beds of Sansan M. Lartet discovered the *Dryopithecus*, as well as *Pithecus antiquus*, but only in imperfect fragments. M. Albert Gaudry was more fortunate: in the Miocene rocks of Pikermi, in Greece, he discovered the entire skeleton of *Mesopithecus*, which we present here (Fig. 166), together with the same animal restored (Fig. 167). In its general organisation it resembles the dog-faced baboon or ape, a piece of information which has guided the artist in the restoration of the animal.

The seas of the Miocene period were inhabited by great numbers of beings altogether unknown in earlier formations; we may mention

Fig. 168. Cerithium plicatum.

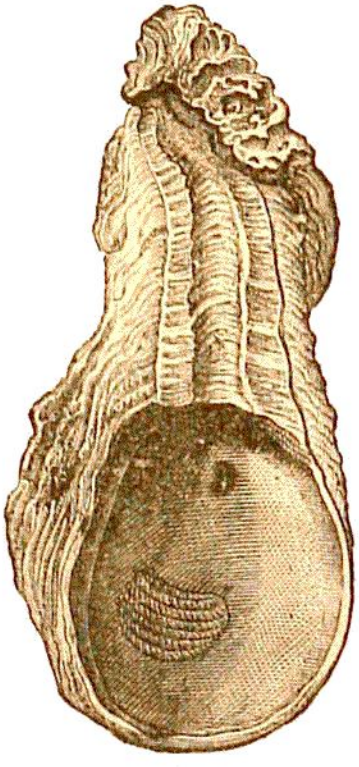

Fig. 169.—Murex Turonensis.

Fig. 170.—Ostrea longirostris. One quarter natural size.
Living form.

no less than ninety marine genera which appear here for the first time, and some of which have lived down to our epoch. Among these, the molluscous Gasteropods, such as *Conus*, *Turbinella*, *Ranella*, *Murex* (Fig. 169), and *Dolium* are the most abundant; with many Lamellibranchiata.

The Foraminifera are also represented by new genera, among which are the *Bolivina*, *Polystomella*, and *Dentritina*.

Finally, the Crustaceans include the genera *Pagurus* (or the Hermit crabs); *Astacus* (the lobster); and *Portunus* (or paddling crabs). Of the first, it is doubtful if any fossil species have been found; of the last, species have been discovered bearing some