

was the case with the *Dinotherium*. But in 1836, a head, nearly entire, was found in the already celebrated beds at Eppelsheim, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. In 1837 this fine fragment was carried to Paris, and exposed to public view. It was nearly a yard and a half long, and above a yard wide. The defences, it was found, were enormous, and were carried at the anterior extremity of the

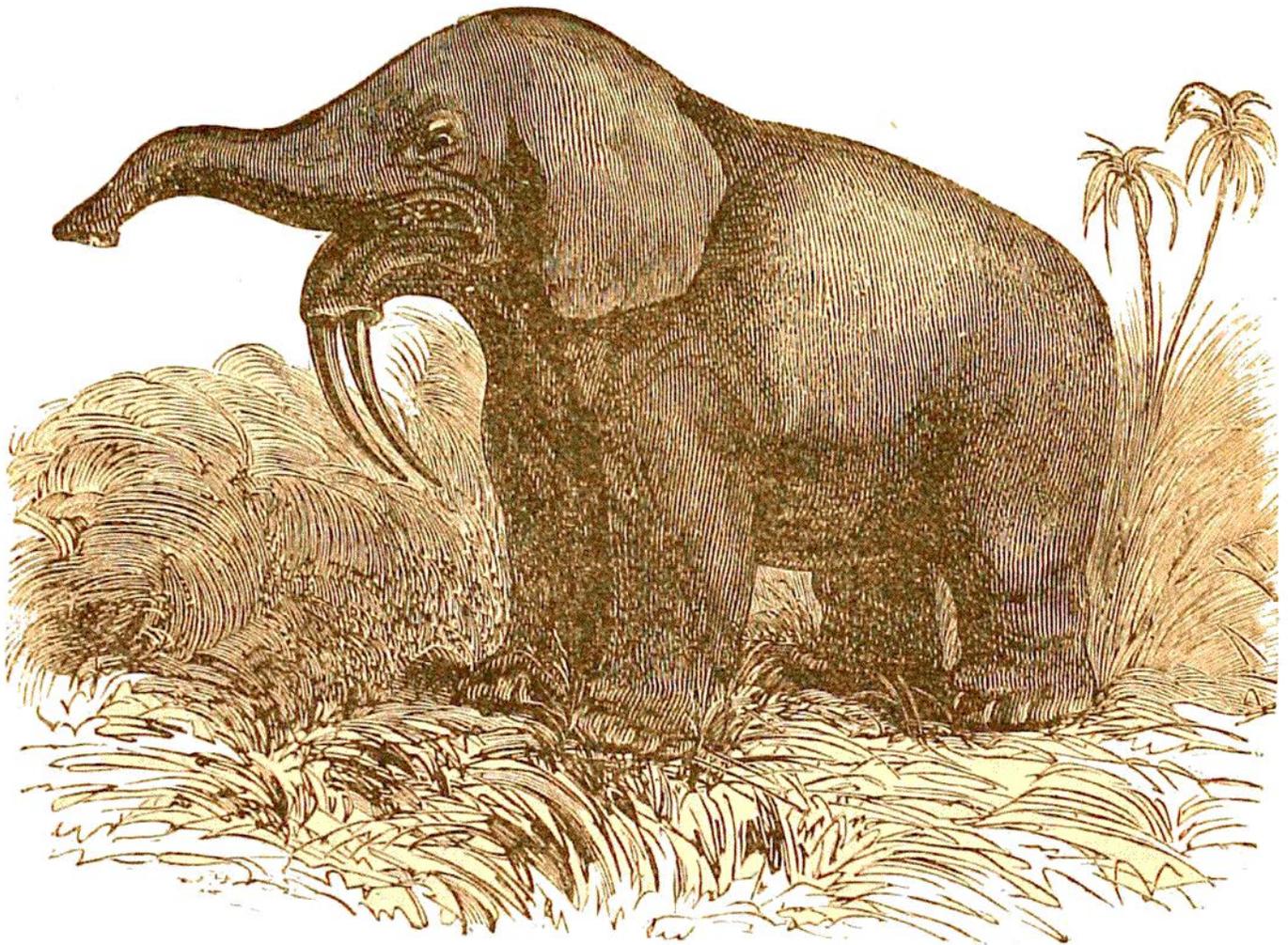


Fig. 159.—*Dinotherium*.

lower maxillary bone, and much curved inwards, as in the *Morse*. The molar teeth were in many respects analogous to those of the *Tapir*, and the great suborbital apertures, joined to the form of the nasal bone, rendered the existence of a proboscis or trunk very probable. But the most remarkable bone belonging to the *Dinotherium* which has yet been found is an omoplate or scapula, which by its form reminds us of that of the *Mole*.

This colossus of the ancient world, respecting which there has been so much argument, somewhat approaches the *Mastodon*; it