than the last. The sixth (*P. minus*) is of the size of a small sheep, and has long and slender feet, the lateral toes of which are shorter than the rest. The seventh (*P. minimum*), which is not larger than a hare, has also the feet slender*.

Palæotheria have also been found in other districts of France: at Puy in Valey, in strata of gypseous marl, a species (*P. velaunum*) †, much

* See my Researches, in the whole of vol. iii., and especially p. 250; and vol. v. part ii. p. 505.

† Ibid. vol. v. part ii. p. 505.