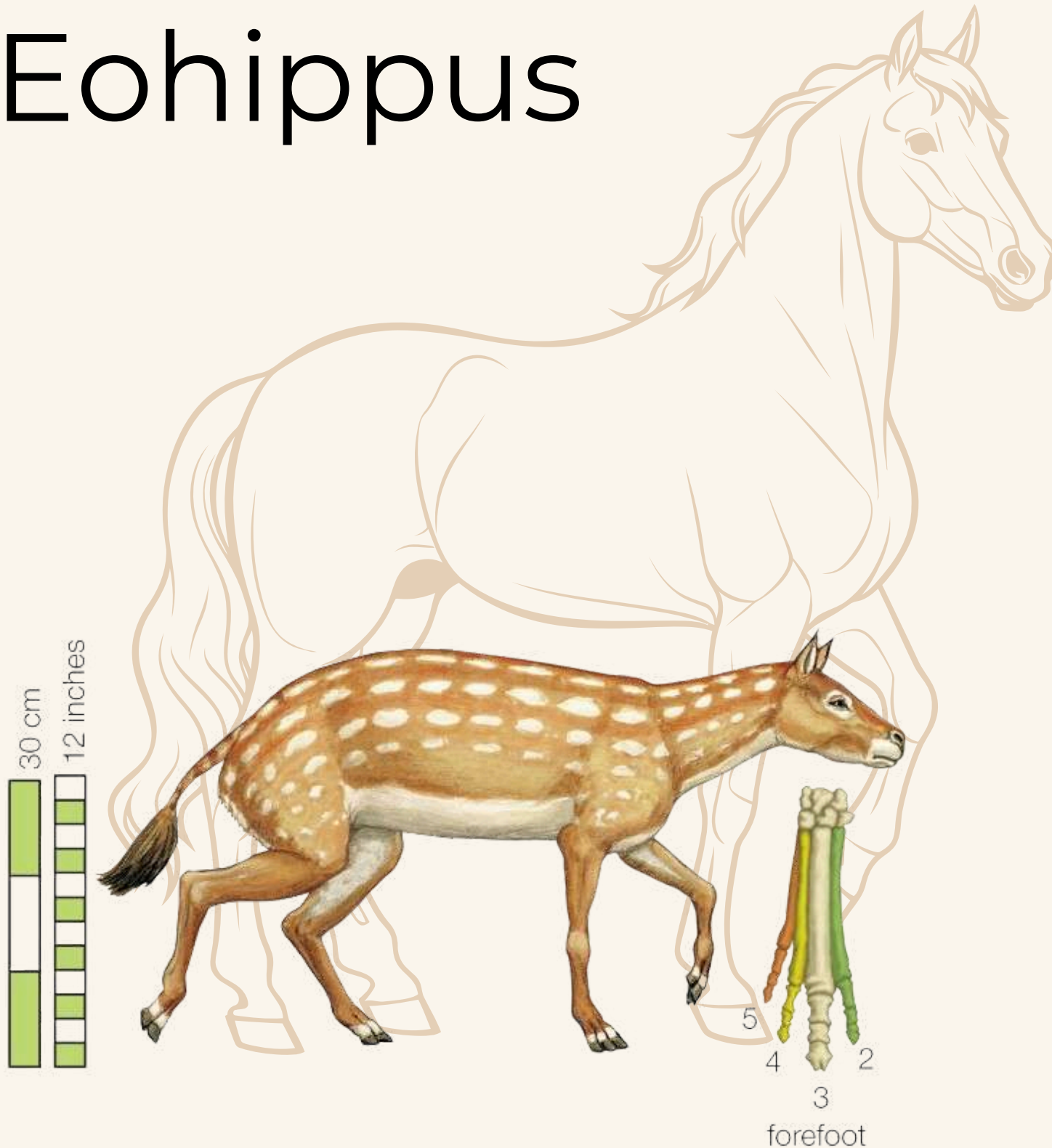


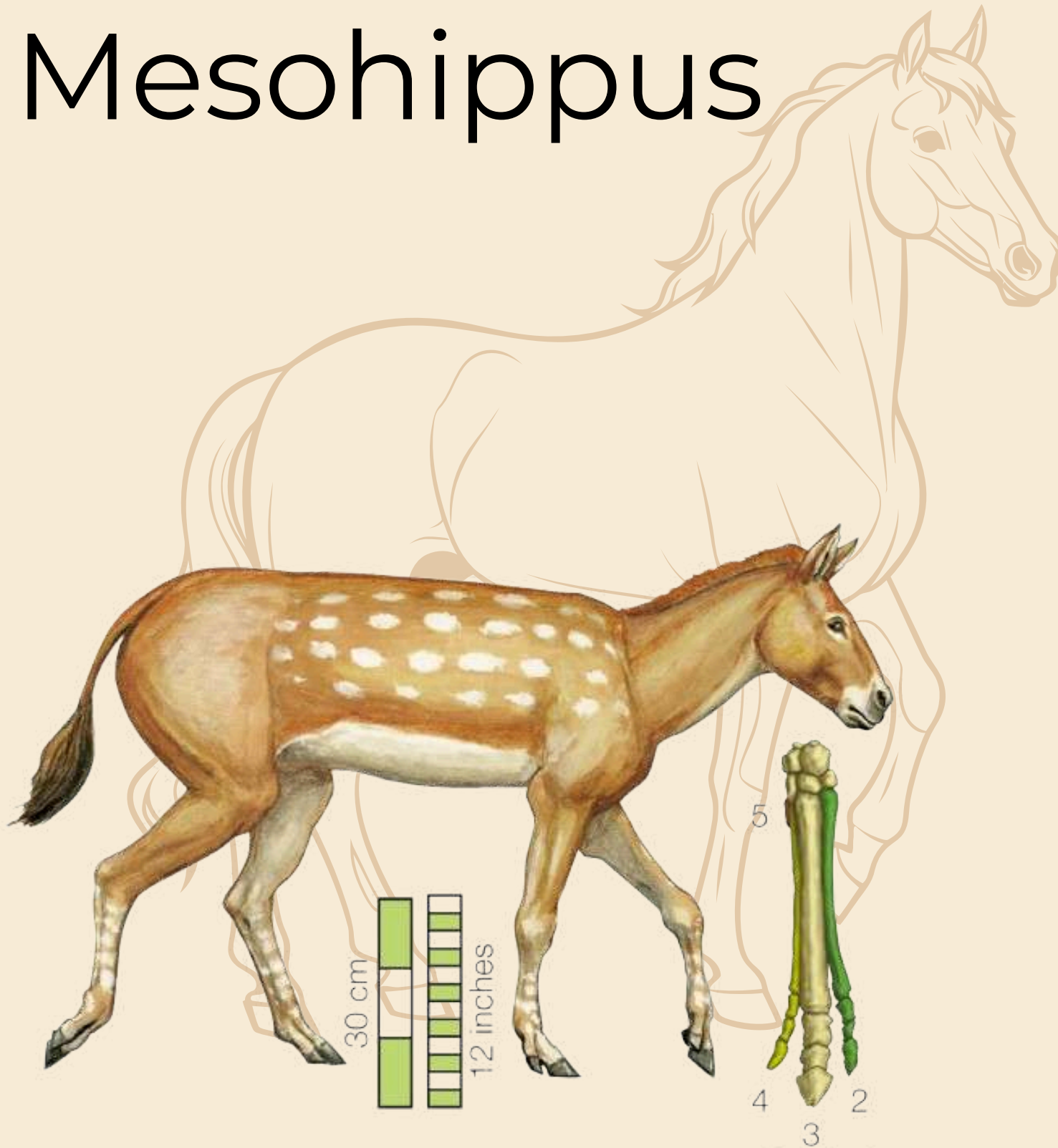
# Eohippus



## Anatomical Features

- **Size:** Approximately 30 to 50 cm tall (1 to 1.6 feet)
- **Weight:** Estimated to be between 10 to 15 kg (22 to 33 lbs)
- **Limbs:** Eohippus had four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot. This feature is notable because modern horses have a single hoof on each foot.
- **Teeth:** Eohippus possessed flat-crowned teeth suited for browsing on soft, leafy vegetation, indicating a herbivorous diet.

