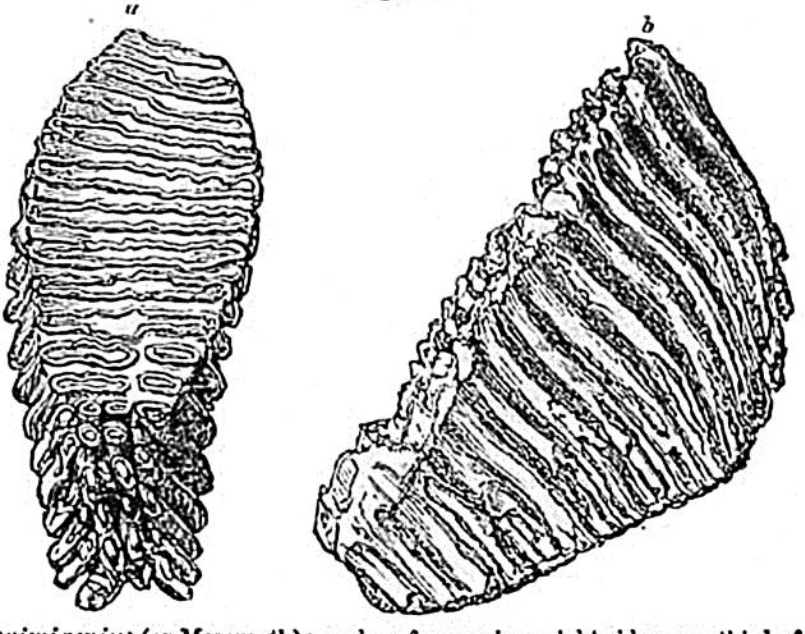
http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1859-Lyell-Elements/README.htm

tombed in superficial deposits. These genera comprehended many species, some of which were 4, some 7, others 9, and others 11 feet in height! It seems doubtful whether any contemporary mammalia shared the land with this population of gigantic feathered bipeds.

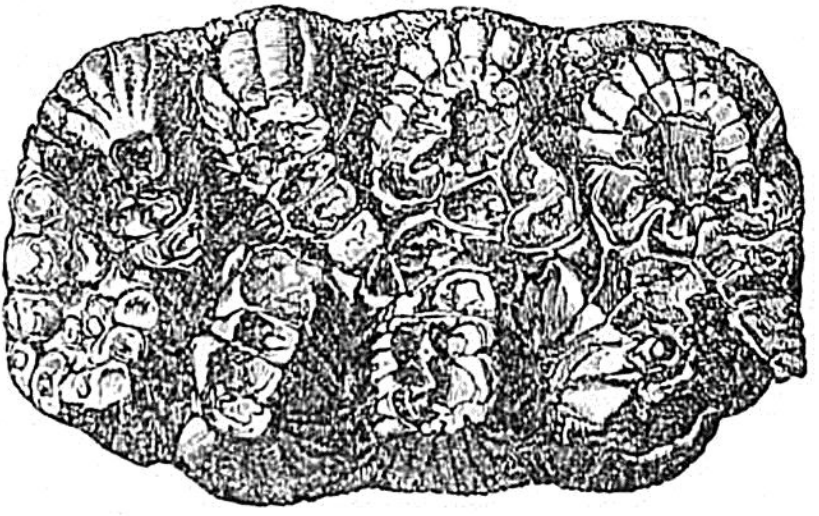
To those who have never studied comparative anatomy it may seem scarcely credible, that a single bone taken from any part of the skeleton may enable a skilful osteologist to distinguish, in many cases, the genus, and sometimes the species, of quadruped to which it belonged. Although few geologists can aspire to such knowledge, which must be the result of long practice and study, they will nevertheless derive great advantage from learning what is comparatively an easy task, to distinguish the principal divisions of the mammalia by the forms and characters of their teeth. The annexed figures, all taken from original specimens, may be useful in assisting the student to recognize the teeth of many genera most frequently found fossil in the Newer Pliocene and Post-Pliocene periods:—

Fig. 134.



Elephas primigenius (or Mammoth); molar of upper jaw, right side; one-third of nat. size.
a. Grinding surface. *b*. Side view.

Fig. 135.



Mastodon arvernensis (Norwich Crag, Postwick, also found in Red Crag, see p. 155); second true molar, left side, upper jaw; grinding surface, nat. size. (See, p. 155.)