

Another species, of rarer occurrence, and peculiar to more temperate climates (*Rh. incisivus*) *, had incisors like our present rhinoceroses of the East Indies, and, in particular, resembled that of Sumatra †; its distinctive characters are derived from some differences in the form of the head.

The third species (*Rh. leptorhinus*) had no incisors, like the first and like the present rhinoceros of the Cape; but it was distinguished by a more pointed muzzle and more slender limbs ‡. The bones of this species have been found more especially in Italy, in the same strata with those of elephants, mastodons, and hippopotami.

There is a fourth species still (*Rh. minutus*), furnished, like the second, with incisors, but of a much smaller size, and scarcely larger than a hog ||. It was undoubtedly rare, for the remains of it have only as yet been found in some places in France.

To those four genera of large pachydermata, is added a Tapir, which equalled them in size, and was consequently twice, perhaps three times, as

* "Researches," vol. ii. part i. p. 89. vol. iii.; p. 390; and vol. v. part ii. p. 50.

† Id. vol. iii. p. 385.

‡ Id. vol. ii. part i. p. 71.

|| Id. vol. ii. part i. p. 89.