species; to its order, when it was of a new genus; and finally, to its class, when it belonged to an order not yet established; and also to assign it, in these last three cases, the proper characteristics to distinguish it from the orders, genera, or species most resembling it. Naturalists before us did no more for entire animals. Thus we have determined and classed the remains of more than one hundred and fifty mammiferous and oviparous quadrupeds.

THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THESE RESEARCHES.

Considered relatively to the species, more than ninety of these animals are certainly unknown to present naturalists; eleven or twelve have so exact a resemblance to known species, that there can scarcely be a doubt of their identity; others present, with the known species, many points of similarity; but the comparison has not been made with sufficient accuracy to remove all scruples.

Considered with regard to genera, amongst the ninety unknown species, there are nearly sixty which belong to new genera; the other species belong to known genera.

It is not unprofitable to consider these animals with relation to the class and orders to which they belong.

Of the hundred and fifty species, about a fourth are oviparous quadrupeds, and all the others are mammiferous. Amongst these, more than half belong to non-ruminating hoofed animals.

It would be premature to establish on these researches any conclusion relative to the theory of the earth; because they have not a necessary relation to the members of the genera or species which may be