of the characteristics of the Elephant, Hippopotamus, Tapir, and the marine Manatus (Dugong), in its skull; but its nearest relations are with the Ele-

phant or Mastodon. One fine skull was dug up at Eppelsheim in Germany; and the remains have been found also in France, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, and also in Sind, India.

In the Miocene, Europe had its species of Ant-eater, the *Macrotherium*, which was an Ungulate, related to the later *Chalicotherium*.

The Pliocene of Europe has afforded also species of the Baleen Cetaceans (Whale-bone Whales). Species of the genus Cetotherium occur in the Pliocene of England and Belgium, and also, according to Lydekker, in the Miocene of Patagonia, along with Cetaceans of other genera.



Dinotherium giganteum (x 10).

All the Fishes, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals of the Tertiary are extinct species.

Subdivisions and Characteristic Species.

Lower Eocene.—(1) Cernaysian (= Puerco).—Beds at Reims and La Fere in the adjoining departments of Marne and Aisne in northern France. At Cernay, near Reims, occur the following Mammals:—Marsupial: Neoplagiaulax. Creodont: Arctocyon, Hyodectes, Heteroborus. Insectivore: Adapisorex. Quadrumana: Plesiadapis, Proto-adapis. There are also the Birds, Gastornis Edwardsi, Eupterornis.

In overlying beds occur Hyænodictis, Proviverra, Plesiadapis, with Teredina personata; and some sand-beds afford Cyrena cuneiformis, Melania inguinata, Cerithium variabile.

(2) Suessonian of d'Orbigny (= Wasatch, the Landenian of Belgium). Includes the Thanet sands of the London basin (Thanetian, of Lapparent). Also, (a) the marks of Meudon, with (b) Lignitic clays, and (c) Plastic clay, but more marine in Belgium, to which correspond the stages (a) Maudunian, (b) Sparnacian, and (c) Ypresian. The Paniselian beds of Dumont are part of the Ypresian.

In England. — Thanet sands. — Pholadomya cuneata Sow., Cyprina Morrisii Sow., Corbula longirostris Desh., Scalaria Bowerbankii Morr.

Woolwich and Reading beds. — Cyrena cuneiformis Fer., C. tellinella Fer., Melanía inguinata Dfr., Ostrea bellovacina Lam.

London Clay (Island of Sheppey, etc). — Nautilus centralis Sow., N. imperialis Sow., Aturia ziczac Bronn, Belosepia sepioidea Blv., Voluta Wetherellii Sow., V. nodosa Sow., Aporrhais Sowerbyi Mant., Cyrena cuneiformis, Cryptodon (Axinus) angulatus Sow., Leda amygdaloides Sow., Pinna affinis Sow.

Vertebrates of the London clay. — Fishes and Reptiles: Tetrapterus priscus Ag., Pristis bisulcatus Ag., Lamna elegans Ag., Palæophis toliapicus Owen. Mammals. — Marsupial: Didelphis. Ungulates: Loppiodon, Miolophus, Hyracotherium, Coryphodon.

In France, at Meudon, Coryphodon, Palæonictis, Phenacodus, with Gastornis.

Middle and Upper Eocene. — Parisian (= the Bridger beds). (1) The Calcaire grossier of Paris (Lutetian of Lapparent); with above, (2) the sands of Beauchamp, France, etc.; Bagshot sands of the London Basin, and the Barton clay of the Hampshire Basin, England (Bartonian).