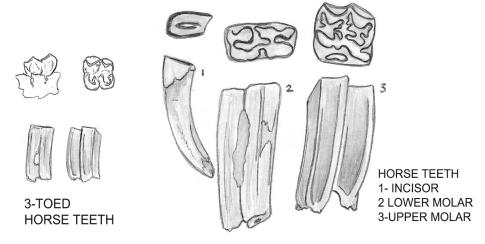


53 species from the family Equidae are found in the fossil record of Florida. In fact, horses are the most common mammal fossil found. Horses evolved mainly in North America, becoming extinct here at the same time the megabeasts died out, around 11,000 years ago. It wasn't until the Spanish conquistadors invaded the Americas, that the horses returned here. Miohippus, the oldest horse in Florida, dates from the Oligocene. The early horses were smaller. Their tooth patterns indicate that they were browsers, eating more soft plants. Over time, as forests disappeared and open grasslands dominated, their teeth adapted to eating grasses. They also evolved from 5 toes to 3 tees, and-eventually to 1 toe as their limbs changed to make them speedier to avoid predators in the grasslands.



Miohippus sp. Anchitherium clarencei Hypohippus chico Hypohippus affinis Archaeohippus n.sp. Archaeohippus blackbergi Parahippus sp. "Parahippus" leonensis "Merychippus" gunteri "Merychippus" primus Acritohippus isonesus Merychippus brevidontus Merychippus californicus "Merychippus" goorisi Pseudhipparion n.sp. Pseudhipparion curtivallum Pseudhipparion skinneri Pseudhipparion simpsoni Neohipparion trampasense Neohipparion eurystyle Hipparion tehonense Nannippus n.sp. Nannippus westoni Nannippus morgani Nannippus aztecus Nannippus peninsulatus Cormohipparion quinni Cormohipparion occidentale Cormohipparion ingenuum Cormohipparion plicatile Cormohipparion emsliei Protohippus perditus Protohippus supremus Protohippus gidleyi Calippus n.spp. Calippus proplacidus Calippus placidus Calippus elachistus Calippus martini Calippus cerasinus Calippus hondurensis Calippus maccartyi Pliohippus mirabilis Pliohippus pernix Astrohippus stockii Dinohippus leidyanus "Dinohippus" mexicanus Equus simplicidens Equus (Hemionus) n.sp. Equus "leidyi" Equus (Amerhippus) fraternus Equus alaskae group Equus laurentius group