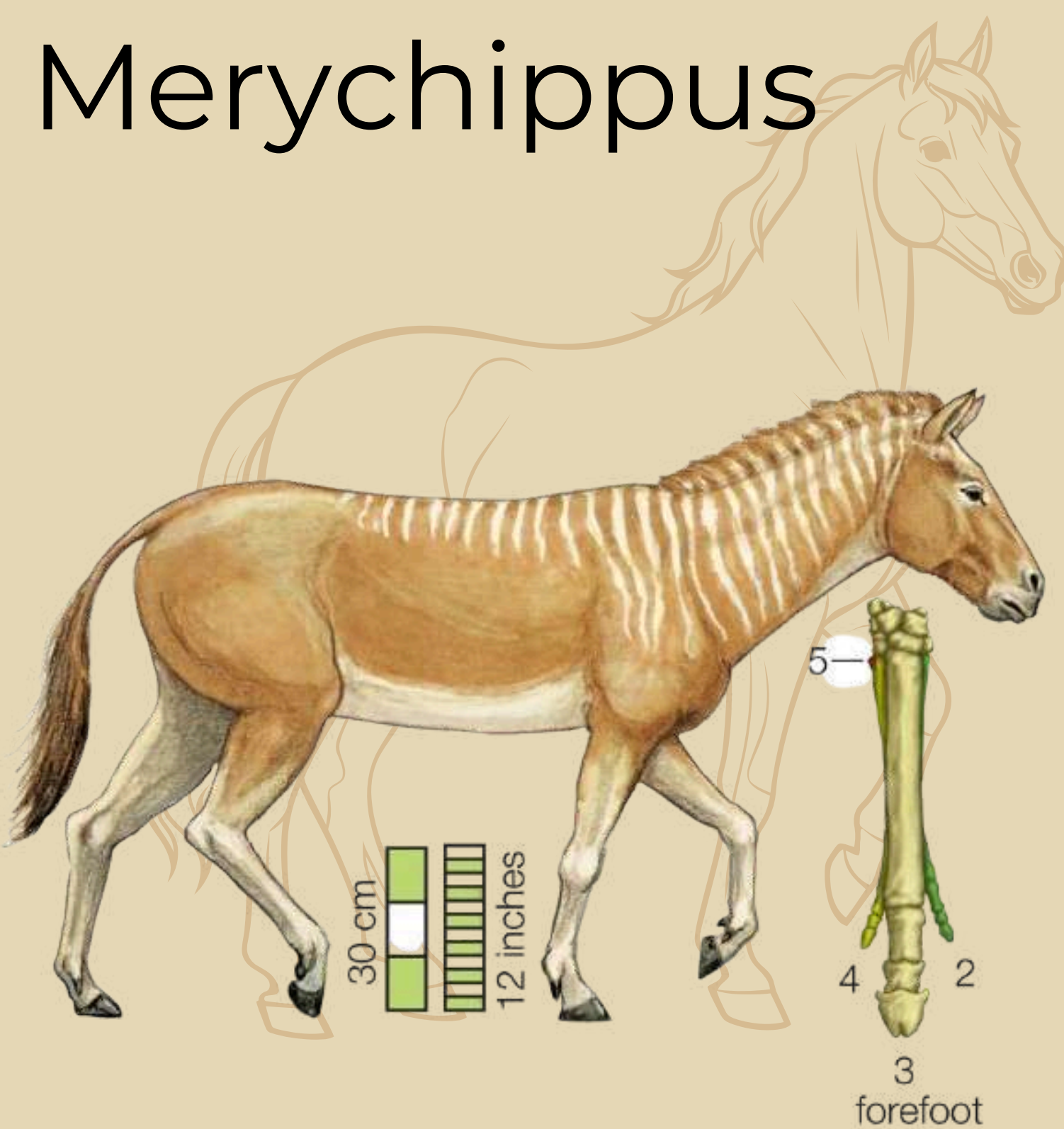
# Mesohippus



## Anatomical Features

- **Size:** Mesohippus was larger than Eohippus, standing approximately 90 cm (3 feet) tall at the shoulder.
- **Weight:** Estimated to weigh between 30 to 50 kg (66 to 110 lbs).
- **Limbs:** Mesohippus had three toes on each foot, with the central toe becoming more pronounced, indicating a shift towards the development of the single hoof seen in modern horses.
- **Teeth:** Its teeth structure became adapted for grazing on tougher vegetation, with more pronounced grinding surfaces compared to its predecessors.

