

jaw have their crescents with a simple ridge; the *Xiphodons*, of which the anterior molares are thin and sharp on the edges, and the under posterior, have, directly opposite the concavity of each of their crescents, a point, which, on being worn, also assumes the form of a crescent, so that then the crescents are double as in the ruminantia; lastly, the *Dichobunes*, the outer crescents of which are also pointed at the beginning, and which have thus points disposed in pairs upon their lower posterior grinders.

The most common species in our gypsum quarries (*An. commune*), is an animal of the height of a boar, but much more elongated, and furnished with a very long and very thick tail, so that altogether it has nearly the proportion of the otter, but larger. It is probable that it was well fitted for swimming, and frequented the lakes in the bottom of which its bones have been incrustated by the gypsum which was deposited there. We have one a little smaller, but in other respects pretty similar (*An. secundarium*.)

We are as yet acquainted with only one *xiphodon*, which, however, is a very remarkable animal: it is that which I have named *An. gracile*. It is slender, and delicately formed, like the prettiest gazelle.

There is one *dichobune*, nearly of the size of a hare, to which I have given the name of *An. le-*