

The nearest approach among living animals to the form of these extinct aquatic quadrupeds, is found in the Tapirs that inhabit the warm regions of South America, Malacca; and Sumatra, and in the Daman of Africa.

It is not easy to find a more eloquent and striking acknowledgment of the regularity and constancy of the systematic contrivances that pervade the animal remains of the fossil world, than is contained in Cuvier's Introduction to his account of the bones discovered in the gypsum

tarsus is like that of the camel. The place of this genus stands, in one respect, between the rhinoceros and the horse; and in another, between the hippopotamus, the hog, and the camel.

*Lophiodon.*

The *Lophiodon* is another lost genus, allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus, and connected closely with the *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*. Fifteen species of *Lophiodon* have been ascertained.

*Anthracotherium.*

The genus *Anthracotherium* was so called from its having been first discovered in the Tertiary coal, or Lignite of Cadibona in Liguria: it presents seven species, some of them approximating to the size and character of the hog; others approaching nearly to that of a hippopotamus.

*Cheropotamus.*

The *Cheropotamus* was an animal most nearly allied to the hogs; in some respects approaching the *Babiroussa*, and forming a link between the *Anoplotherium* and the Peccary.

*Adapis.*

The last of the extinct *Pachydermata* found in the gypsum quarries of Montmartre, is the *Adapis*. The form of this creature most nearly resembled that of a hedgehog, but it was three times the size of that animal: it seems to have formed a link connecting the *Pachydermata* with the Insectivorous Carnivora.