# Merychippus

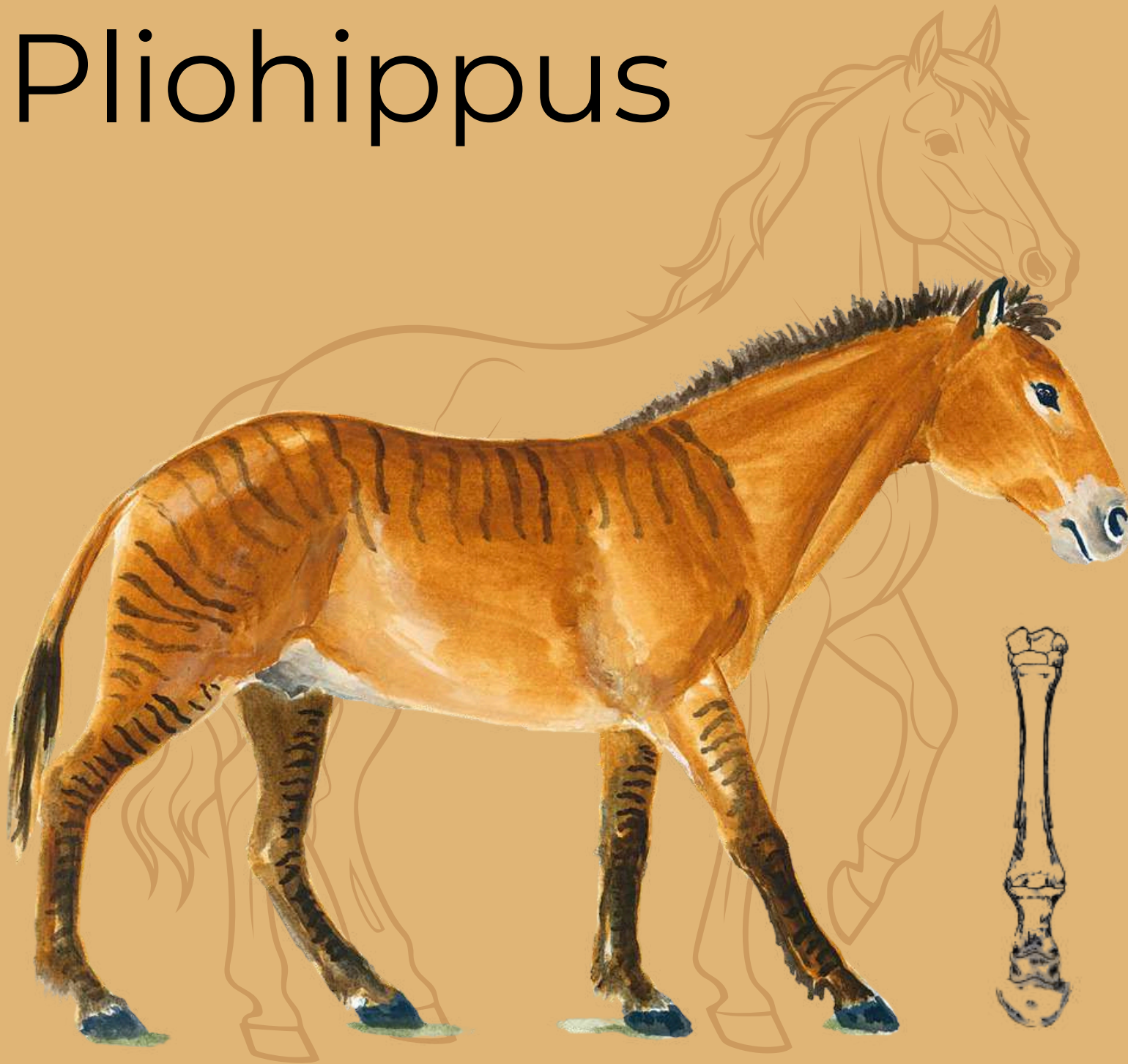


## Anatomical Features

- **Size:** Merychippus was larger than Mesohippus, standing about 1 meter (3.3 feet) tall at the shoulder.
- **Weight:** Estimated to weigh between 50 to 70 kg (110 to 154 lbs).
- **Limbs:** Merychippus had three toes on each foot, but the central toe was more developed, resembling the hoof of modern horses. This adaptation allowed for greater speed and efficiency in movement across open plains.
- **Teeth:** Its teeth became more robust and better suited for grazing on tough grasses, with higher-crowned teeth that could withstand wear from a grass-heavy diet.



