

VI. ON THE SPECIES OF FOSSIL RHINOCEROS FOUND IN THE SEWALIK HILLS.

[Three species of fossil Rhinoceros from the Sewalik hills are figured in the Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis (Plates LXXII. to LXXIX.), viz. : *R. Sivalensis*, *R. Palæindicus*, and *R. platyrhinus*, the two former characterized by the curved line of the upper plane of the head, the last by the upper plane of the head being straight and broad. (See Pl. XIV.) No complete description of the species was ever published or written by Dr. Falconer. The following account, which appears to refer mainly to *R. Sivalensis* (although the possibility of there being two species is hinted at), is extracted from a memoir on Sub-Himalayan Fossils, by Messrs. Baker and Durand, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for August, 1836, vol. v. p. 490. The annexed illustrations are copied from the Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, and the reader is referred to the descriptions of the Plates in the Fauna for further particulars. Professor Owen, in his 'Odontography'¹ makes the following statement. 'In one of the extinct species of Rhinoceros from the Himalayan tertiary beds, Dr. Falconer informs me that there are six incisors in both jaws; the typical number was, therefore, retained in this ancient species, as in the contemporary Hippopotamus of the same formations.' The species referred to was evidently *R. Sivalensis*, for Plates LXXII. fig. 4*b*, LXXIV. fig. 4, and LXXV. fig. 10, F.A.S., of the Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, show that the remark does not apply to *R. platyrhinus* or *R. Palæindicus*. (See Pl. XIV. fig. 4.) The following note, also, on Colonel Baker's large specimen of the skull of the *Rhinoceros platyrhinus* in the British Museum, was written by Dr. Falconer in his Notebook for 1860: 'The molars are in fine condition, six on either side. The last true molar is only just touched by wear. The last true molar is exactly like *R. hemitechus*, in having a posterior basal funnel-shaped pit; while the penultimate and antepenultimate true molars, and the penultimate and antepenultimate milk molars, have each three distinct fosses, as in *Rhinoceros tichorinus*! The vertical ridges of the outer side are very well pronounced in three valleys. The animal had two large incisors above and four below: of the latter, the two outer are big, the two inner small, as in the existing Indian Rhinoceros.' In the 'Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis,' there are likewise illustrations of fossil Rhinoceros from Perim Island (*R. Perimensis*), and from the valley of the Nerbudda.—ED.]

¹ Vol. i. p. 589.