

III. PACHYDERMATA.—The fossil remains of this order of mammalia are most abundant, and belong to numerous species, comprising many extinct genera of a highly interesting character. They are divided into three tribes, or groups; namely, the *Proboscideans*, so named from their possessing a prehensile flexible trunk or proboscis, which includes the Elephant, Mastodon, and Dinotherium; secondly, the ordinary Pachydermata, as the Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Tapir, and the Cuvierian pachyderms; and thirdly, the *Solipedes*, or Horses, &c.

FOSSIL ELEPHANTS AND MASTODONS. *Wond.* pp. 138—152.—The bones, teeth, and tusks of Elephants, equal in magnitude, and distinct from the existing African and Asiatic species, are scattered throughout the superficial accumulations of Drift and alluvial detritus throughout Europe. I must refer to *Wond.* p. 138, for a brief account of these remains.

The fossil bones and teeth of these gigantic animals are so abundant, that examples may be found in all the provincial, and in most private collections; and the British Museum possesses an unrivalled series of specimens of both groups of these colossal herbivorous mammalia, namely, the Elephants properly so called, and the Mastodons. It contains an invaluable series of specimens from the Sivalik hills, presented by Captain Cautley and Dr. Falconer; and which proves that the Mastodon and the Elephant can scarcely be regarded as generically distinct; for the dental organs present every modifica-