

times in the marl that separates the beds. Remains of turtles and crocodiles have also been found in the same strata. It is to the indefatigable and enlightened labours of Baron Cuvier that we are indebted for a knowledge of the different genera of remarkable land quadrupeds, belonging to a former world, found in the gypsum quarries; they differ from any genera of living animals. These land quadrupeds were herbivorous; they belong to the order which Cuvier has denominated *Pachydermata*, or thick-skinned non-ruminant animals. One of the genera called *Palæotherium*, (or ancient animal,) appears to bear some relation to the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and horse, and in some respects to the pig and the camel.

Of this genus there are eleven or twelve species; five of them have been found in the Paris gypsum. The largest was of the size of a horse, but its form was heavy, and its legs were thick and short; its grinders resemble those of the rhinoceros and the daman;\* it had six incisive and two canine teeth, like the tapir, and, like that animal, had a short fleshy trunk: it had three toes on each foot, and is supposed to have inhabited marshy ground, and to have lived on the roots and stems of succulent marsh plants. One of the species however, possessed the size and the light figure of the Antelope, and is supposed, like other light herbivorous animals, to have browsed, in dry situations, on aromatic plants, or the buds of young trees. Probably, says Cuvier, it was a timid animal, with large movable ears, like those of the deer, which could apprise it of the least danger: doubtless its skin was covered with short hair; and we want to know only its colour, in order to paint it, as it formerly lived in the country where, after so many ages, its bones have been dug up.

One species of the *palæotherium* was not larger than a hare.

The *Anoplotherium*, or animal without defensive teeth, has been found only in the gypsum quarries near Paris. It has two very distinctive characters: the feet have only two toes, which are separated the whole length of the foot; the teeth, of which there are six incisive in each jaw, a canine tooth of the same height, and six molares or grinders, all form a continued series without any interval, which is the case with no other known quadruped. The most common species is of the height of a boar, but much longer. In the same quarries, there are remains of other animals, allied to the *anoplotherium*, but which differ in the form of their teeth. In these quarries, the bones of six species of birds have been discovered, and also the remains of a few carnivorous animals, allied to the dog and the weasel. It is remarkable, that in the middle of the gypsum formation, and throughout the greater part of it, we find the remains of land animals and of fresh-water fish and shells; but near its upper and lower limits, both in the gypsum and the gypseous marl, the fos-

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\* An African quadruped, of the size of a rabbit, but closely resembling the rhinoceros.