

tion of structure, from that of the mastoid tubercles of the tooth of the Mastodon, to the vertical laminae of cement, enamel, and dentine of the Elephant. The Museum also possesses the entire skeleton of the Mastodon, lately exhibited by Mr. Koch, as well as the fine suite of jaws and teeth, obtained by the same indefatigable collector. This collection demonstrates that all the bones and teeth, apparently of several species, and, as some have supposed, of distinct genera, belong but to the one grand Mastodon—the *M. giganteus* of Baron Cuvier; it also clearly proves that the young Mastodon had a pair of tusks, placed horizontally in the lower jaw; and that but one of these tusks became developed in the adult, and that only in the male.*

It is therefore unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject, for an inspection of a few specimens will afford the student a clearer insight into the structure of the skeletons and teeth of these animals than any description. The form of the teeth, and the disposition of the dental elements are illustrated in *Wond.* pp. 142—146, and *Ly.* pp. 313, 314.

DINOTHERIUM. *Wond.* p. 162. *Bd.* I. p. 135. pl. 2.—At Epplesheim, forty-miles north-east of Darmstadt, in beds of sand and marl of the median

* This remarkable circumstance, in the infancy of palæontological science, gave rise to a very venial error; it was made to constitute the character of a new genus, to which the name *Tetracaulodon* was applied.