

DISCOVERING FOSSILS



**How to
Find and
Identify
Remains
of the
Prehistoric
Past**

**Frank A. Garcia and Donald S. Miller
illustrations by Jasper Burns**

Discovering **Fossils**

*How to Find and Identify Remains
of the Prehistoric Past*

FRANK A. GARCIA & DONALD S. MILLER

with illustrations by Jasper Burns

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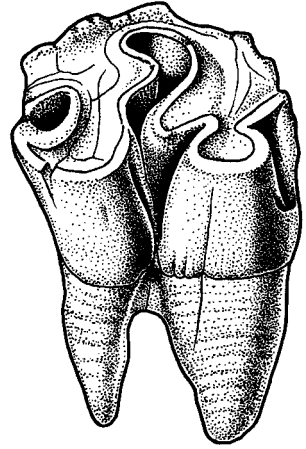
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Rhinoceroses

Rhinoceroses have a long, rich history in North America, first appearing in the Eocene and later spreading to the rest of the world. By the Oligocene, they exhibited three body types: a St. Bernard-size upland dweller with slim legs and long, three-toed feet, called *Hyracodon*; the "running rhino," an aquatic, hippopotamuslike rhino with short, stocky legs and broad feet, called *Metamynodon*; and the lowland body type of living rhinos, called *Caenopus*. In the Miocene and Pliocene, *Teleoceras*, a hippolike but true rhino, was abundant across North America. Rhinoceroses became extinct in North America during the Pliocene. Interestingly, the largest known land mammal was the Asian rhino, *Indricotherium*, which stood nearly 20 feet tall at the shoulder.

From the earliest species to living species, rhino molars and premolars, except for size, have changed very little and are quite distinctive.

Teleoceras sp., true rhino. Pliocene. Upper molar. ($x^{3/4}$)



Hyracodon nebrascensis, "running rhino." Oligocene. Lower molar. ($x^{1\frac{1}{2}}$)