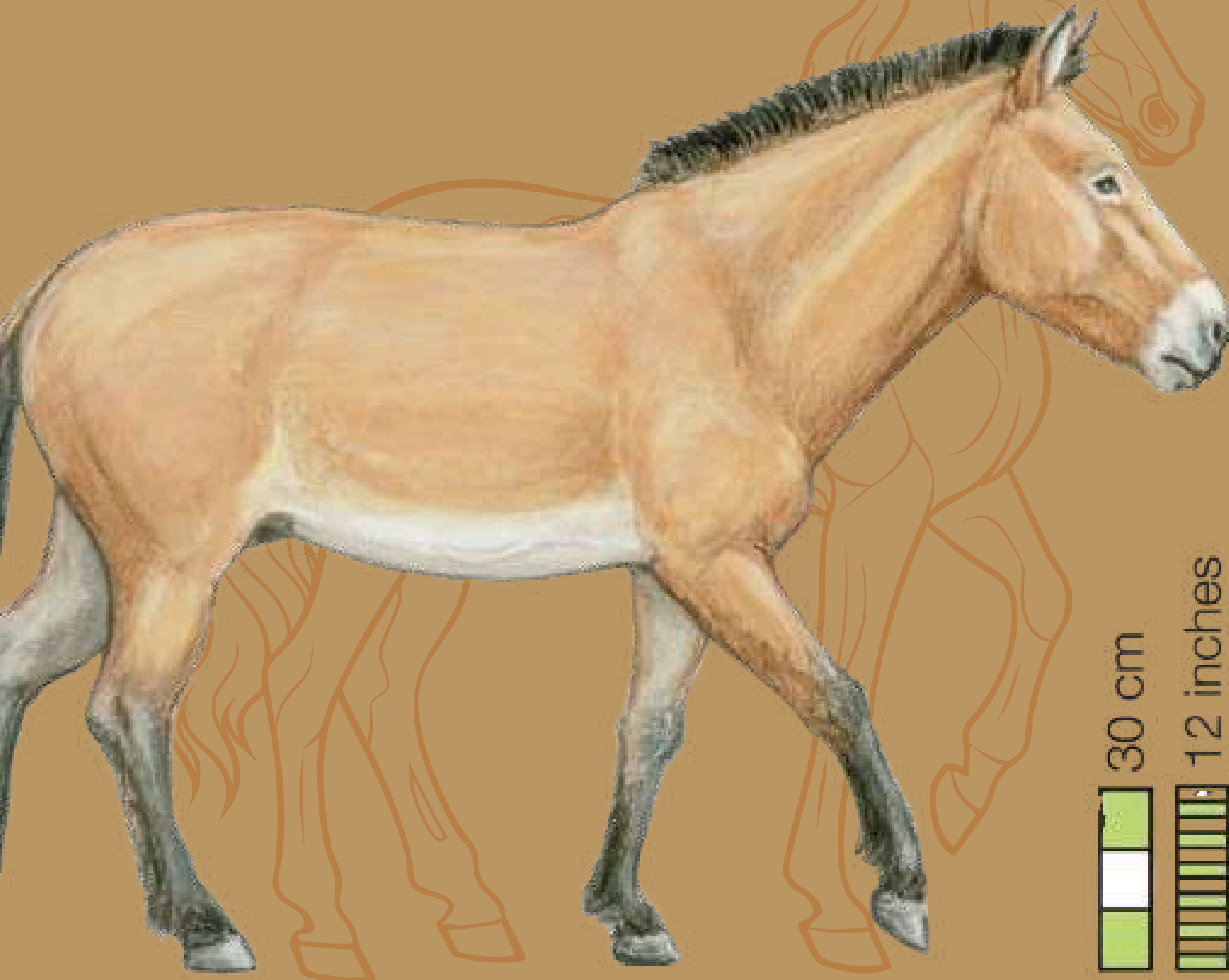
# Pliohippus



## Anatomical Features

- **Size:** Pliohippus stood approximately 1.2 meters (about 4 feet) tall at the shoulder, making it larger than its predecessors.
- **Weight:** Estimated to weigh between 200 to 250 kg (440 to 550 lbs).
- **Limbs:** Pliohippus had a single, strong hoof on each foot, reflecting a further adaptation towards the horse's modern structure. This development enhanced its speed and efficiency in open terrains.
- **Teeth:** Its teeth were more advanced, featuring high-crowned molars suited for grazing on tough grasses, allowing Pliohippus to thrive in grassland environments.

# Equus



## Anatomical Features

- **Size:** Modern horses in the Equus genus vary widely in size, ranging from about 1.4 to 1.8 meters (4.5 to 6 feet) tall at the shoulder, depending on the breed.
- **Weight:** Depending on the species, weights can range from 200 to over 900 kg (440 to 2,000 lbs) for larger breeds like the Clydesdale or Shire horse.
- **Limbs:** Equus features a single, robust hoof on each foot, adapted for speed and stability on various terrains.
- **Teeth:** The molars of Equus are high-crowned and well-adapted for grinding tough grasses, facilitating efficient grazing.

